

3. *Phormobotrys hexathalamia*, Haeckel.

Botryocampe hexathalamia, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., p. 344, Taf. xii. fig. 10.

Cephalis sexlobate, with a single apical horn, which is solid, vertical, cylindrical, pointed, only one-third as long. Frontal lobes subcylindrical, nearly as long as the kidney-shaped occipital lobe, three to four times as long as the small buccal lobes and the odd sternal lobe. Thorax tun-shaped, smaller than the cephalis, larger than the hemispherical abdomen. Pores numerous, subregular, circular.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·13 to 0·15, breadth 0·05 to 0·06.

Habitat.—Mediterranean, Messina, surface.

4. *Phormobotrys cannothalamia*, n. sp. (Pl. 96, fig. 25).

Cephalis trilobate, of about the same breadth and length as the campanulate thorax, which is three times as long as the flat cap-shaped abdomen. The middle (or central) lobe of the cephalis is simple, nearly cubical, and smaller than the ovate occipital and frontal lobe. The two latter are prolonged into two slender cylindrical divergent tubes. Pores small and very numerous.

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·1, breadth 0·05.

Habitat.—Western Tropical Pacific, Station 225, depth 4475 fathoms.

5. *Phormobotrys polythalamia*, n. sp.

Cephalis multilobate, of the same length and breadth as the subspherical thorax, and half as long as the ovate abdomen. Occipital lobe helmet-shaped, about as large as the frontal half of the cephalis, which is divided into six to eight lobes (two odd and two or three pairs of lateral lobes). Four cylindrical tubes corresponding to the four typical spines of *Cortina*, an ascending apical and three descending basal tubes (a posterior caudal and two anterior pectoral).

Dimensions.—Length of the shell 0·14, breadth 0·08.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 298, depth 2225 fathoms.