

it; the most superficial or subdermal canals revealed as deep grooves in deciduous specimens.

Habitat.—Morro Light; depth, 292 fathoms.

Remarks.—The specimen of this sponge, which I received from Professor Agassiz, is smaller than any of those figured by Schmidt, about 15 mm. in diameter, by 18 mm. in height. It is entirely devoid of soft parts and loose spicules; the desmas are comparatively small, an epactine from the actinal centre to zygois measured 0·039 by 0·019 mm.; the cladi are richly tuberculated, and the syzygial lamina extend over them for considerable distances, sometimes nearly to the actinal centre.

Genus 7. *Sulcastrella*, O. Schmidt.

Generic character partly included in the description of the single species, partly not known.

Sulcastrella clausa, O. Schmidt.

Sulcastrella clausa, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 27, pl. i. fig. 5; pl. ii. fig. 6; pl. iii. fig. 7, 1879.

Sponge.—Incrusting, oscules absent, pores numerous; surface raised into low convex areas, each of which is occupied by a stellate system of anastomosing subdermal canals radiating from the centre.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Desma*, triradiate, with a triradiate axial fibre, distinguished by peculiar finger-like or claw-like processes, syzygial processes not unfrequently surrounded by undulating collar-like processes.

2. *Strongyle*, slender.

II. Microscleres (?).

Habitat.—Sand Key, Gulf of Mexico; depth, 129 fathoms.

Remarks.—I have not seen this sponge, which Schmidt places with the Rhizomorina, and compares to the fossil *Astrobolia*, Zittel; but it appears to me, at least superficially, more closely to resemble *Spongodiscus*, Zittel, which is a Tetracladine Lithistid, as I think is the sponge under consideration.