

meshes, closing also the basal mouth. (In fig. 5 the greater part of the web is taken off to demonstrate the large holes of the thorax). Only two feet are visible.

*Dimensions*.—Cephalis 0.04 long, 0.05 broad; thorax 0.09 long, 0.12 broad.

*Habitat*.—Central Pacific, Station 274, surface.

2. *Clathrolychnus periplectus*, n. sp. (Pl. 64, fig. 6).

Cephalis subspherical, with subregular, circular pores and a pyramidal horn of the same length. Length of the two joints = 1 : 2, breadth = 1 : 3. Thorax with three large elliptical holes between the three pyramidal, divergent feet, which are connected at the distal end by a broad band of network, composed of five to ten rows of polygonal pores. The entire pyramidal shell is enveloped by a very delicate web, which on the sides is composed of subregular, square meshes, and on the closed mouth of polygonal meshes. (In fig. 6 only a part of the web is represented.)

*Dimensions*.—0.04 long, 0.05 broad; thorax 0.08 long, 0.14 broad.

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

Family LXIII. ANTHOCYRTIDA, n. fam.

*Sethophormida et Sethophænida*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 432, 433.

*Definition*.—*Dicyrtida* multiradiata. (*Cyrtoidea* with a two-jointed shell, divided by a transverse constriction into cephalis and thorax, and bearing numerous—four to nine or more—radial apophyses.)

The family *Anthocyrtda*, composed of the *Sethophormida* and *Sethophænida* of my Prodrömus, comprises those *Cyrtoidea* in which the shell is two-jointed and bears numerous radial apophyses. The two subfamilies differ in the shape of the mouth, which in the *Sethophormida* is a simple, wide opening; in the *Sethophænida* closed by a lattice-plate.

Numerous fossil and living forms of *Anthocyrtda* were described formerly by Ehrenberg in his genera *Carpocanium* and *Anthocyrtdis*. These, however, represent only a small part of the whole family, which exhibits a great variety in the composition of the lattice-work and in the number of radial beams. The number of species here described amounts to one hundred and forty, and these are disposed in fourteen genera (twelve *Sethophormida* and two *Sethophænida*).

The *Sethophormida* may be again divided into two different groups or tribes, the *Sethamphorida* and *Carpocanida*; in the former the thorax bears numerous radial ribs, enclosed in its wall; in the latter these ribs have disappeared, and only a corona of terminal feet is developed around the mouth. The shell of the former is usually pyramidal, with a widely open mouth; of the latter ovate, with a constricted mouth. The mouth of the thorax becomes perfectly closed in the *Sethophænida*.