

2. *Cyrtophormis aerostatica*, n. sp. (Pl. 52, figs. 2, 3).

Shell balloon-shaped, subspherical, with twenty smooth meridional ribs, alternating with twenty longitudinal rows of circular pores, of the same breadth as the bars. Peristome constricted, about half as broad as the shell.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.09 long, 0.07 broad; mouth 0.03 broad.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 266, depth 2750 fathoms.

3. *Cyrtophormis spiralis*, n. sp. (Pl. 51, fig. 9).

Shell ovate, one and a half times as long as broad, with twenty spirally convoluted, elegantly denticulated ribs, alternating with twenty spiral rows of small circular pores, of about the same breadth as the bars. Peristome constricted, very small, only one-seventh as broad as the shell.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.1 long, 0.07 broad; mouth 0.01 broad.

Habitat.—West Tropical Pacific, Station 225, depth 4475 fathoms.

4. *Cyrtophormis tabulata* (Pl. 79, fig. 2).

Shell urceolate and tabulate, twice as long as broad, with twenty-five to thirty denticulated longitudinal ribs, crossed by twenty to twenty-four transverse rings. Pores therefore regularly disposed in longitudinal and transverse rows; each pore circular, with a square frame. Peristome constricted, scarcely half as broad as the shell.

Dimensions.—Shell 0.2 long, 0.1 broad; mouth 0.04 broad.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 300, depth 1375 fathoms.

Genus 517. *Haliphormis*,¹ Ehrenberg, 1847, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad.
d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 54 (*sensu mutato*).

Definition.—Archiphormida (vel Monocyrtida multiradiata aperta) with numerous radial ribs in the wall of the campanulate shell, prolonged into free terminal feet. Apex with a horn.

The genus *Haliphormis* (with an apical horn) and the following *Archiphormis* (without a horn) comprise those Archiphormida in which the open mouth is more or less constricted and surrounded by a coronet of radial feet, as terminal prolongations of the radial ribs of its wall. The few forms, upon which Ehrenberg originally founded the genus *Haliphormis*, are partly not recognisable, partly belong to other genera. We therefore give here a new definition of the genus, as stated in my Prodrömus, 1881, p. 428.