

4. *Artiscus panarius*, n. sp.

Pores of the shell irregular, roundish, twice to four times as broad as the bars; sixteen to eighteen pores on the half meridian, twelve to thirteen on the half equator. Surface smooth.

*Dimensions*.—Main axis of the shell 0·11, equatorial axis 0·06; meshes 0·005 to 0·02, bars 0·001 to 0·004.

*Habitat*.—Western Tropical Pacific, Station 224, depth 1850 fathoms.

Subgenus 2. *Artidium*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 462.

*Definition*.—Surface of the shell covered with radial rods or spines.

5. *Artiscus elegans*, n. sp.

Pores of the shell regular, circular, with hexagonal frames, twice as broad as the bars; fourteen pores on the half meridian, eight to nine on the half equator. From every corner of the hexagonal frames (between every three pores) starts a thin, three-sided pyramidal spine, twice as large as a pore.

*Dimensions*.—Main axis 0·13, equatorial axis 0·08; meshes 0·007, bars 0·004; spines 0·015 long.

*Habitat*.—South Atlantic, Station 332, depth 2200 fathoms.

6. *Artiscus nodosus*, n. sp. (Pl. 39, fig. 9).

Pores of the shell subregular, circular, without hexagonal frame, three times as broad as the bars; sixteen to eighteen on the half meridian, ten to twelve on the half equator. Irregularly scattered on the whole surface a variable number (twenty-five to thirty in all) of stout short radial spines or rather blunt rods; the length and thickness of these is the same, and equals the size of two to three meshes; its form resembles a truncated six-sided pyramid.

*Dimensions*.—Main axis 0·11, equatorial axis 0·08; meshes 0·01, bars 0·003; length and thickness of the radial sticks 0·02.

*Habitat*.—Pacific, central area, Station 272, depth 2600 fathoms.

7. *Artiscus hystrix*, n. sp.

Pores of the shell irregular, roundish, of very unequal size and dissimilar form, twice to eight times as broad as the bars; ten to fifteen on the half meridian, seven to nine on the half equator. Irregularly scattered on the whole surface a large number of thin conical spines, about as large as the meshes, partly directed radially, partly obliquely. (The shell of this species resembles very much that of *Cyphonium ceratospyrus* (p. 366) = *Didymocyrtis ceratospyrus*, Monogr. d. Radiol., 1862, Taf. xxii. fig. 14, but is without the enclosed inner shells.)