species by thirty prominent crest-like edges. From the corners of the dodecahedron, at which every three pentagons meet, arise twenty radial spines, opposite in pairs in ten equidistant axes.

1. *Circorrhegma dodecahedra*, n. sp. (Pl. **117**, figs. 2, 2*a*).

Shell dodecahedral, with twelve equal and regular, plane, pentagonal plates, which are separated by thirty prominent crests, and bear a network of numerous polygonal (usually also pentagonal), smaller plates. Twenty radial spines about as long as the radius of the shell, three-sided prismatic, covered with numerous bristles; each surrounded at the thickened base by a circle of twelve to sixteen pores, and at the distal apex by a corona of five curved, terminal branches. Mouth pentagonal, with five conical, subvertical, spinulate teeth (fig. 2*a*).

Dimensions.—Diameter of the shell 0·8, length of the spines 0·5.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, Madagascar (Rabbe).

Genus 715. *Circostephanus*,[1] Haeckel, 1879, Sitzungsb. med.-nat. Gesellsch. Jena, Dec. 12, p. 5.

Definition.—Circoporida with a subregular, polyhedral or nearly spherical shell, composed of thirty to sixty or more triangular plates, with twenty-four to thirty-two or more corners, from which arise radial spines, symmetrically disposed.

The genus *Circostephanus* comprises those Circoporida in which the porcellanous shell is an endospherical polyhedron, with numerous (thirty to sixty or more) triangular faces, and has a variable number of radial spines (twenty-four to forty or more), arising from its corners. The number of faces and corners seems to be variable in this genus, but may perhaps be typical in some species. *Circostephanus sexagenarius* has the typical form of a "Sexagenal-Polyhedron," with sixty equal triangular faces and thirty-two corners, and may be derived from the "Pentagonal-Dodecahedron" (*Circorrhegma*) by dividing its twelve pentagonal faces each into five congruent triangles.

1. *Circostephanus coronarius*, n. sp. (Pl. **116**, figs. 3, 3*a*, 3*b*).

Shell polyhedral, with thirty-two to forty triangular, concave faces of nearly equal size, which are separated by high prominent crests. From the elevated corners of the polyhedron arise twenty-four to thirty radial spines, which are three-sided prismatic or nearly cylindrical, about as long as the radius of the shell, and covered with long curved bristles. The distal end of each spine is surrounded by a verticil of five stout, curved branches, its pyramidal base by a corona of five (or

[1] *Circostephanus*=Shell with circular coronets; κίρκος, στέφανος.