

margins of the two boat-shaped valves dentate nearly in the whole perimeter; in one lateral border of each valve eleven or twelve very large conical teeth, the largest of which are nearly half as high as the valve. On the aboral hinge of the shell two divergent, very large horns, four-sided pyramidal, acute, straight, at the base perforated by a few large pores. The dorsal horn (of the smaller valve) is somewhat shorter than the ventral horn (of the larger valve). The apical distance of both horns is somewhat greater than their length, and about half the length of the shell. In the half frontal perimeter (along one border of each valve) thirty-two to thirty-four pores, in the half sagittal perimeter thirty-four to thirty-eight, in the half equator thirty to thirty-three. The pores are smaller near the girdle-fissure, irregularly quadrangular, and arranged in longitudinal rows, which are separated by meridional crests, and converge towards both poles of the main axis.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell (without the horns) 0.24 to 0.26, height 0.20 to 0.22, breadth 0.16 to 0.18; length of the horns 0.1 to 0.13.

Habitat.—Eastern part of the Tropical Atlantic, near the Equator, Station 348, depth 2450 fathoms.

2. *Conchoceras cornutum*, n. sp. (Pl. 124, fig. 16).

Shell lenticular, strongly compressed on both sides; proportion of the longitudinal axis to the sagittal and lateral = 4 : 3 : 2. Sagittal perimeter ovate, frontal perimeter elliptical, cinctural perimeter spindle-shaped. Free margins of the two keeled valves in the oral third smooth, in the remaining part strongly dentate; ten or eleven large teeth on one lateral border of each valve, the largest about half as high as the valve. On the aboral hinge of the shell two fenestrated apophyses which bear two stout, strongly curved horns, like pincers; the dorsal horn (of the smaller upper valve) is shorter and less curved than the ventral horn (of the larger lower valve). The lips of the mouth (at left on fig. 16) are also unequal, the upper lip emarginate. In the half frontal perimeter of the valve twenty-two to twenty-four pores, in the half sagittal perimeter twenty-eight to thirty, in the half equator twenty to twenty-two. The pores are separated by high parallel crests and arranged in longitudinal rows, which converge towards the aboral hinge.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell (without the horns) 0.36 to 0.4, height 0.27 to 0.3, breadth 0.2 to 0.22; length of the horns 0.16 to 0.22.

Habitat.—Tropical Atlantic, Station 338, depth 1990 fathoms.

Family LXXXIV. CŒLODENDRIDA, Haeckel (Pl. 121).

Coelodendrida, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., p. 360.

Definition.—PHŒODARIA with a bivalved lattice-shell, composed of two hemispherical valves, a dorsal and a ventral. A conical cupola or a pyramidal galea arises from the apical pole of both valves, therefore at the opposite poles of the sagittal axis. Rhinocanna and frenula wanting. Three or more hollow radial tubes arise from each valve and are symmetrically disposed. Sometimes their branches form an outer