

Synopsis of the Genera of Spongurida

I. Subfamily Spongellipsida. (Ellipsoidal shell composed only of a spongy framework, without a latticed medullary shell in the centre.)	Spongy shell with in- ternal cavity.	}	No polar spines,	. 144. <i>Spongellipsis</i> .
			Without lattice mantle. No polar spines,	. 145. <i>Spongurus</i> .
	Spongy shell solid, with- out internal cavity.	}	With lattice mantle No polar spines, 146. <i>Spongocore</i> .
			Without lattice mantle. Two opposite spines on the poles of the axis, .	. 147. <i>Spongoprimum</i> .
II. Subfamily Spongodruppida. (Ellipsoidal shell composed of an outer spongy cortical shell and an inner latticed medullary shell.)	Medullary shell simple.	}	No polar spines,	148. <i>Spongodruppa</i> .
			Two opposite spines on the poles of the axis, .	. 149. <i>Spongatractus</i> .
	Medullary shell double	}	No polar spines,	150. <i>Spongoliva</i> .
			Two opposite spines on the poles of the axis, .	. 151. <i>Spongoxiphus</i> .

Subfamily 1. SPONGELLIPSIDA, Haeckel

Definition.—Spongurida with a spongy ellipsoidal or cylindrical shell, without an internal latticed medullary shell.

Genus 144. *Spongellipsis*,¹ n. gen.

Definition.—Spongurida with an ellipsoidal or cylindrical spongy shell, containing an internal cavity, without a latticed medullary shell. Polar spines absent.

The genus *Spongellipsis* embraces those very simple Spongurida in which the ellipsoidal central capsule is enclosed in a spongy cortical shell of the same form. It corresponds, therefore, to *Plegmosphaera* among the Sphaeroidea, to *Plegmodiscus* among the Discoidea, and to *Spongolarcus* among the Larcoidea. In some species the ellipsoidal form is prolonged and passes into a cylindrical one.

Subgenus 1. *Spongellipsarium*, Haeckel.

Definition.—Surface of the shell smooth or rough, without radial spines.

¹ *Spongellipsis* = Spongy ellipsoid ; σπόγγος, ἑλλειψίς.