

Carter distinguished them as body skeletons of *two different species* which he named *Farrea occa*, Bowerbank, and *Farrea densa*.

Carter confined the name *Farrea occa*, which had been applied to both parts (taken together), to the siliceous network (regarded by Bowerbank as a dermal skeleton), which consists throughout of one layer, surrounds exactly square meshes, and bears at the intersections rough conical pegs on both sides. In justification of this, Carter notes that only this skeletal portion in reality resembles a harrow (*occa*), and that it had therefore been specially considered by Bowerbank in applying the name.

In his examination of this species (*Farrea occa*, Bowerbank), besides using some of the fragments collected during the "Porcupine" Expedition, and the specimens studied by Saville Kent, Carter also employed the fragments which had been obtained from the basal tuft of the beautiful *Euplectella cucumer* studied by Owen. He was, however, only able to procure completely macerated and greatly eroded specimens, and accordingly could not study the spicules that occur freely on the soft parts. Yet he believed that some spicules which were casually included here and there in the continuous framework of beams might with probability be interpreted as belonging to *Farrea occa*. With regard to the formation of central canals in the beams of the siliceous framework Carter was convinced from the direct examination of these numerous remnants of *Farrea occa*, that the entire network of beams, with its rectangular meshes, had not originally possessed a continuous canal system, but, as this arose by the amalgamation of isolated hexradiate spicules, it at first consisted merely of the separate hexradiate canals, which terminated blindly at the six extremities, and belonged, of course, to the individual hexradiate spicules. These separate axial canals corresponding to the individual hexradiate spicules usually became very manifest after the death of the animal. On account of internal absorption or solution they are specially wide and striking, and this points to a previous more prolonged maceration of the dead sponge.

A sponge described by Carter under the designation of *Farrea infundibuliformis*, from the Caribbean Sea, presents a small funnel-like body, with a much widened thin margin, having an opening of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in diameter, and with a solid round stalk of about 1 cm. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in thickness. The sponge is attached to its stratum by means of the somewhat expanded inferior extremity of the stalk. The skeletal framework of the solid stalk consists of a dense lattice-work, with more or less distinctly defined rectangular meshes, and is continuous with the skeleton of the funnel-like plate, so that in the middle of the plate a rectangular lattice-work remains, while more irregular networks of fibres extend over the two surfaces. The beams of the rectangular lattice-work are beset with small spines, those of the irregular network of fibres exhibit still finer spines and bear numerous simple, hexradiate, lateral spicules. In such soft parts between the foramina of the siliceous network as were visible in the dried condition, Carter found numerous floricoles with minute laterally spinose terminal knobs.