

2. *Archicapsa quadriformis*, n. sp.

Shell ovate, rough, a little longer than broad. Pores subregular, circular, twice as broad as the bars. Basal plate with four larger ovate cortinar pores (two smaller jugular and two larger cardinal pores).

Dimensions.—Shell 0.12 to 0.15 long, 0.1 to 0.12 broad.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 265 to 268, depth 2700 to 2900 fathoms.

3. *Archicapsa nonaformis*, n. sp.

Shell pear-shaped, thorny, one and a half times as long as broad. Pores regular, circular, small, hexagonally framed, twice as broad as the bars. Basal plate with nine cortinar pores (three larger alternating with three pairs of smaller pores, as in Pl. 87, fig. 2).

Dimensions.—Shell 0.14 long, 0.09 broad.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 272, depth 2600 fathoms.

Section II. DICYRTIDA, Haeckel, 1862, Monogr. d. Radiol., pp. 280, 296.

Definition.—Cyrtoidea dithalamia, with two-jointed shell, being divided by a transverse collar stricture into an apical joint (or cephalis) and a basal joint (or thorax).

Synopsis of the three Families and six Subfamilies of Dicyrtida.

Family LXII.	{	Mouth open,	1. Sethopilida.
Tripocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	2. Sethoperida.
Three radial apophyses.			
Family LXIII.	{	Mouth open,	3. Sethophormida.
Anthocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	4. Sethophænida.
Numerous radial apophyses.			
Family LXIV.	{	Mouth open,	5. Sethocorida.
Sethocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	6. Sethocapsida.
No radial apophyses.			

Family LXII. TRIPOCYRTIDA, n. fam.

Sethopilida et Sethoperida, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, pp. 431, 433.

Definition.—Dicyrtida triradiata. (Cyrtoidea with a two-jointed shell, divided by a transverse constriction into cephalis and thorax, and bearing three radial apophyses.)