

lateral rays generally slightly curved, about .091 mm. long; the three rays tapering to a point and about .009 mm. in diameter at midlength; oral angle slightly smaller than the other two. Thickly scattered irregularly in the wall (figs. *c* and *d*).

2. *Gastral triradiates*.—Similar to the triradiates of the parenchyma except that the basal ray reaches a length of .209 mm., the lateral rays a length of .157 mm. and all the rays are about .006 mm. in diameter at midlength. Lying parallel to the gastral surface (figs. *c* and *e*).
3. *Dermal triradiates*.—Slightly sagittal with equal angles, the basal ray reaching a length of .072 mm., and the lateral rays a length of .045 mm.; all the rays are rounded at their extremities and measure .004 mm. in diameter; an aborted fourth ray is sometimes apparently developed. Occurring in three or four layers parallel to the dermal surface (figs. *c*. and *f*.)
4. *Large oxea*.—Varying in length from .616 to 1.096 mm. and in diameter at midlength from .041 to .068 mm.; slightly curved, the curvature being most pronounced near their outer ends; at right angles to, and with generally about one-third of their length projecting beyond, the dermal surface. Some of the smaller spicules of this kind are entirely embedded in the wall or protude but a little beyond the surface (figs. *c*, *g* and *h*).
5. *Minute linear spicules*.—Very slender, about .131 mm. long and .002 mm. in diameter. Numerous and lying irregularly, with the dermal triradiates, parallel to the outer surface (figs. *c* and *i*).
6. *Oxea of the oscular fringe*.—Slender, about 2.5 mm. long and .09 mm. in diameter, forming a well developed fringe around the osculum.

Three specimens of this sponge were collected by the Rev. George W. Taylor, of Nanaimo, B.C., who found them adhering to the under side of boulders, between tides, at Boat Harbour, six miles south of Nanaimo, on the 24th of June, 1899. Mr. Taylor has also sent to the writer two small sponges that on examination