guttis albis utrinque ornato; femorum basi, tibiæ apice tarsisque nigris.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The general colour is a pale sandy, with a slightly darker shade at the base and apex of the elytra. Scattered more or less all over the body, including the basal joint of the antennæ and the legs, there are erect white setæ. There are a few distinct punctures on the head between the antennæ. The fourth to the apical joints of the antennæ are blackish brown, with the base of each joint pale. The thorax is very slightly broader than long, moderately narrowed in front of the middle, with a very slight constriction at the base, the sides very gently arcuate; near the base there are a few very distinct punctures; on the basal margin on each side there is a very small fuscous spot. The elytra have the shoulders rounded; some punctuation is visible through the pubescence, there are some small black punctures here and there, and near the scutellum there are numerous larger dark punctures. There is a brown patch on each side of each abdominal segment, and in each patch a small white spot. The legs are nearly white, with the base of the femora dark; the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi nearly black.

Hab. Philippine Islands? Brit. Mus.

The specimen from which the above description is taken was found alive in the Royal Nursery, Chelsea, on a species of *Orchis* (*Phalænopsis*) from Manilla; it was gnawing off the stems of the plant.

British Museum,
Cromwell Road, S.W.

XVI.—*Generic Characters of the Sponges described in Mr. Carter's "Contributions to our Knowledge of the Spongida"* ('Annals,' 1883, vol. xii. p. 308). By THE AUTHOR.

Order III. PSAMMONEMATA.

Family 1. Surface even, not polygonally divided.

Genus COSCINODERMA, Crtr.

Char. Sieve-like incrustation, composed of foreign bodies,

uniformly foraminated and continuously spread over the surface, whose evenness is not disturbed by the usual polygonal projection of the subdermal fibre. Fibre fine, woolly.—Species *Coscinoderma lanuginosum*.

Order V. ECHINONEMATA.

Family 1. Echinated with proper spicules *on* the fibre.

Genus ECTYON, Gray.

Char. Sponge massive, reticulated, composed of cylindrical horny fibre, with single scattered or groups of diverging spicules. Spicules acuate, verticillately spined. (Emended from Proc. Zool. Soc. 1867, p. 515.)—Species *Ectyon sparsus*, &c.

Genus ECTYONOPSIS, Crtr.

Char. Branched, with solid axis. Spicules with spines generally distributed, *i. e.* not arranged in verticils. Spicules of the interior of the fibre cylindrical, obtusely ended; those on the exterior of the fibre acuate, in groups of two or more, echinating the surface.—Species *Ectyonopsis ramosa*.

Family 2. Echinated with proper spicules projecting from the *interior* of the fibre.

Genus PHYCOPSIS, Crtr.

Char. Fucus-like, branched. Stem hard, woody; covered hirsutely with filamentous processes more or less expanded and divided at the free ends. Spicule acerate.—Species *Phycopsis hirsuta*.

Genus PTILOCAULIS, Crtr.

Char. Long, cylindrical branches with solid axis, passing outwardly into more or less spatuliform processes, like the barbs of a feather, more or less divided at the free ends. Spicule acerate or subacuate.—Species *Ptilocaulis gracilis* &c.

Genus LEUCOPHLEUS, Crtr.

Char. Pyramidal, erect, in groups, or massive, or flabellate. Surface snow-white when dry. Interior light amber-yellow. Surface incrustated by coalescent tufts of proper spicules. Spicule acerate or acuate.—Species *Leucophlæus massalis* &c.

1884. "XVI.—Generic characters of the sponges described in Mr. Carter's "Contributions to our knowledge of the spongidia" ('Annals,' 1883, vol. xii. p. 308)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 129–130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938409459211>.

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