

which are flesh-coloured, contain little spiny needles, which are simply spindle-shaped or approach more or less nearly the shape of a club; they are straight or curved. They are arranged in eight tentacular groups, each group composed of two rows of spicules arranged *en chevron*, and finally continued into the base of the tentacles. Here the spicules are usually curved. Length to breadth—0.58 by 0.05; 0.25 by 0.025; 0.3 by 0.03; 0.2 by 0.03; 0.21 by 0.025; 0.18 by 0.04 mm.

The walls of the inner canals are not very thin, and are firm, whereby the colony acquires a fairly tough consistence.

The colour of the stem is yellow and of the little heads flesh-red.

*Habitat*.—Zebu Reef, Philippine Islands.

*Spongodes spicata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1a, 1b).

The colony forms an irregularly branched lobose mass, which rises from a basal expansion growing over a stone.

One can distinguish a number of thicker main stems, which sometimes branch dichotomously and rise up from the base in diverse directions. These are covered with cylindrical, warty to finger-shaped, lateral twigs, which come off from the stem sometimes at obtuse angles and sometimes vertically, and are thickly covered with little polyp heads; they also often bear lateral processes covered with polyps, or again give off spike-like twigs. The form of these twigs most nearly recalls that of the flower-heads of *Phyteuma spicata*. The length of the stems reaches 115, 75, and 50 mm. Their thickness at the base, 28, 29, and 17 mm. The length of the ears, 12 to 16 mm.; their thickness 5 to 8 mm.

The consistence of the stem and branches is leathery.

The polyp heads occur partly scattered or united in groups on the stem and larger branches, and partly on the cylindrical terminal twigs, which they completely cover. Each head is surmounted by a stout bundle of spicules, which projects for a distance of 1 to 2 mm., and gives to the heads a spiny prickly appearance.

The spicules of the stem and branches are large spindles. They are horizontally placed, but not so closely as not to leave occasional gaps, which are filled up by the naked leathery tissue.

The spicules are large, spindle-shaped, often bent, and more blunted at one end than at the other, sometimes almost club-shaped, thickly covered with fine spines.

Their size reaches 1.5 by 0.1; 1.0 by 0.12; 1.3 by 0.08 mm.

The polyp heads are surmounted by bundles of rough spiny spicules, which are united together to the number of six. Their length reaches 1.2 to 3 mm., and their spines are more strongly developed than those of the stem spicules. In the heads the spicules are not so regularly arranged as in the preceding species. They are spindle-shaped, and