

Synopsis of the Genera of Staurosphærida.

I. Subfamily Staurostylida. (Shell one single lattice-sphere.)	{ All four spines equal, 60. <i>Staurosphæra</i> . Four spines different in pairs, 61. <i>Staurostylus</i> . One spine larger than the three others, 62. <i>Stylostaurus</i> .
II. Subfamily Staurolonchida. (Shell with two concentric lattice-spheres.)	
{ All four spines { Simple, 63. <i>Staurolonche</i> . equal, { Branched, 64. <i>Staurancistra</i> . Four spines different in pairs, 65. <i>Staurolonchidium</i> . One spine larger than the three others, 66. <i>Stauroxiphos</i> .	
	III. Subfamily Stauracontida. (Shell with three concentric spheres.)
IV. Subfamily Staurocromyida. (Shell with four concentric spheres.)	{ All four spines { Simple, 68. <i>Staurocromyum</i> . equal, { Branched, 69. <i>Cromyostaurus</i> .
V. Subfamily Staurocaryida. (Shell with five or more concentric spheres.)	
VI. Subfamily Staurodorida. (Shell a spongy sphere.)	{ Solid spongy sphere without medul- lary shell, 71. <i>Staurodoras</i> .

Subfamily STAUROSTYLIDA,¹ Haeckel, Prodrumus, 1881, pp. 449, 450.

Definition.—Staurosphærida with one single spherical lattice-shell.

Genus 60. *Staurosphæra*,² Haeckel, 1881, Prodrumus, p. 450.

Definition.—Staurosphærida with a single lattice-sphere and four crossed equal spines.

The genus *Staurosphæra* may be regarded as the common ancestral form of this subfamily, since it represents their most simple and primitive form. From the surface of the simple lattice-sphere, enclosing the central capsule, arise four equal, simple, radial spines, opposite in pairs in two diameters, perpendicular one to another. *Staurosphæra* may be derived phylogenetically either from *Cenosphæra* by production of the four spines, or from *Hexastylus* by reduction of two opposite spines.

¹ Staurostylida = Staurosphærida simplicia = Monosphærida tetracantha.

² *Staurosphæra* = Cross-sphere; σταυρός, σφαῖρα.