Zoology Part XL: Report on the RADIOLARIA. By Ernst Haeckel. Bound in Volume 18,1887.



girdle, which is about half as broad as the radius of the disk. Twelve to sixteen bristle-shaped radial spines, irregularly disposed, are connected by the girdle near to the points.

*Dimensions.*—Diameter of the disk (with six rings) 0·12, with the girdle 0·2; breadth of each ring 0·011; pores in the central disk 0·004, in the girdle 0·002.

*Habitat.*—Fossil in Tertiary rocks of Sicily, Grotte, Stöhr.

### 6. *Stylochlamydium spongiosum*, Haeckel.

*Perichlamydium spongiosum*, Stöhr, 1880, Palæontogr., vol. xxvi. p. 109, Taf. v. fig. 3.

Rings of the disk partly concentric, partly spiral, more or less irregular and often interrupted, with increasing breadth from the centre. Central part of the disk more or less spongy and obscure. Equatorial girdle half as broad as the radius of the chambered disk, with smaller pores than the latter, pierced by twenty to thirty thin, bristle-shaped radial beams, which proceed over the margin of the disk.

*Dimensions.*—Diameter of the disk (with ten rings) 0·2, with the girdle 0·3; breadth of the rings 0·005 to 0·015; pores 0·001 to 0·005.

*Habitat.*—Pacific, central area, Station 268, depth 2900 fathoms; also fossil in the Tertiary rocks of Barbados and Sicily.

## Subfamily 5. Euchitonida, Haeckel.

*Definition.*—Porodiscida with two or more (commonly three or four) radial chambered or spongy arms on the margin of the concentrically annulated disk, situated in its equatorial plane (with or without a connecting patagium between the arms).

## Genus 223. *Amphibrachium*,[1] Haeckel, 1881, Prodromus, p. 460.

*Definition.*—Porodiscida with two simple, undivided, chambered arms, opposite in one axis, without a patagium.

The genus *Amphibrachium* opens the long series of the Euchitonida, or of those Porodiscida which bear on the margin of the circular central disk a certain number of chambered arms, composed of a series of chambers which are separated by transverse septa. The first group or tribe of this subfamily is formed by the Amphibrachida, in which the disk bears only two arms opposite on the poles of one axis. The simplest form of these is *Amphibrachium*, in which both arms are simple, equal, and without a patagium or spongy connecticulum.

[1] *Amphibrachium* = Shell with two arms; ἀμφί, βραχίων.

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