straight terminal spines.   Patagium broad, incomplete, with circular perimeter.   Called in honour of my friend Dr. John Murray.

Dimensions.—Radius of the larger arm (including the spines) 0·24, of the smaller 0·16; distance of the terminal points of the former 0·18, of the latter 0·09; diameter of the patagium 0·2.

Habitat.—North Atlantic, Færöe Channel, Gulf Stream, surface, John Murray.

Genus 227. *Dictyastrum*,[1] Ehrenberg, 1860, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 830.

Definition.—P o r o d i s c i d a with three simple, undivided, chambered arms, without a patagium; triangular shell regular, with three equal arms and three equal angles.

The genus *Dictyastrum* is the simplest form of the Trigonastrida, or of the Porodiscida, in which the margin of the central disk is furnished with three chambered arms.   In *Dictyastrum* these are quite simple and regular, without a patagium, separated by equal angles, so that the whole shell represents a regular, equilateral triangle, if we connect the distal points of the arms by lines.   The genus *Dictyastrum*, founded by Ehrenberg in 1860, differs from his *Rhopalodictyum*—after his own diagnosis—only by an insignificant difference in the form of the simple arms, which is scarcely a specific character.   I therefore apply this name here in the above amended sense, seeing that the only figured species of Ehrenberg (*Dictyastrum angulatum*) occurs in two different, but externally very similar forms: one of these is a true Porodiscid (*Dictyastrum*) with two porous covering-plates and concentric rings; the other is a true Spongodiscid (*Rhopalodictyum*) with quite spongy, irregular network, and is probably identical with the *Rhopalodictyum truncatum* of Ehrenberg.

Subgenus 1. *Dictyastrella*, Haeckel.

Definition.—Arms with blunt ends, without terminal spines.

1. *Dictyastrum angulatum*, Ehrenberg.

> *Dictyastrum angulatum*, Ehrenberg, 1872, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 289, Taf. viii. fig. 18.

Arms nearly square, with straight edges, towards the truncated end a little broader, about the same diameter as the triangular central disk.   The figure of Ehrenberg seems to represent a Spongodiscid (*Rhopalodictyum angulatum*), but in the same locality (Philippine Sea) occurs also a true *Dictyastrum* of quite the same form, but with three to four concentric rings of the central disk, and with jointed arms.

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[1] *Dictyastrum* = Reticulated star ; δίκτυον, ἄστρον.