

The most striking difference, however, lies in the external form, and this is very remarkable, for the British specimen, instead of being of erect growth and definitely branched, is merely a small crust, and according to Bowerbank "does not exceed one and a half line in thickness" (*loc. cit.*, p. 229), while the colour in spirit (in the case of the Challenger specimen very pale) is stated to be very dark brown.

Locality.—Station 75, July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38' 0" N., long. 28° 28' 30" W.; off the Azores; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

Genus *Acarnus*, Gray.

1867. *Acarnus*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 544.

Megasclera styli and tylota (? the latter may be absent), and echinating "Grapnel-spicules" (cladotylota), consisting each of a straight shaft with expanded base and a stellate projecting end with recurved teeth; these are the characteristic spicules of the genus. As microsclera there may be palmate isochelæ and toxa.¹

Acarnus ternatus, Ridley.

1884. *Acarnus ternatus*, Ridley, Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," Brit. Mus., p. 453, pl. xlii. figs. b, b'.

With this species we identify a single small specimen growing on a stone. It is in very bad condition and contains a great deal of foreign matter, but the characteristic ternate grapnel-spicules are abundant in it. The proportions of the spicules differ somewhat from those of the type, the main skeleton stylus being a good deal longer, but there are no sufficient grounds for separating the two forms specifically.

Locality.—Papiete Harbour, Tahiti; depth, 20 fathoms. One specimen.

Habitat.—Bombay? (Coll. Brit. Mus.); West Island and Prince of Wales Channel, Torres Strait; and Isle des Neufs, Amirante Islands (Ridley, "Alert"); Tahiti (Challenger).

Genus *Echinoclathria*, Carter (Pls. XXIX., XXXI.).

1884. *Echinoclathria*, Carter, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1884, p. 204.

External form various, sponge made up of a honeycomb-like mass of anastomosing, flattened trabeculæ. Skeleton reticulate, horny, with or without spicules in the fibre. Megasclera smooth, either styli or tylota; smooth echinating styli commonly present. Microsclera may be present in the form of palmate isochelæ.

Mr. Carter has given no diagnosis of the genus. Fortunately, however, in addition

¹ For further details concerning the genus, *vide* Ridley, Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," Brit. Mus., 1884, p. 453.