

the apical); facial half divided into three to five lobes, an odd frontal and one or two lateral pairs of small buccal lobes. Thorax truncate conical, about as large as the cephalis and larger than the truncate abdomen. Pores regular circular.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·12, breadth 0·08.

Habitat.—Tropical Atlantic Station 347, depth 2250 fathoms.

2. *Pylobotrys fontinalis*, n. sp. (Pl. 96, fig. 20).

Cephalis trilobate, with three ovate lobes in the sagittal plane, of nearly equal size, and two divergent cylindrical tubes conical at the base. An ascending apical tube on the apex of the occipital lobe and a descending sternal tube on the base of the frontal lobe. The middle lobe between the former distinctly exhibits in the apical view (fig. 20) the collar septum with the four cortinar pores. Thorax campanulate, larger than the cephalis and the truncate abdomen.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·11, breadth 0·06.

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

3. *Pylobotrys cerebralis*, n. sp. (Pl. 96, fig. 22).

Cephalis multilobate, with four divergent cylindrical tubes, which are cylindrical, obliquely truncate at the mouth, and correspond in position to the four typical spines of *Cortina*; an ascending apical tube and three descending basal tubes (an odd caudal and two paired pectoral). The helmet-shaped occipital lobe is about as large as the frontal half of the cephalis, which is divided into three pairs of smaller pyriform lobes. Thorax subspherical, about as large as the cephalis and half as large as the inflated abdomen. Pores very scarce and small.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·15, breadth 0·08.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, Cocos Islands, Rabbe, surface.

Genus 494. *Botryocampe*,¹ Ehrenberg, 1860, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 829.

Definition.—*Pylobotryida* without tubes on the cephalis, and with the mouth of the abdomen closed.

The genus *Botryocampe* may be derived from *Botryocyrtis* by development of a basal lattice-plate, closing the terminal mouth of the abdomen. It is at the same time closely allied to the Tricyrtid *Theocapsa*, and may be perhaps derived from this by lobation of the cephalis.

¹ *Botryocampe* = Caterpillar with a grape; βότρυς, κάμπη