

(730 mm.); girth of antler at base above the burr, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches (120 mm.).

In figures 2, length from the point of the occiput A to the posterior point of the nasal bones B, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches (166 mm.); greatest width across the orbits C. D. 6 inches, (153 mm.).

My thanks are due to Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum, for the opportunity to compare its skull with that of its giant relative *Rangifer montanus*.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CALCAREOUS SPONGE FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

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LEUCANDRA TAYLORI. (*Sp. nov.*)

Sponge small, solitary, sessile, nearly spherical, terminating above in a well developed oscular fringe. Surface hispid, owing to the presence of projecting, stout oxea. The three specimens representing this species are of about the same size and shape, the one figured (figs. *a* and *b*) measuring 4.5 mm. in breadth and about 6 mm. in height, including the oscular fringe, which has a length of a little over 1 mm.

The walls of the sponge are thick and the gastral cavity is cylindrical and narrow, being slightly less than 1 mm. in width. The inhalent pores are scattered on the dermal surface and the flagellated chambers (*f c*, fig. *c*) are small, averaging about .06 mm. in width, rounded and disposed irregularly in the wall. The exhalent canals leading into the gastral cavity have not been satisfactorily seen.

Skeleton.—The skeleton consists of triradiate spicules of the parenchyma, of gastral triradiate, of dermal triradiate and large oxeote spicules, of slender, linear, dermal spicules and slender oxeote spicules of the oscular fringe.

1. *Triradiate spicules of the parenchyma*.—Slightly sagittal; the basal ray straight, up to about .117 mm. long, the