

2. *Stylatractus fusiformis*, n. sp.

Cortical shell thick walled, smooth, with regular, simple, circular pores, quite as broad as the bars; fourteen to sixteen on the half equator. Polar spines three-sided pyramidal, half as long as the main axis, as broad at the base as the inner medullary shell. (Resembles very nearly *Xiphatractus armadillo*, Pl 17, fig. 11, but differs in the regular form and equal length of the polar spines.)

*Dimensions*.—Major axis 0.17, minor axis 0.13; pores and bars 0.007; main axes of both ellipsoidal medullary shells 0.09 and 0.05; length of the polar spines 0.08, basal breadth 0.04.

*Habitat*.—Cosmopolitan; Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, at various depths.

3. *Stylatractus compactus*, n. sp. (Pl. 17, fig. 4).

Cortical shell thick walled, smooth, with subregular, circular, double-contoured pores, smaller than the bars; sixteen to eighteen on the half equator. The thickness of the shell-wall equals the radius of the inner medullary shell. Polar spines short, three-sided pyramidal; their length and basal thickness variable, but commonly equal to the diameter of the inner medullary shell.

*Dimensions*.—Major axis 0.16, minor axis 0.13; pores 0.007, bars 0.01; main axes of both ellipsoidal medullary shells 0.09 and 0.04; length and basal breadth of the polar spines 0.04 to 0.05.

*Habitat*.—Pacific, central area, Stations 270 to 272, depth 2425 to 2925 fathoms.

Subgenus 2. *Stylatractylis*, Haeckel.

*Definition*.—Network of the outer shell regular, with meshes of equal size and similar form; surface thorny or papillose, covered with small spinules or tubercles.

4. *Stylatractus giganteus*, n. sp. (Pl. 17, fig. 1).

*Amphistylus giganteus*, Haeckel, 1879, Atlas (pl. xvii. fig. 1).

Cortical shell papillose, very thick walled, with regular network; pores circular, with double margin, about twice as broad as the bars; ten to twelve on the half equator. The cortical shell is connected with the outer medullary shell by numerous strong beams, and the inner prolongations of both polar spines are much stronger. The circular pores of the outer medullary shell are three times as large as those of the inner, and equal to those of the cortical shell, but the bars are much thinner. Polar spines very strong, three-sided pyramidal, with spirally contorted edges, as long as the main axis, as broad at the base as the inner medullary shell.

*Dimensions*.—Major axis of the cortical shell 0.3, minor axis 0.22; pores 0.02, bars 0.01; main axes of the ellipsoidal medullary shells 0.14 and 0.07; length of the polar spines 0.3, basal thickness 0.06.

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