

*Dimensions.*—Length of the two major spines 0·1 to 0·2, breadth 0·02 to 0·03; length of the eighteen minor spines 0·05 to 0·1.

*Habitat.*—Central Pacific, Stations 270 to 274, surface.

14. *Amphilonche violina*, n. sp. (Pl. 132, fig. 5).

Two principal spines quadrangular prismatic, nearly violin-shaped, with four very broad, prominent, lamellar wings, which are constricted in the middle part, and broadened towards the two ends; apex truncate pyramidal; base with a large leaf-cross. Eighteen smaller spines much shorter, of equal breadth at the base, assuming the form of a quadrangular pyramid, thin prismatic in the distal half. Central capsule spindle-shaped, opaque.

*Dimensions.*—Length of the two major spines 0·15 to 0·18, breadth 0·02 to 0·025; length of the eighteen minor spines 0·04 to 0·08.

*Habitat.*—Central Pacific, Station 271, surface.

15. *Amphilonche tetraptera*, Haeckel.

*Amphilonche tetraptera*, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., p. 391, Taf. xvi. fig. 5, Taf. xviii. fig. 20.

*Acanthometra tetraptera*, Haeckel, 1860, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 808.

Two principal spines four-sided pyramidal, with four broad lamellar prominent edges; apex simple or bifid; base with a large leaf-cross. Eighteen smaller spines of similar form, but only half as large. Central capsule spherical, opaque.

*Dimensions.*—Length of the two major spines 0·2, breadth on the base 0·025; length of the eighteen minor spines 0·1.

*Habitat.*—Mediterranean (Messina); North Atlantic, Canary Islands, Stations 352 to 354, surface.

Subgenus 3. *Amphilithium*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 466.

*Definition.*—Spines in the basal part grown together, so that the whole skeleton represents a single piece of acanthin; a star with two larger and eighteen smaller rays.

16. *Amphilonche concreta*, n. sp. (Pl. 132, figs. 4, 4a).

Two principal spines cylindrical, very long, of equal breadth throughout their whole length, with simple conical apex. Eighteen smaller spines short, conical or bristle-shaped, scarcely one-fourth or one-tenth as long, often quite rudimentary. All twenty spines perfectly grown together in the centre, forming a single piece of acanthin (derived from *Amphilonche belonoides* by central concretion; often the sutures of the concreted bases are visible, fig. 4a).

*Dimensions.*—Length of the two major spines 0·1 to 0·4, breadth 0·005 to 0·015; length of the eighteen minor spines 0·005 to 0·15.

*Habitat.*—Cosmopolitan; Mediterranean, Atlantic, Pacific, surface.