

between the two foregoing genera, and has six cupolas, three on each side of the sagittal septum.

The inner communication of the cupolas or chambers is more or less free, the lattice-work of the separating septa between them commonly remaining more or less imperfect, or represented only by some isolated beams or meshes. The outer network of the cupolas is commonly irregular (as in the majority of *Larcoidea*), but sometimes distinguished by a small number of regularly disposed larger apertures (similar to the "gates" of the *Pylonida*). From the surface radial spines often arise in characteristic number and symmetrical disposition, commonly as prolongations of the septal axes or of the constricted edges.

The Medullary Shell in all *Zonarida* is a true trizonal or *Larnacilla*-shaped lattice-shell (compare above, p. 600); its perimeter (or the first lateral girdle) is sometimes more elliptical, at other times more hexagonal; the hexagon is amphithec; both its lateral sides are often concave and commonly longer than the four other sides.

The Central Capsule in all *Zonarida* is in a strict geometrical sense a true lentellipsoid (compare above, p. 599); its principal axis is commonly one and a third to one and a half times as great as the transverse axis, and twice to three times as great as the sagittal axis. The lentelliptical central capsule encloses the trizonal medullary shell, whilst it is externally enveloped by the chambered cortical shell.

Synopsis of the Genera of Zonarida.

Two annular constrictions and four cupolas,	301. <i>Zonarium</i> .
Three annular constrictions and six cupolas,	302. <i>Zoniscus</i> .
Four annular constrictions and eight cupolas,	303. <i>Zonidium</i> .

Genus 301. *Zonarium*,¹ n. gen.

Definition.—*Zonarida* with four dome-shaped chambers of the cortical shell, separated by two annular constrictions (one sagittal and one transverse).

The genus *Zonarium* is the most simple form of the *Zonarida*, and differs from the nearly allied *Larnacalpis* by two ring-like constrictions, which are crossed at right angles, one in the sagittal (or median) plane, and one in the transverse (or equatorial) plane. By these two annular constrictions four egg-shaped or kidney-shaped chambers become imperfectly separated, which correspond to the quadrants of the lateral plane. The first cause of the marked constrictions may be the formation of the latticed sagittal septum, which is found first in *Octopyle*, as halving the four gates of

¹ *Zonarium* = Small girdle; Ζανάριον.