

similar to that of the cephalis, in the middle part by a single row of arches separated by thin threads, and in the lower part by a narrow band of arachnoidal network. Dedicated to Dr. John Murray.

*Dimensions*.—Cephalis 0·05 long, 0·05 broad; thorax 0·0·04 long, 0·15 broad; apical distance of every two feet 0·15, of each foot and the horn 0·17.

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

2. *Clathrocorys teuscheri*, n. sp. (Pl. 64, fig. 10).

Cephalis pear-shaped, with irregular, square pores. From the centre of its base there arise seven prismatic, radial beams of equal strength, supporting the lattice-work of the wall; the single vertical beam is prolonged into the apical horn; six others lie in the three meridian planes (between the horn and each foot); three ascending end in the wall of the cephalis, three descending are prolonged into the three strong feet, which are longer than the horn. In each meridional plane there arise four thicker and several thinner bars, which by communication of their ramules form the three latticed wings; each wing with a single very large mesh, two meshes of medium size, and a narrow marginal band of small, square pores. The three walls of the flat pyramidal thorax are formed in the upper part by squarish network similar to that of the cephalis, in the lower part by a narrow band of the same; between them a large hole. Dedicated to Dr. Reinhold Teuscher.

*Dimensions*.—Cephalis 0·05 long, 0·04 broad; thorax 0·06 long, 0·15 broad; apical distance of every two feet 0·2, of each foot and the horn 0·2.

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

3. *Clathrocorys giltschii*, n. sp. (Pl. 64, fig. 9).

Cephalis pear-shaped, with irregular, polygonal pores. From the centre of its base there arise seven prismatic, radial beams of different strength; the single vertical beam bears six lateral branches (parallel to the three ascending supporting beams), and is prolonged into the apical horn; six others lie in the three meridional planes (between the horn and each foot); three weaker ascending beams end in the wall of the cephalis, three stronger descending are prolonged into the three large diverging feet, which are twice as long as the cephalic horn. The network of the three wings and of the three-sided pyramidal thorax is about the same as in the preceding species, but much more developed; the marginal bands with the squarish network are much broader, and an arachnoidal wicker-work of very thin thread-like bars fills out the large meshes. Dedicated to Mr. Adolf Giltseh.

*Dimensions*.—Cephalis 0·04 long, 0·04 broad; thorax 0·12 long, 0·2 broad; apical distance of every two feet 0·24, of each foot and the horn 0·2.

*Habitat*.—Central Pacific, Station 274, depth 2750 fathoms.

Genus 546. *Eucecryphalus*,<sup>1</sup> Haeckel, 1860, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 836.

*Definition*.—Sethopilida (vel Dicyrtida triradiata aperta) with three free collar

<sup>1</sup> *Eucecryphalus* = Nice net-cap; εὖ, κεκρύφαλος.