circular pores three times as broad as the bars; about eleven pores on the half meridian, nine on the half equator. Proportion of the three dimensive axes $=3: 4: 5$.

Dimensions.-Length of the shell 0.1 , breadth 0.08 , thickness 0.06 , pores 0.006 ; bars 0.002 .
Habitat.-North Pacific, Station 244, surface.

## 4. Larcarium axostylum, n. sp.

Shell thorny, with six strong conical radial spines, opposite in pairs on the poles of the three dimensive axes. All three pairs are of different sizes, the length of each spine corresponding nearly to the size of the shell-axis, of which it is the prolongation. Network of the shell subregular, with circular pores twice as broad as the bars; ten on the half meridian, eight on the half equator. Proportion of the three dimensive axes $=2: 3: 4$.

Dimensions.-Length of the shell 0.12 , breadth 0.09 , thickness 0.06 ; pores 0.01 , bars 0.005 .
Habitat.-Western Tropical Pacific, Station 225, depth 4475 fathoms.

## 5. Larcarium octostylum, n. sp.

Shell thorny, with eight thin cylindrical radial spines, opposite in pairs in two crossed diagonal planes. Network of the shell irregular, with roundish pores, twice to four times as broad as the bars; nine to eleven on the half meridian, five to seven on the half equator. Proportion of the three dimensive axes $=3: 4: 5$.

Dimensions.-Length of the shell 0.11 , breadth 0.09 , thickness 0.07 ; pores 0.006 to 0.012 , bars 0.003 .

Habitat.-Pacific, central area, Station 267, surface.

## 6. Larcarium polystylum, n. sp.

Shell thorny, with numerous (tiventy to thirty) stronger conical radial spines, about as long as the shortest axis of the shell. Network of the shell irregular, with roundish pores, twice to four times as broad as the bars; seven to eight on the half meridian, five to six on the half equator, Proportion of the three dimensive axes $=1: 2: 3$.

Dimensions.-Length of the shell 0.09 , breadth 0.06 , thickness 0.03 ; pores 0.006 to 0.012 , bars 0.003.

Habitat.-South Atlantic, Station 323, surface.

## 7. Larcarium chetostylum, n. sp.

Shell bristly, with very numerous (sixty to eighty or more) very thin, bristle-like, radial spines, somewhat longer than the longest axis of the shell. Network irregular, with very small roundish pores, abqut the same size as the bars; sixteen to eighteen on the half meridian, thirteen to fifteen on the half equator. Proportion of the three dimensive axes $=1: 15: 2$.

