

The genus *Cryptocapsa* differs from the preceding *Dicolocapsa*, its ancestral form, in the peculiar shape of the cephalis, which is nearly perfectly enclosed in the upper part of the inflated thorax. It has, therefore, to the latter the same relation as *Carpocanium* bears to *Anthocyrtis*.

1. *Cryptocapsa bacca*, n. sp.

Cephalis spherical, with small circular pores enclosed in the upper part of the thorax, which is ovate, smooth, and exhibits regular, circular pores, about as broad as the bars.

Dimensions.—Cephalis 0.03 diameter, thorax 0.15 long, 0.12 broad.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 265, depth 2900 fathoms.

2. *Cryptocapsa pila*, n. sp.

Cephalis spherical, with few small pores, enclosed in the upper part of the thorax, which is pear-shaped, spiny, and exhibits subregular, hexagonal pores, three times as broad as the bars. From each hexagon corner a small thorn arises.

Dimensions.—Cephalis 0.04 diameter, thorax 0.25 long, 0.17 broad.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 269, depth 2900 fathoms.

Section III. TRICYRTIDA, Haeckel, 1881, Prodrömus, p. 426, 434.

Definition.—Cyrtoidea trithalamia, with three-jointed shell, composed of cephalis, thorax, and abdomen, with two separating transverse constrictions, an upper collar, and a lower lumbar constriction.

Synopsis of the Families and Subfamilies of Tricyrtida.

Family LXV.	{	Mouth open,	.	.	.	.	.	Theopilida.
Podocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	.	.	.	.	.	Theoperida.
Three radial apophyses.								
Family LXVI.	{	Mouth open,	.	.	.	.	.	Theophormida.
Phormocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	.	.	.	.	.	Theophænida.
Numerous radial apophyses.								
Family LXVII.	{	Mouth open,	.	.	.	.	.	Theocorida.
Theocyrtida.		Mouth closed,	.	.	.	.	.	Theocapsida.
No radial apophyses.								