

ancestral genera *Cortina* and *Tripospyris*, whilst the fourth is an odd anterior or sternal foot, produced by anterior prolongation of the basilar segment of the sagittal ring. Here, therefore, two opposed feet lie in the sagittal plane (a caudal and a sternal foot), whilst the two others are the paired lateral or pectoral feet, as also in *Stephanium* and *Stephaniscus*, p. 965. The Tetrasyrida ought not to be confounded with the Therospyrida (sixth subfamily), in which the four feet have another signification.

Subgenus 1. *Tetrarrhabda*, Haeckel, 1881, p. 429.

*Definition*.—Feet simple, not branched nor forked.

1. *Tetrasyris stephanium*, n. sp. (Pl. 95, fig. 6).

Shell nut-shaped, tuberculate, with deep sagittal stricture and small roundish pores; three pairs of larger pores on each side of the ring. Basal plate with four large collar pores. Apical horn stout conical, half as long as the shell. Two pectoral feet somewhat longer than the two sagittal feet, one and a half times as long as the shell. All four feet straight, three-sided prismatic, strongly divergent.

*Dimensions*.—Shell 0·08 long, 0·12 broad; horn 0·04 long, feet 0·08 to 0·12 long.

*Habitat*.—Central Pacific, Station 272, depth 2600 fathoms.

2. *Tetrasyris cubica*, n. sp.

Shell nearly cubical, smooth, with slight sagittal stricture and small polygonal pores; some larger pores on both sides of the ring. Basal plate with four large collar pores. Apical horn and the four feet of equal size and form, about as long as the shell, cylindrical in the basal, spindle shaped in the distal half.

*Dimensions*.—Shell 0·09 diameter; horn and feet 0·1 long.

*Habitat*.—Central Pacific, Station 265, depth 2900 fathoms; also fossil in Barbados.

Subgenus 2. *Tetracorethra*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodromus, p. 429.

*Definition*.—Feet branched or forked.

3. *Tetrasyris tetracorethra*, n. sp. (Pl. 53, figs. 19, 20).

*Tetracorethra mirabilis*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodromus, p. 429, and Atlas, *loc. cit.*

Shell campanulate, tuberculate, with deep sagittal stricture and irregular polygonal pores; two pairs of larger pores at the flattened occipital face (fig. 20). Basal plate with four large collar pores. Apical horn very long, thirty to forty times as long as the shell, slender three-sided prismatic, straight, at the distal end irregularly branched, besom-shaped. Four basal feet half as