

the bars. Network of the inner cortical shell regular, with circular, hexagonally-framed pores, twice as broad as the bars. From every corner of the hexagons (between three pores) arises a very thin, hair-like, short radial spinule. These spinules communicate with one another by tangential branches (at equal distances from the inner cortical shell), and form thereby an outer, delicate cortical network, with large polygonal meshes and very thin bars. Polar spines very strong, pyramidal, with prominent edges, as long as the main radius of the cortical shell, and half as broad at the base.

Dimensions.—Main axes of the four shells—(A) 0.02, (B) 0.06, (C) 0.2, (D) 0.22; equatorial axes of them—(A) 0.02, (B) 0.06, (C) 0.13, (D) 0.15; pores of the four shells—(A) 0.002, (B) 0.004, (C) 0.008, (D) 0.02; bars 0.001 to 0.003; length of the polar spines 0.1, basal breadth 0.05.

Habitat.—South Atlantic, Station 335, depth 1425 fathoms.

Subgenus 2. *Caryatractus*, Haeckel.

Definition.—Shell composed of two medullary shells and three or more cortical shells.

4. *Cromyatractus cepicius*, n. sp. (Pl. 15, fig. 3).

Caryostylus cepicius, Haeckel, 1879, Atlas (pl. xv. fig. 3).

Caryodoras cepicius, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 454.

Proportion of the main axes of the five concentric shells about = 1 : 2 : 5 : 7 : 8. Network of both spherical medullary shells regular, with small circular pores, about as broad as the bars. Network of the three ellipsoidal cortical shells irregular, with large polygonal meshes, five to ten times as broad as the thin bars. Surface of the outermost shell smooth. Polar spines cylindrical, thorny, about as thick as the innermost shell and as long as the outermost shell, against the apex with a spindle-like intumescence, formed by delicate spongy framework (fig. 3).

Dimensions.—Main axes of the five concentric shells—(A) 0.03, (B) 0.05, (C) 0.16, (D) 0.2, (E) 0.25; equatorial axes of them—(A) 0.03, (B) 0.05, (C) 0.12, (D) 0.16, (E) 0.2; pores of the two medullary shells 0.002 to 0.004, of the three cortical shells 0.02 to 0.04, bars 0.002; length of the polar spines 0.3, breadth 0.03.

Habitat.—Pacific, central area, Station 268, depth 2900 fathoms.

5. *Cromyatractus ceparius*, n. sp. (Pl. 15, fig. 4).

Caryostylus ceparius, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus et Atlas (pl. xv. fig. 4).

Proportion of the main axes of the six concentric shells about = 1 : 2 : 7 : 10 : 13 : 18. Network of the three inner shells regular, with small, circular pores, which are about as broad as the bars and in the third shell hexagonally framed. Network of the three outer shells irregular, with large polygonal meshes, six to twelve times as broad as the bars. Surface smooth. Polar spines strong, spindle-shaped, thorny, outside of the sixth shell about as long as inside of it; broader than