Synopsis of the Genera of the Cenodiscida.

I. Subfamily Zonodiscida. Margin of the disk without radial spines.	Margin quite simple, without equatorial girdle,	175.	*Cenodiscus.*
	Margin surrounded by a solid siliceous equatorial girdle, ...	176.	*Zonodiscus.*
II. Subfamily Trochodiscida. Margin of the disk armed with radial spines (lying in the equatorial plane).	Two spines opposite in one equatorial axis, .	177.	*Stylodiscus.*
	Three spines on the margin of the disk, .	178.	*Theodiscus.*
	Four spines opposite in pairs in two perpendicularly crossed equatorial axes, . .	179.	*Crucidiscus.*
	Ten to twenty or more radial spines (variable in number and commonly irregular indisposition), ...	180.	*Trochodiscus.*

Subfamily 1. ZONODISCIDA, Haeckel.

Definition.—C e n o d i s c i d a without radial spines on the margin of the disk.

Genus 175. *Cenodiscus*,[1] n. gen.

Definition.—C e n o d i s c i d a with simple margin of the circular disk, without surrounding equatorial girdle and without radial spines.

The genus *Cenodiscus* is the most simple and primitive form of all D i s c o i d e a, and represents possibly the common ancestral form of this order. The latticed shell is a simple biconvex lens, and encloses a smaller central capsule of the same form, separated from it by the jelly-veil. *Cenodiscus* can be derived phylogenetically either from *Cenosphæra* by lenticular flattening of a simple latticed sphere, or directly from *Actissa* by formation of a lenticular fenestrated shell around the lentiform central capsule. Possibly also some forms of *Cenodiscus* can be derived from *Sethodiscus* by reduction and loss of the medullary shell.

1. *Cenodiscus phacoides*, n. sp. (Pl. **48**, figs. 1, 1*a*).

Disk with smooth surface, without radial ribs or spines. Margin of the lenticular biconvex disk thin, simple. Pores regular, circular; fifteen to sixteen on the radius of the disk. (Very similar to *Sethodiscus phacoides*, but without medullary shell.)

Dimensions.—Diameter of the disk 0·2, of the pores 0·005.

Habitat.—Pacific, central area, Station 271, depth 2425 fathoms.

[1] *Cenodiscus* = Hollow disk; κενός, δίσκος.