

*Synopsis of the Genera of Zygospyrida.*

I. Subfamily Tripospyrida. Three basal feet. (One odd caudal and two paired pectoral.)	{	Apex of the shell with one horn, . . . . .	441. <i>Tripospyris</i> .	
		Apex of the shell with three horns, . . . . .	442. <i>Triceraspyris</i> .	
		Apex of the shell without horns, . . . . .	443. <i>Tristylospyris</i> .	
		Apex with two large coryphal holes, right and left, . . . . .	444. <i>Cephalospyris</i> .	
II. Subfamily Dipospyrida. Two basal lateral feet. (Originally the two pectoral feet.)	{	Two feet free, not grown together.	{ Feet simple, not branched, without lateral spines. } One horn, . . . . .	445. <i>Dipospyris</i> .
			{ No horn, . . . . .	446. <i>Brachiospyris</i> .
		Two feet grown together and uniting to form a ring. Apex with a horn.	{ Feet branched like a tree. } One horn, . . . . .	447. <i>Dendrospyris</i> .
			{ Feet with a series of lateral spines. } One horn, . . . . .	448. <i>Dorcadospyris</i> .
		Two feet simple, . . . . .		449. <i>Gamospyris</i>
			{ Feet with a series of lateral spines, . . . . .	450. <i>Stephanospyris</i> .
III. Subfamily Tetraspyrida. Two sagittal and two lateral feet.	{	Feet simple, not branched. { Apex with one horn, . . . . .	451. <i>Tetraspyris</i> .	
		{ Apex without a horn, . . . . .	452. <i>Tessarospyris</i> .	
IV. Subfamily Hexaspyrida. Six basal feet.	{	Two sagittal, two pectoral, and two tergal feet. { Apex with one horn, . . . . .	453. <i>Hexaspyris</i> .	
		{ Apex with three horns, . . . . .	454. <i>Liriospyris</i> .	
		{ Apex without a horn, . . . . .	455. <i>Cantharospyris</i> .	
V. Subfamily Pentaspysrida. Five basal feet.	{	One caudal, two pectoral, and two tergal feet. { Apex with one horn, . . . . .	456. <i>Clathrospyris</i> .	
		{ Apex with three horns, . . . . .	457. <i>Ægospyris</i> .	
		{ Apex without a horn, . . . . .	458. <i>Pentaspysris</i> .	
VI. Subfamily Therospyrida. Four paired lateral feet. (Two pectoral and two tergal.)	{	Apex with one horn, . . . . .	459. <i>Zygospyris</i> .	
		Apex with three horns (one apical and two frontal), . . . . .	460. <i>Elaphospyris</i> .	
		Apex with two lateral or frontal horns, . . . . .	461. <i>Taurospsyris</i> .	
		Apex without a horn, . . . . .	462. <i>Therospyris</i> .	
VII. Subfamily Polyspyrida. Numerous (seven to twelve or more) basal feet.	{	Apex with one horn, . . . . .	463. <i>Petalospyris</i> .	
		Apex with three horns (one apical and two frontal), . . . . .	464. <i>Anthospyris</i> .	
		Apex with numerous horns, . . . . .	465. <i>Ceratospyris</i> .	
		Apex without a horn, . . . . .	466. <i>Gorgospyris</i> .	
VIII. Subfamily Circospyrida. No basal feet.	{	Apex with one horn, . . . . .	467. <i>Circospyris</i> .	
		Apex without a horn, . . . . .	468. <i>Dictyospyris</i> .	