

In the polyp-bearing portion of the stem occur, in addition to these spicules, irregularly scattered spindles; these are continued into the branches and twigs, where they are longitudinally placed, and where also they are closely packed, and give rise to the brittle consistency of the twigs. In the peduncles of the polyp heads one spindle is especially developed; this spindle projects above the head, which appears to lie laterally upon it. These spicules are slender, spindle-shaped, slightly curved, either simply or *f*-shaped, and covered all over with sharp spines; size, 0·8 by 0·05 mm.; 0·7 by 0·05 mm.; 1·5 by 0·05 mm.; 0·9 by 0·04 mm.; 3·0 by 0·08 mm.; 3·8 by 0·18 mm.; 4·0 by 0·1 mm.

The spicules which project above the heads measure up to 4·0 by 0·25 mm. The polyp heads show at their base a number of peripherally disposed spindles, from which eight project, sticking up from the base above the margin like teeth. They are supported at their origin by smaller spindles which converge towards them. These spicules are thickened at the base, pointed towards the outside, and covered with outwardly directed spines resembling the teeth of a saw; size, 0·9 by 0·07 mm. There are also developed at the base of the tentacles, two long spicules converging upwards; these measure up to 1 mm. in length, and when the tentacles are folded together are themselves laid together over the mouth. The tentacles themselves are covered with small, curved, scale-like, transversely arranged spicules, which attain a size of 0·15 by 0·017 mm.

The colour of the colony, stem, branches, twigs, and polyp peduncles, is white; that of the polyp heads orange-red.

Habitat.—Station 192, off the Ki Islands; lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E.; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

Spongodes cervicornis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 2*a*, 2*b*).

This species closely resembles the preceding one in habit. The main stem is attached to the substratum, on which it grows by means of a broad foot-plate. Already close above the base it gives off single larger branches, which like the main stem give off at right angles on all sides sparsely ramified secondary branches, on whose terminal twigs the polyps are placed on long peduncles. The ramifications in this case are, nevertheless, somewhat different from that of the preceding species, in that the polyps come off, not only from the ends of the twigs, but also from the sides, and are surmounted by long spicules. The twigs are less rigid, rather soft and yielding. The entire colony is flabby and shrub-like from the presence of numerous larger branches.

Height of one colony,	100 mm.
Diameter of the main stem near the base,	18 "
Length of one of the larger branches,	40 "
Length of the smaller secondary branches,	8-12 "