

2. *Hylaspis coronata*, n. sp.

Parmal meshes five hundred to six hundred; in the centre of each plate a cross of four long rectangular aspinal pores, between these four larger egg-shaped angular pores; around this rosette a circle of sixteen to twenty much smaller, irregular, roundish, coronal pores; the latter about of the same size as the sutural pores. On each condyle one bearded by-spine about one-third or one-fourth as long as the radius. Twenty radial spines, very long, smooth, quadrangular, prismatic.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the shell 0.25, aspinal pores 0.02, other pores 0.005 to 0.01, bars 0.004.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 271, surface.

3. *Hylaspis barbata*, n. sp.

Parmal meshes twelve hundred to sixteen hundred; in the centre of each plate a cross of four large, somewhat oblong, octahedral aspinal pores, between these four rhombic smaller angular pores; around this rosette an inner circle of twelve to sixteen larger and an outer circle of fifty to sixty very small coronal pores; the latter smaller than the sutural pores. On each condyle one bristle-shaped zigzag by-spine, with recurved thin hooks, half as long as the radius. Twenty radial spines, very long, cylindrical, smooth.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the shell 0.25 to 0.3, aspinal pores 0.022, other pores 0.002 to 0.015, bars 0.002.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 295, surface.

Family XLI. PHRACTOPELTIDA, Haeckel (Pl. 133, figs. 1–6).

Phractopeltida, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 468.

Definition.—ACANTHARIA with double spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of twenty radial spines meeting in its centre, and disposed according to the Müllerian law of Icosacantha. Central capsule spherical, enclosing the inner and surrounded by the outer concentric shell.

The family Phractopeltida differs from all other ACANTHARIA in the development of a double spherical shell, composed of two concentric lattice-spheres, which are united by twenty radial spines meeting in the common centre. We could therefore oppose the Phractopeltida as *Diplophracta* to all other Acanthophracta as *Haplophracta* (with simple shell). The former exhibit a relation to the latter, similar to that exhibited by the Dyosphærida to the simple Monosphærida among the Sphæroidea.

In my Monograph (1862, p. 423) I described only one genus appertaining to this family, *Aspidomma*. I founded it upon the singular *Phractopelta*, described by