

anterior larger pectoral, and two posterior smaller tergal feet). This species may be regarded as a commencing *Hexaspyris* or *Liriospyris*.

Dimensions.—Height of the sagittal ring 0.08, breadth 0.06.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 271, depth 2425 fathoms.

3. *Semantiscus hexapylus*, n. sp. (Pl. 92, fig. 17).

Sagittal ring ovate, thorny, with a small apical horn. Basal ring with six roundish or nearly triangular gates; the two jugular pores are smaller than the two cardinal and larger than the two cervical pores. The separating bars between these six pores are prolonged into six straight, thorny widely divergent feet; three larger feet (the caudal and the two pectoral) with a pair of apophyses three smaller between them simple (the sternal and the two tergal feet).

Dimensions.—Height of the sagittal ring 0.13, breadth 0.09.

Habitat.—Western Tropical Pacific, Station 225, depth 4475 fathoms.

Family L. CORONIDA, Haeckel

Triostephida, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 445.

Definition.—Stephoidea with two crossed vertical rings, perpendicular one to the other (the primary sagittal and the secondary frontal ring). Usually their common base bears a horizontal basal ring, but a mitral ring (or a horizontal ring at the apex) is never developed.

The family Coronida comprises those Stephoidea in which the primary sagittal ring (of the Stephanida and Semantida) becomes crossed by a second vertical ring, the lateral or frontal ring. Between these two vertical meridian rings, perpendicular to one another, four large apertures remain constantly open, the "lateral" gates. But besides these four constant openings, usually (excepting only in the Zygo-stephanida) other gates are developed on the common base of the two crossed rings, produced by a third, horizontal, basal ring. These basal gates are the same which we have found already in the Semantida.

The distinction of the Coronida from the other Stephoidea is always easy. In the Stephanida and Semantida, the frontal ring, or the second meridian ring, which we find in all Coronida, is never developed. On the other hand these latter never exhibit the typical "mitral ring," or the second, upper, horizontal ring, which distinguishes the Tympanida.

We distinguish here, among the Coronida, four different subfamilies, which perhaps afterwards may be better separated as families. Of these four groups the Zygo-stephanida and Acanthodesmida exhibit the nearest relationship to the Stephanida, whilst the Eucoronida and Trissocyclida possess a closer affinity with the Semantida.