

generally long, sharp-pointed, sometimes knob-headed; spicules acerate, retentive, verticillately spined, attenuated, rectangulated, hexradiate, and subfusiform cylindrical, entirely spinous. Main tube closed by an irregular siliceous network, which is deeply concave. Pores and dermal system unknown."

Among the differences between *Aphrocallistes bocagei* and *Aphrocallistes beatrix* to which Wright called attention, but which hardly seemed to him to have more than a varietal significance, was the entire absence of the "porrecto multiradiate spicules" in the case of *Aphrocallistes bocagei*,—a distinction all the more essential, as these spicules were found to be quite constant in *Aphrocallistes beatrix*. As further points of distinction, he noted that "the areas forming the skeleton in *Aphrocallistes bocagei* are much more regularly hexagonal than those in *Aphrocallistes beatrix*. The spines on the bosses are very much longer in the former than in the latter species; in it, too, the central cavity is larger. The reticulated network-like lid is much more radiate in its composition than in *Aphrocallistes beatrix*. The bosses on the rays of the body skeleton are often knobbed." He also announced that Alexander Agassiz had recognised, from the description placed before him, the agreement between these and one of the sponges dredged by Count Pourtales to the south-east of Florida. This was soon afterwards confirmed by Oscar Schmidt, who examined the sponges dredged by Pourtales, and described them in his *Grundzügen einer Spongien-fauna des Atlantischen Gebietes*. He discovered the transversely disposed plate, described by Wright as a "reticulated network-like lid," of the wide exhalent opening of the main tube, not merely at the extremity, but also at several places in the interior of the tube, forming transverse septa.

Special attention was directed by Oscar Schmidt to certain spicules, which were very similar to the forms described by Wyville Thomson in *Aphrocallistes beatrix*. Each of the latter was provided with a straight shaft and four knobbed terminal teeth, while the former exhibited only three such knobbed terminal teeth provided with fine prickles.

In 1870 Saville Kent also found, in the sponge material obtained by him during the "Norna" Expedition, off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, *Aphrocallistes bocagei*, Wright. From his own examination he established its specific distinctness from *Aphrocallistes beatrix*, and he added, as further differential characters, that the whole skeleton is much more slender, and is wanting in that echinate aspect of the bosses and shafts of the radii, characteristic of *Aphrocallistes beatrix*. The "porrecto-multiradiate" spicules, which seem in fact to be characteristic and typical of the genus, are not wanting, as Professor Wright imagined; but there are none of the verticillate spined forms so abundant in *Aphrocallistes beatrix*; while, on the other hand, *Aphrocallistes bocagei* is at once recognised by the presence of abundant hexradiate spicula, having one extremity of the shaft profusely spinous, and accordingly bearing a close resemblance to those that occur in *Pheronema grayi*.