

Kerguelen Island and 5° south of it there was an abundant occurrence of the large *Rossella antarctica*, while still further southwards, at Station 156, another Hexactinellid was found. At Station 157 (lat. $53^{\circ} 55'$ S., long. $108^{\circ} 35'$ E.) two forms were found, and 24° further east (Station 160) another, and again a fourth south-west of Melbourne. Neither on the south-east coast of Australia, nor on the voyage from Sydney to New Zealand, was there any sponge booty captured; but to the east of the North Island of New Zealand some Hexactinellid spicules at least were obtained, and near the Kermadec Islands as many as six different species. Near the Raoul Island was the habitat of the delicate *Aulochone cylindrica*, and off the Fiji Islands the beautiful *Tægeria* was trawled. After a break some *Hyalonema* fragments were again obtained to the south-east of the Torres Strait. The richest haul of Hexactinellida was obtained in the neighbourhood of the Little Ki Island, where no fewer than eighteen different species were found, some of them of large size and represented by several specimens; near the Banda Islands also six species were obtained, but after that it was not till the Philippines—long known as rich Hexactinellid localities—were reached that several forms rewarded the search. Of the seven different stations in the Philippine region, the locality between the islands of Zebu and Bohol, famous as the seat of the almost mercantile capture of *Euplectella aspergillum*, yielded not only numerous specimens of *Euplectella aspergillum*, but several of the well-known typically Philippine species, such as *Polylophus philippinensis*, *Crateromorpha meyeri*, and *Semperella schultzei*, while at the remaining six stations, only one, or at most two species were obtained. On the way from New Guinea to Japan no Hexactinellids were obtained, but in Japanese waters, in the Sagami Bay so industriously explored by Dr. Döderlein, one species of *Hyalonema* at least was found in great abundance. A Dictyonal form was also found to the south of the bay. Eight degrees east of Yokohama, at considerable depths, four remarkable forms were found, and again as many degrees further east some closely allied or identical species. On the long voyage from the Sandwich Islands to the equator no traces of Hexactinellids were discovered. On this side of the equator, however, at some adjacent localities near the line, as many as four different species of *Hyalonema* were trawled. After that two species were found some degrees south of Tahiti, and 8° to 10° to the south-east first two and then three forms. Again in the south-east portion of the Atlantic (Station 293) a fragment of a Dictyonal sponge was discovered; while near the island Juan Fernandez a *Hyalonema*, and at two stations in the Magellan Strait, first one and then two species were captured. On the return voyage through the Atlantic, the southern portion yielded no Hexactinellids, until several degrees to the east of Monte Video, at three distinct stations, the search was again successful. After that to the west of Tristan da Cunha and near Ascension Island single species were obtained, and lastly 3° north of the equator, at considerable depths, a single form belonging to the remarkable genus *Malacosaccus* was procured.