

Both distal chambers nearly hemispherical (with a circle of ten to twelve very large square pores at their base, the other pores very small). From both poles arises a single, strong, conical spine, half as long as the main axis. The internal cortical shell is very much like that of *Panarium tubularium* (Pl. 40, fig. 9), but differs by the solid polar spines (instead of the hollow tubules) and by the formation of an external, cylindrical, very thin, cortical shell, which envelops the whole internal, and is connected with it by numerous beams. The surface of the external shell is quite smooth, and perforated by innumerable very small roundish pores.

*Dimensions*.—Main axis of the external cortical shell 0·25, of the internal 0·19; transverse axis of the former 0·13, of the latter 0·08; pores of the proximal chambers of the internal shell 0·01, bars 0·003; pores of external cortical shell 0·002, bars 0·001; length of both polar spines 0·12, basal thickness of them 0·02.

*Habitat*.—South Atlantic, near Tristan da Cunha, Station 333, depth 2025 fathoms.

### Subgenus 2. *Peripanicula*, Haeckel.

*Definition*.—On both poles of the main axis a bunch or a circle of aggregated polar spines.

#### 2. *Peripanicium ampicorona*, n. sp. (Pl. 40, fig. 8).

*Peripanartus ampicorona*, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus et Atlas (pl. xl. fig. 8).

Internal cortical shell with four very unequal chambers. Both proximal chambers kidney-shaped, with subregular, polygonal pores, three times as broad as the bars. Both distal chambers double cone-shaped; the proximal cone of these formed by a circle of ten to twelve radial beams, which separate the same number of large square meshes; the distal cone with five to six circles of very small roundish, irregular pores. The continuation of the thin porous lamella of this distal cone forms the external cortical shell, whose surface is a little rough with innumerable very small thorns. On both poles is a large circular opening (nearly as broad as the equatorial constriction of the inner shell), surrounded by a delicate crown of thorns. The spines of this crown equal the diameter of the polar opening; they are very thin and bristle-like, connected by a few bridges and diverge outwards.

*Dimensions*.—Main axis (without the crowns of polar thorns) 0·26, greatest breadth (in the equator of the proximal chambers) 0·15; equatorial constriction of the external shell 0·12, of the internal 0·07; pores of the proximal chambers of the internal cortical shell 0·01, of the external 0·005, bars 0·003; diameter of the circular polar opening 0·05; length of the polar spines 0·05.

*Habitat*.—Pacific, central area, Station 271, depth 2425 fathoms.

#### 3. *Peripanicium coronarium*, n. sp.

Internal cortical shell with four unequal chambers. Both proximal chambers kidney-shaped, with irregular, roundish pores, twice to four times as broad as the bars. Both distal chambers cap-like, with a basal circle of ten to twelve large square meshes, the other pores very small. External