

considerably after the curvature, bears a more or less sharply defined terminal knob, with a smooth apex, but with sides bearing several rows of fine recurved barbs.

4. *Eurete carteri*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVIII. figs. 7-12).

Two specimens of *Eurete*—one of which was trawled by the Challenger Expedition in the vicinity of Little Ki Island (Station 192, lat. $5^{\circ} 49' 15''$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 14' 15''$ E.), at a depth of 129 fathoms and upon blue mud ground, while the other was dredged by Dr. Döderlein in Sagami Bay, Japan, at a depth of 150 fathoms—are, on account of the agreement of their structure, united into a single species which is very closely allied to *Eurete farreopsis*, Carter, from the Moluccas. I name these *Eurete carteri* in honour of the famous Nestor of spongiologists—Mr. Carter.

The Japanese specimen exhibits a narrow-meshed tubular framework which was fixed to a piece of rock by means of a few compact pedicels. The constituent tubes are from 5 to 7 mm. in breadth, and open out by means of short projecting terminal branches. In the wall of several of the tubes there are circular holes measuring from 3 to 4 mm. in width—but whether these are to be ascribed to accidental injuries, or are to be regarded as normal structural features, appears to me to be doubtful. I would lay little weight on the fact, were it not that similar circular perforations of the wall of the tube are also found in the other specimen, which is a fragment of a network of wider tubes.

The dictyonal network of beams exhibits but little regularity. The meshes are occasionally perfectly square, but are as a rule triangular. The beams are never quite smooth but are more or less richly beset with small pointed tubercles. The intersections are usually somewhat thickened, though here and there they appear but slightly differentiated. They are always thickly covered with small tubercles. The pegs which project on the dermal and gastral surfaces are tolerably thin, either conical or provided with a knob-like thickening on the extremity, and are always rough and tuberculated.

The hypodermalia and hypogastralia are rough pentaacts with slightly bent transverse rays, while each is provided with a straight radial ray which varies considerably in length. The extremities of the transverse rays are as a rule somewhat swollen, but they are sometimes simply rounded. The radial ray is in most cases simply rounded at the extremity, though occasionally provided with a slight swelling.

The scopulæ of the outer skin resemble those of the gastral surface. Both possess smooth or quite insignificantly rough stalks which terminate in the parenchyma by simple rounded extremities or become slightly attenuated; on the other side, however, from four to six terminal prongs spring from a small conical thickening, and these are provided on the outer extremities with a knob-like rough swelling. The thin, usually smooth, but here and there also somewhat rough stalk of these terminal prongs is always straight or slightly bent (Pl. LXXVIII. figs. 9, 10), but it is *never* sharply dislocated like the prong