

to have disappeared completely, so that there remain only twenty aspinal pores (Pl. 139, fig. 4).

The internal cavity of the shell in all Hexalaspida is very small, on account of the thickness of the massive wall; the latter is often greater than the diameter of the cavity. Setting aside this disproportion, the space of the cavity is further much reduced by the internal parts of the thick radial spines, which are united in the centre by their pyramidal bases (Pl. 140, fig. 15). Usually the twenty bases seem to remain free (supported one upon another by means of their triangular faces); but sometimes they seem to grow together perfectly and to form a single central star of acanthin. In some species, too, the sutures of the meeting branches of the apophyses of neighbouring spines seem to grow together, so that the whole shell exhibits a single piece of acanthin.

*The Central Capsule* of the Hexalaspida is therefore very small and seems to fill up the greatest part of the shell-cavity. Its form is constantly more or less lenticular, sometimes lentelliptical. On account of the opacity of the shell I could not make out its shape more closely.

#### *Synopsis of the Genera of Hexalaspida.*

All twenty spines externally developed, prominent on the surface of the lenticular shell.	}	Sheaths of the spines not prominent, .	. 376. <i>Hexalaspis</i> .
	}	Sheaths of the spines prominent, .	. 377. <i>Hexaconus</i> .
Only six spines (the hydrotomical spines) externally developed and prominent on the margin of the disk; the other fourteen spines not prominent.	}	Sheaths of the spines not prominent, .	. 378. <i>Hexonaspis</i> .
	}	Sheaths of the spines prominent, .	. 379. <i>Hexacolpus</i> .

#### Genus 376. *Hexalaspis*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

*Definition*.—Hexalaspida with twenty prominent radial spines, which are not surrounded by prominent sheaths; the six hydrotomical spines much larger than the fourteen others.

The genus *Hexalaspis* is the simplest form among the Hexalaspida, and may be derived directly from *Dictyaspis* among the Belonaspida, by stronger development of the six hydrotomical spines. As in the following genus *Hexaconus* all twenty spines are prominent externally.

#### Subgenus 1. *Hexalasparium*, Haeckel.

*Definition*.—Six hydrotomical spines of equal size.

<sup>1</sup> *Hexalaspis* = Shield with six wings; ἑξαλός, ἀσπίς.