2. *Cannartus bitubulus*, n. sp.

Pores of the shell regular, circular, hexagonally framed, of the same breadth as the bars; fourteen to sixteen on the half meridian, ten to twelve on the half equator. Polar tubes cylindrical, longer than the main axis, sulcated, distal ends broken off. (Similar to *Pipetta tuba*, Pl. **39**, fig. 7, but with equatorial stricture and without medullary shell.)

Dimensions.—Main axis 0·16, equatorial axis 0·12; meshes and bars 0·006; length of the polar tubes 0·2, breadth 0·025.

Habitat.—South Atlantic, Station 332, depth 2200 fathoms.

3. *Cannartus biscottus*, n. sp.

Pores of the shell irregular, roundish, twice to three times as broad as the bars; ten to twelve on the half meridian, six to eight on the half equator. Polar tubes conical, shorter than the main axis, with closed apex. (Similar to *Cannartidium bicinctum*, Pl. **39,** fig. 18, but without enclosed medullary shell.)

Dimensions.—Main axis 0·11, equatorial axis 0·07; meshes 0·005 to 0·01, bars 0·003; length of the polar tubes 0·08, breadth on the base 0·03.

Habitat.—Equatorial Atlantic, Station 348, depth 2450 fathoms.

Family XV. Cyphinida, Haeckel (Pl. **39,** figs. 11–19).

Cyphinida, Haeckel, 1881, Prodromus, p. 462.

Definition.—Prunoidea with ellipsoidal twin-shell, divided by an equatorial stricture into two communicating hemiellipsoidal or hemispherical chambers; this external twin-shell (cortical shell) is either simple or double, and encloses one or more internal concentric shells (medullary shells). Central capsule ellipsoidal, commonly with an equatorial constriction.

The family Cyphinida have the same characteristic twin-form of the cortical shell as the Artiscida, but differ from them in the presence of a simple or double internal medullary shell, connected with the cortical shell by radial beams. The fenestrated shell is therefore composed of two or more concentric shells as in the Druppulida, but differs from these in the ring-like equatorial constriction.

The Medullary Shell, in the middle of the central capsule, is either single or double, composed of two concentric shells. As in the Druppulida, the form of the medullary shells is either spherical (Pl. **39**, fig. 12a) or lenticular, compressed from both poles of the main axis (Pl. **39**, fig. 18a); sometimes the inner medullary shell is spherical, the outer lenticular.

The Radial Beams, which connect the medullary shell with the equatorial constriction of the cortical shell, lie either all in the equatorial plane (Pl. **39**, fig. 11) or near it on both sides (Pl. **39**, figs. 12a, 18a).