Coppatias coriaceus (Carter).

Stellettinopsis coriacea, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvii. p. 126, 1886.

Sponge.—A large irregular fragment enclosing large bivalve shells in its substance. Surface smooth; ectosome thick. Oscules in small groups, irregularly distributed.

Spicules.—I. Megasclere. 1. Rhabdus sometimes an oxea, sometimes a strongyloxea, 1:35 by 0:0187 mm.

II. Microscleres. 2. Microxea, 0.104 mm. in length. 3. Euaster, 0.0083 mm. in diameter.

Colour.—Dull purple when alive. Size, a fragment 75 mm. in diameter.

Habitat.—South Australia; depth, 20 fathoms.

Coppatias tuberculatus (Carter).

Stellettinopsis tuberculata, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvii. p. 126, 1886.

Sponge.—Massive, sessile, covered with nodular tubercles, which are agglomerated into groups. Surface rough, minutely and uniformly granulated. Oscules (and pores?) small, numerous, situated in the sulci between the agglomerated tubercles.

Spicules.—I. Megasclere. 1. Oxea, 0.75 by 0.0125 mm.

II. Microsclere. 2. Aster, 0.0083 mm. in diameter.

Colour.—When fresh, dull purple-brown. Size, 113 mm. high, 100 and 75 mm. in length and breadth.

Habitat.—South Australia; depth, 3 fathoms.

Coppatias purpureus (Carter).

Stellettinopsis purpurea, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xviii. p. 459, 1886.

Sponge.—Massive, more or less hemispherical. Surface smooth, uneven; pores (?) "punctate, general." Oscules few, large, scattered. Cortex about 0.5 mm. in thickness.

Spicules.—I. Megasclere. 1. Oxea, fusiform, curved, sometimes tornote or strongylate at one or both ends, 0.8 by 0.02 mm.

II. Microscleres. 2. Chiaster, centrum small, actines numerous, cylindrical, slender, faintly tylote, 0.012 mm. in diameter. 3. Microxea, 0.077 by 0.006 mm.

Colour.—Reddish purple. Size, 37 mm. high by 37 mm. in diameter.

Habitat.—Port Western, South Australia.

Coppatias luteus (Carter).

Stellettinopsis lutea, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xviii. p. 459, 1886.

Sponge.—An irregular mass growing over and enclosing fragments of agglomerated sand and shells. Surface smooth. Oscules numerous, large, situated on the summits of low conical elevations, generally distributed. Pores from 0.03 to 0.1 mm. in diameter.