

with a funnel-shaped expanded principal tube, and several lateral tubes 3 mm. in breadth. The dictyonal framework of this sponge exhibits beams which have a slightly tuberculated surface and no sharply differentiated or slightly thickened crossing knots. In addition to the hypodermalia and hypogastralia, which do not differ essentially from those of *Eurete farreopsis*, scopulæ occur. These have straight, unbroken, rough terminal rays which are of a thick club- or knob-like shape. The uncinates are of various thickness, but in most cases they are quite slender, and do not always stand at right angles to the surface of the tube. Simple hexacts occur which are partly free and partly fused together in various numbers. In contrast to *Eurete carteri* and *Eurete marshalli*, the great abundance of oxyhexasters is particularly characteristic of the species. They possess simple cylindrical principal rays, which are twice as long as the four greatly diverging conical terminals, which are arranged in a cruciform manner on the extremity of each of the principals (Pl. LXXIX. fig. 13).

I shall further add a short note in regard to a species described by Semper, which presents some peculiarities worthy of notice.

Eurete simplicissima, Semper.

The beautifully developed network of tubes which Semper procured from Zebu, and established as the basis of the genus *Eurete*, has been carefully described and figured (two-thirds natural size) by Marshall.¹ This specimen was kindly lent to me for comparison by Professor Semper, but the remnant was unfortunately too utterly macerated. With the exception of some parenchymalia (oxyhexasters with long thin terminals), no free spicules were to be found. The dictyonal framework is composed of smooth or slightly spinose beams, without any marked thickening at the nodes of intersection, and exhibits so few characteristic peculiarities that it is difficult or impossible to distinguish it from that of the other species.

I am not in a position to say whether one of the species described may not be identical with *Eurete simplicissima*, Semper. It was suggested by the structure of the oxyhexasters found in the base of an attached *Actinia*-like Anthozoon, that *Eurete simplicissima* resembles my *Eurete marshalli*, which is figured in Pl. LXXIX. figs. 1 to 4. But since the dictyonal framework of this last species is provided with thickened and spinose nodes of intersection, the resemblance is not complete.

¹ *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxv., Suppl., pl. xii.