2. Amphibelone cultellata, n. sp. (Pl. 132, fig. 10).

Two principal spines broad, two-edged, knife-shaped; two opposite in the equatorial plane, thin and broad wings or lamellæ are developed, and these enclose the proximal part of both spines, whilst their distal part is free, cylindrical, with conical apex: the two wings of the longer caudal spine are lanceolate, twice to four times as broad as the two wings of the shorter frontal spine; their base is a simple pyramid without leaf-cross. Eighteen smaller spines conical, with bristle-shaped prolongation, one-fourth to one-half as long as the frontal spine. Central capsule green, semitransparent.

Dimensions.—Length of the frontal spine 0.1 to 0.2, breadth 0.02 to 0.03; length of the caudal spine 0.2 to 0.4, breadth 0.04 to 0.08; length of the eighteen smaller spines 0.05 to 0.15.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, Maldive Islands (Haeckel), surface.

3. Amphibelone pyramidata, n. sp. (Pl. 132, fig. 9).

Two principal spines four-winged, with four crossed, very thin and broad wings, which are somewhat broader in the convex middle part than at either end; both ends of each spine four-sided pyramidal, with four concave edges and a very small terminal pyramid; base without leaf-cross. The longer caudal spine is twice as broad at the distal end as at its proximal end, and three times as broad as the distal end of the shorter frontal spine. Eighteen smaller spines bristle-shaped, with four-sided pyramidal bases. Central capsule pyramidal, enveloping the two principal spines throughout their whole length; the base of the slender quadrangular pyramid is on the caudal, the apex on the frontal pole of the longitudinal axis.

Dimensions.—Length of the frontal spine 0.2 to 0.25, distal breadth 0.01; length of the caudal spine 0.3 to 0.4, distal breadth 0.03; length of the eighteen smaller spines 0.04 to 0.08.

Habitat.—Cape of Good Hope, Station 143, depth 1900 fathoms.

4. Amphibelone anomala, Haeckel.

Amphilonche anomala, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., p. 394, Taf. xvi. fig. 8, Taf. xviii. figs. 23a, 23b.

Acanthometra anomala, Haeckel, 1860, Monatsber. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 808.

Two principal spines four-winged, nearly prismatic, with four crossed, very broad and thick wings; both ends of each spine four-sided pyramidal, with four concave edges and a very small terminal pyramid; base without leaf-cross. The edges of the four wings are concave on the shorter frontal, convex on the longer caudal spine. Eighteen smaller spines only one-fourth to one-half as long, linear, two-edged, with two parallel teeth on the distal end. Central capsule four-sided prismatic, olive-green, enveloping almost completely the two principal spines.

Dimensions.—Length of the frontal spine 0·12, middle breadth 0·016; length of the caudal spine 0·14, middle breadth 0·024; length of the eighteen smaller spines 0·04 to 0·06.

Habitat.—Mediterranean (Messina), surface.