

Synopsis of the Genera of Androspyrida.

I. Subfamily Lamprospyrida. Three free basal feet.	Lattice-work simple, not spongy.	Apical horn usually simple, not fenestrated, . . .	479. <i>Androspyris</i> .
		Lattice-work wholly or partly spongy.	Apical horn usually branched and fenestrated, . . .
II. Subfamily Perispyrida. No free basal feet. Shell three-jointed.	Shell with two transverse coronal strictures (one superior mitral and one inferior collar stricture).	Lattice-work only complete in the frontal ring, . . .	481. <i>Amphispyris</i> .
		Lattice-work complete on all sides, . . .	482. <i>Tricolospyris</i> .
		Lattice-work double or spongy,	483. <i>Perispyris</i> .
III. Subfamily Nephrospyrida. No free basal feet. Shell spherical or discoidal.	Shell without external transverse stricture.	Shell spherical or subspherical,	484. <i>Sphaerospyris</i> .
		Shell discoidal, kidney-shaped or subcircular, . . .	485. <i>Nephrospyris</i> .

Subfamily 1. LAMPROSPYRIDA, Haeckel.

Definition.—*Androspyrida* with three free basal feet (an odd posterior caudal foot and two paired anterior pectoral feet).

Genus 479. *Androspyris*,¹ n. gen.

Definition.—*Androspyrida* with three free basal feet and a simple apical horn; lattice-work of the three-jointed shell simple, not spongy.

The genus *Androspyris* is probably the most original form of the *Androspyrida*, and represents, together with the following *Lamprospyris*, the subfamily of *Lamprospyrida*, which always possess three free basal feet, an odd posterior or caudal foot, and two paired anterior or pectoral feet. It may be derived either from *Acrosphyris* by development of a cupola, or from *Tholosphyris* by development of a thorax; the common ancestral form of these three typical genera is, no doubt, *Triplosphyris*. Some species of *Androspyris* reach a considerable size and are distinguished by a peculiar external form resembling somewhat a human figure.

1. *Androspyris homunculus*, n. sp.

Shell thorny, with two deep transverse constrictions and irregular polygonal pores. Galea subspherical, with a strong pyramidal oblique horn, about two-thirds as large as the cephalis, which has the form of a human thorax, includes a strong ovate sagittal ring, and bears on each side a stronger lateral spine. Thorax short and broad, prolonged into three latticed divergent feet; the

¹ *Androspyris* = Man-like wicker basket; ἀνὴρ, σπυρίς.