two lateral (pectoral) feet are like the legs of a human body, and are twice as long as the cephalis and as the tail-like caudal feet. (The whole shell exhibits a curious similarity to a human figure, more than in the following nearly allied species.)

Dimensions.—Length of the shell (including horn and feet) 0.4, breadth 0.1 to 0.15. Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 273, depth 2350 fathoms.

## 2. Androspyris anthropiscus, n. sp. (Pl. 83, fig. 8).

Shell rough, with two distinct transverse constrictions and irregular polygonal pores. Galea ovate, with a slender conical oblique horn, about as large as the cephalis, which exhibits a deep longitudinal furrow in the sagittal dorsal line. Thorax half as long, prolonged into three short latticed feet; the terminal spines of the two lateral feet are vertical and parallel, that of the caudal foot larger, directed obliquely backwards.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell (including horn and feet) 0.35, breadth 0.1 to 0.12. Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 271, depth 2425 fathoms.

## 3. Androspyris pithecus, n. sp. (Pl. 95, fig. 20).

Shell smooth, with two slight transverse constrictions. Galea conical, with a short conical horn, longer than the nut-shaped cephalis. Thorax with three nearly vertical and parallel feet of equal length. Pores in the galea and thorax very small and numerous, circular, in the cephalis much larger, irregular, roundish.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell (including horns and feet) 0.25, breadth 0.06 to 0.08. Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 272, depth 2600 fathoms.

## 4. Androspyris aptenodytes, n. sp.

Shell smooth, with two slight transverse constrictions and irregular, roundish pores. Galea hemispherical, with a short conical horn, about as large as the roundish cephalis and half as large as the ovate thorax. The three feet arise immediately beyond the collar stricture, are equal, divergent, curved, about as long as the cephalis, and are not terminal (as in the three preceding species), but lateral appendages of the thorax.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0.2, breadth 0.05 to 0.07.

Habitat.—Antarctic Ocean, Station 157, depth 1950 fathoms.

## Genus 480. Lamprospyris,<sup>1</sup> Haeckel, 1881, Prodromus, p. 447.

Definition.—Androspyrida with three free basal feet and a fenestrated apical horn; lattice-work of the three-jointed shell wholly or partly spongy.

The genus Lamprospyris differs from the preceding Androspyris, its ancestral form, mainly in the higher development of the lattice-work of the large shell. Whilst this in <sup>1</sup> Lamprospyris=Splendid wicker-basket; happeds, savels.