

2. *Aulochone lilium*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVIII. figs. 3-7).

Near the Meangis Islands, north-east of Celebes (Station 214, lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.), from a depth of 500 fathoms and a blue mud ground, the dredge brought up a comparatively well preserved long-stalked type of *Aulochone*, which measured 23 cm. in total length. The rounded pillar-like portion of the body measured 7 cm. in transverse diameter and 4 cm. in height, while the tubular stalk measured 6 mm. in thickness and 19 cm. in height. The stalk forms a funnel-shaped expansion with laterally projecting radial folds before passing into the body proper, and the lumen of this stalk opens into the funnel-shaped gastral cavity within the loose body. The body, which has been somewhat compressed both in capture and preservation, exhibits on its lower side a number of radially projecting folds, which radiate out from four cruciately disposed principal ridges. Between these radial septa there are pouch-like depressions, which are closed externally by means of a sharp-edged margin which projects perpendicularly downwards, and is directly continuous with terminal expansions of the radial folds (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 3). The pouch-like depressions of the lower surface thus appear to be rounded off externally.

The funnel-shaped excavation on the superior surface is bordered by pad-like folds of the body-wall, and is not distinctly limited superiorly or externally. In fact, the gastral wall is directly continued by a rounded superior marginal pad into the somewhat longitudinally folded outer surface of the body. The latter represents, indeed, the everted gastral surface, and is limited towards the inferior dermal surface only at the inferior external sharp-edged margin of the body generally (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 3). It is thus evident that the whole architecture of this sponge agrees with that of *Aulochone cylindrica*, and this is equally true of the internal structure, and especially in regard to the disposition of the folded chamber layer. The convexity of all the chambers within the body is directed towards the cavities, which are pushed in from the lower surface, and enveloped in the dermal membrane; in the stalk, on the other hand, the convexity is towards the external dermal surface. The openings of the chambers within the body are directed towards the external and superior gastral wall, while in the stalk they are turned towards the central lumen of the tube.

The principal spicules of the parenchymal skeleton are long, thin, or slightly thickened diacts, with rough, club-shaped, or simply rounded ends. There is rarely any annular thickening, or development of four cruciate, or two opposite bosses. The rays are for the most part uniformly cylindrical, or slightly thickened in a spindle-like manner, and are perfectly smooth except at their roughened ends. They are either quite straight or gently curved. The abundant parenchymal oxyhexasters correspond exactly in form and size to the oxyhexasters of *Aulochone cylindrica*; they differ, however, markedly in this, that the long terminals are completely covered with small spines, being in fact very *rough*