

1. *Pipettaria fusaria*, n. sp.

Cortical shell spindle-shaped, the middle ellipsoidal part gently passing over on both poles into the conical tubes, which attain about half its length. Pores regular, circular, twice as broad as the bars, sixteen to eighteen on the half equator; pores of the tubes smaller. Both medullary shells spheroidal, compressed. (The appearance of the cortical shell resembles that of *Cannartiscus amphiconus*, Pl. 39, fig. 19, but without the equatorial constriction.)

Dimensions.—Main axis of the ellipsoid 0.15, equatorial axis 0.13; length of the polar tubes 0.08, basal breadth 0.05; pores of the former 0.008, bars 0.004; diameter of the medullary shells 0.04 and 0.02.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 300, depth 1375 fathoms.

2. *Pipettaria tubaria*, n. sp. (Pl. 39, fig. 15).

Cannartidium tubarium, Haeckel, 1882, Atlas (pl. xxxix. fig. 15).

Cortical shell ellipsoidal, on both poles distinctly separated from the short conical tubes, the length and breadth of which equal the outer medullary shell. In the equatorial plane arises a circle of four to six short conical protuberances, similar to the polar tubes. Pores subregular, circular, or roundish, scarcely broader than the bars, sixteen to twenty on the half equator. Both medullary shells spheroidal, somewhat compressed in the direction of the two poles (as in fig. 18a).

Dimensions.—Main axis of the ellipsoid 0.12, equatorial axis 0.09; pores 0.005, bars 0.004; size of the equatorial protuberances and of the polar tubes 0.02.

Habitat.—Pacific, central area, Station 265, depth 2900 fathoms.

Family XIII. SPONGURIDA, Haeckel (Pl. 48, figs. 6, 7).

Spongurida, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., p. 447 (*sensu emendato*).

Definition.—Prunoides with spongy ellipsoidal or cylindrical shell, composed wholly or partially of a spongy framework, without equatorial stricture, with or without an enclosed medullary shell.

The family Spongurida comprises, in the sense here restricted, all those Prunoides in which the ellipsoidal or cylindrical shell is composed wholly or partially of an irregular siliceous framework, not of simple lattice-work. It contains two sub-families, differing in the absence or presence of a latticed medullary shell in the middle of the central capsule; in the Spongellipsida it is absent, in the Spongodrappida present; the former are most nearly related to the Ellipsida, the latter to the Druppulida, the difference consisting only in the spongy structure of the cortical shell.

In my Monograph (1862, p. 447) the family Spongurida had a much wider extent, comprising also a number of Sphaeroidea and Discoides, agreeing in the spongy