

6. *Dendrospyrus ramosa*, n. sp.

Shell nut-shaped, spiny, with irregular roundish pores. Basal plate with three pairs of pores. Apical horn cylindrical, spinulate, twice to three times as long as the shell. Feet as long as the horn, S-shaped, widely divergent, irregularly branched, with widely distant pointed branches.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.08 long, 0.12 broad; horn and feet 0.2 to 0.3 long.

Habitat.—North Atlantic, Station 353, depth 2965 fathoms.

7. *Dendrospyrus arborescens*, n. sp. (Pl. 85, fig. 9).

Shell nut-shaped, tuberculate, with subregular circular pores. Basal plate with four central larger and ten to twelve peripheral smaller pores. Apical horn cylindrical, twice as long as the shell, in the distal half spinulate or tuberculate. Feet about three times as long as the shell, cylindrical, nearly vertical, in the distal half irregularly branched, with dense bunches of aggregated blunt branches.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.07 long, 0.09 broad; horn and feet 0.12 to 0.18 long.

Habitat.—Equatorial Atlantic, Station 347, depth 2250 fathoms.

Genus 448. *Dorcadospyrus*,¹ Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 441.

Definition.—Zygospyrida with two free lateral feet armed with a series of secondary spines. Apex with a horn.

The genus *Dorcadospyrus* and the closely allied *Stephanospyrus* differ from the other Dipospyrida in the development of a series of secondary spines on the convex outer margin of the two large curved lateral feet, which therefore appear semipinnate. In some species this peculiar armature attains an extraordinary size, whilst the shell itself is very small, as in *Dorcadospyrus dinoceras* (Pl. 85, fig. 4).

1. *Dorcadospyrus dentata*, n. sp. (Pl. 85, fig. 6).

Shell subspherical, tuberculate, with small regular circular pores. Basal plate with four larger pores. Apical horn three to four times as long as the shell, slender, conical, smooth. Feet more or less convexly curved towards one another; the distal ends not crossed. In the convex edge of each arm a series of five to ten smooth conical teeth, not longer than the shell. This common species is very variable and often asymmetrical; the figured specimen is an asymmetrical one, in which the two arms exhibit different curves; in the normal form both arms have the same curve, now more, now less convex.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.06 long, 0.08 broad; horn 0.2, feet 0.03 long.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Stations 267 to 274, depth 2350 to 2925 fathoms.

¹ *Dorcadospyrus* = Basket with two horns, similar to an antelope; δορκάς, σπυρίς.