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Nomenclator, geographic and stratigraphic distribution of the family Triphoridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda)

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Abstract

The microgastropod family Triphoridae is one of the five most diverse marine molluscan families. It likely hosts a few thousand species worldwide, but its taxonomy has long been considered challenging due to the high diversity and subtle morphological characters needed for species delimitation. Consequently, only a small portion of the species appears to be formally described to date. However, further taxonomic work should be based on robust knowledge on the numerous names introduced so far. In this perspective, we have here compiled a list of all published names that can be attributed to the fossil and extant Triphoridae. We list 958 species and 75 genus names, of which 771 are known as extant species and 146 as fossil species, 41 are known from both fossil and extant records. We provide information on type locality and horizon, type material, synonymy and homonymy. Importantly, based on the review of hundreds of publications, we provide a preliminary overview of the geographic and stratigraphic distribution.

Key words: Triphoroidea, triphorids, Triphoridae, biodiversity, nomenclator, literature overview, taxonomy

Introduction

Triphoridae is a family of Caenogastropod molluscs characterized by predominantly sinistral coiling involving the arrangement of organs and of the nervous system as a reversal of dextral gastropods (Kosuge 1966). Adult sizes generally range between 2 and 10 mm, with a few species exceptionally reaching 40–60 mm. Triphoridae have been repeatedly reported to be associated to Porifera, mostly from anecdotal in–situ observations (e.g. Fretter & Graham 1982; Marshall 1994; Poppe 2008 and personal observations), but this association has never been studied in detail. Triphoridae occur from polar to equatorial seas and from the intertidal to abyssal depths, but the greatest diversity is recorded in the tropical shallow subtidal depths. In a massive sampling effort in New Caledonia, the family Triphoridae was represented by 174 species, it was among the five most species–rich families, and accounted for 6% of the entire molluscan diversity (Bouchet *et al.* 2002). Similarly, 259 morphospecies of Triphoridae were identified in the material from another well–sampled local fauna (Vanuatu in the Western Pacific: Albano *et al.* 2011). In this latter work, the diversity of Triphoridae in the Indo-Pacific was speculated to range between 2,500 and 5,000 species, with ~70% of them still undescribed.

The great diversity of the family and the often subtle morphological differences between species make the Triphoridae a difficult group for taxonomists, with the consequence that its actual diversity has long been underestimated. A historical example is the Atlanto–Mediterranean species *Monophorus perversus* (Linnaeus, 1758): for decades it was considered to be the only shallow–water sinistral species of the region, but it proved to be a complex of more than 10 species when its taxonomy was finally approached using fine shell and animal morphological characters (Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Bouchet 1985, 1996). A recent example is the *Marshallora nigrocincta* complex in the Western Atlantic which proved to be composed of at least six molecular species (Fernandes *et al.* 2021). These problematic species delimitations have impeded any broad–scale revision of the family. Only Jousseaume's Monography (1884) and Tryon's 9th volume of the Manual of Conchology (1887) attempted to list all ~100 species known at that time, including sometimes a brief description, distribution and comments on the nomenclature. Since then, regional faunas have been studied in Australia (Laseron 1954; Laseron 1958 and Marshall 1983), Japan (e.g. Kosuge 1961a, 1961b, 1962a, 1962b, 1963a, 1963b, 1965), Europe and the Mediterranean Sea (e.g. Bouchet 1985, 1996; Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Bouchet & Warén 1993), the Caribbean (e.g. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992,

1993, 1994, 1995, 2007, 2009, 2015) and Brazil (e.g. Fernandes & Pimenta 2011, 2014, 2015b, 2019a, 2019b, 2020). The mentioned difficulties in delimiting species and lack of a comprehensive treatise on available triphorid names caused also many species to be misidentified with the repetition of such mistakes in later works.

This work aims at assembling a complete catalog of names of Triphoridae and geographic and stratigraphic distribution. We here list all names of extant and fossil triphorid taxa, at the genus and species levels. In a separate section, we discuss the species that have been placed in Triphoridae but should be excluded from this family. We include comments on the availability of names as defined by International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), on synonymy and homonymy, on type localities and the location of the type material. Importantly, we provide also the geographic distribution and stratigraphic range of all taxa based on the published literature.

Materials and methods

We built a preliminary list of taxa based on compilations of reference and species information, such as the standard works by Sherborn (1902, 1922–1933) and the Zoological record. Major monographs such as those by Jousseaume (1884), Tryon (1887) and B.A. Marshall (1983) further contributed to the list. Citing and cited papers were then surveyed as well as the entire collection of books on molluscs in the Naturalis Biodiversity Center library, including the extensive work of Lee (2014) who compiled a listing of recent Indo-Pacific Triphoridae. Further bibiliographic research was conducted in many libraries, mainly across Europe, on the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL 2021) as well as with the help of scientists and amateurs. We recovered the original description for each introduced name in order to gather information on original binomina, type localities and type specimen location information. Our bibliographic research included works published until the 1st of May 2021. For all works, we checked the publication date beyond what is reported on frontispieces. Whenever necessary, we added notes on the availability of names, following the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). We further searched the general literature on recent and fossil marine molluscs to compile the geographic and stratigraphic distributions of the species. However, we were not able to check identifications, especially when species were not illustrated. Data from the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean and the Mediterranean Sea should be considered highly reliable because these provinces have been better studied. In contrast, data from the Indo-Pacific province should be considered preliminary. Overall, the present study is based on 750 papers, books and internet sources.

We list generic names in alphabetic order, with the original reference, references to other introduced spellings, the type species and remarks on gender and availability. We list species names in alphabetical order based on the species epithet, secondly on genus and third on the year of description. Subspecies, varieties, forms are listed as individual entries as some of them may represent available names; for them we used standard abbreviations (subsp., var., f., etc.). Species names are corrected based on the gender of the genus where necessary, but we also indicate the original name. Generic assignments in Triphoridae are complicated by the poor definition of genera, with the lack of a molecular phylogeny of the family, and the unsupported assignments of species to genera in the older literature. Therefore, we preferred to refrain from placing species into genera until proper taxonomic revisions will be conducted. We then list the combinations and spellings occurring the literature. We further provide the original reference and the type locality, coordinates and depths are provided whenever available in the original works. We strove to provide the location of the type material when known, based on the second author's visits to various museums (Albano & Bakker 2016; Albano *et al.* 2017, 2019 and correspondence with collection managers and databases (AMS 2021; MCZ 2021; MNHN 2021). We also provide the geographic and stratigraphic distribution and remarks including on the availability of the name, synonymies and homonymies.

Islands or regions part of official country names are listed as such. As the only exception, we listed Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao as 'ABC–Islands' because a publication that stated distribution records often reported 'ABC–Islands' only (De Jong & Coomans, 1988).

Abbreviations, repositories and symbols

†: species occurring only in the fossil record.

(†): species occurring both in the fossil and the Recent record.

AIM Auckland War Memorial Museum [formerly Auckland Institute and Museum], Auckland, New Zealand.

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, United States.
AMS	Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia.
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University, Philadelphia, United States.
BMSM	Bailey–Matthews Shell Museum, Sanibel Island, Florida, United States.
BPBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, United States.
CMNH	Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States.
CUMZ	Cambridge University, Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, United Kingdom.
EXEMS	Royal Albert Memorial Museum Exeter, United Kingdom.
FLMNH	Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, United States.
GPIMH	Geologisch Paläontologisches Institut und Museum, Universität Hamburg, Germany.
GRDC	Museum Geologi [formerly Geological Research and Development Centre], Bandung, Indonesia.
IBUFRJ	Instituto de Biologia/Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
IES	Instituo de Ecología y Sistemática, La Habana, Cuba.
IMT	Institute of Malacology of Tokyo, Japan.
IRSNB / IRScNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.
KBIN	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.
MC	Musée des Confluences, Département de Malacologie, Lyon, France.
MCAS	Museum California Academy of Sciences, California, United States.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, United States.
MGUH	Geological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
MHNS	Museo de Historia Natural, Santiago de Compostela, Spain.
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias, Naturales, Madrid, Spain.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
MNRJ	Museu Nacional/Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
MORG	Museu Oceanográfico "Prof. Eliézer de Carvalho Rios", Rio Grande, Brazil.
MRSN	Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy.
MSIM	Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester, United Kingdom.
MUNA	Museos de Tenerife, Naturaleza y Arqueología, Tenerife, Spain.
MZUB	Museum of Zoology of the University of Bologna, Italy.
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
NBC	Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.
NHMLAC	Natural History Museum Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, United States.
NHMUK	Natural History Museum of the United Kingdom, London, United Kingdom.
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Australia.
NMNZ	Museum of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
NMV P	Museum Victoria Palaeontological Collection, Victoria, Australia.
NMW	National Museum Wales, Cardiff, United Kingdom.
NSM	Nishinomiya Shell Museum, Nishinomiya, Japan.
NSMT-Mo	National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.
OLML	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz, Austria.
OUMNH	Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom.
PIN	Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.
Redpath Museum	McGill Redpath Museum, Monteral, Quebec, Canada.
RGM	Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, currently known as Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.
RMNH	Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie, currently known as Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.
SAM	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia.
SMF	Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany.
TheNAT	San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, United States.
UCBL	Claude Bernard University of Lyon, France.

UMUT	University Museum of the University of Tokyo, Japan.
UNIRIO	Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., United States.
VUC	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.
WAM	Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia.
ZMA	Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, the Netherlands fused with Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany.

Notes on the names of family and subfamilies

Gray (1847) introduced the taxonomic group name 'Triphorina' with the type genus *Triphora* de Blainville, 1828. Triphorina was later changed into the family Triphoridae and the subfamily Triphorinae. Later in 1884, Jousseaume introduced the name Triforidae, a misspelled name of Triphoridae causing some confusion.
At present, the family includes three subfamilies: Triphorinae Gray, 1847, Iniforinae Kosuge 1966 and Metaxiinae B.A. Marshall, 1977 (Bouchet Et al 2017). The subfamily Mastoniinae Kosuge 1966 was synonymised by B.A. Marshall (1983) with Triphorinae. The subfamily Triphorinae Kosuge (1966) is a junior homonym of Triphorinae Gray, 1847.

Names of genus group taxa

Seventy–five genera names have been introduced within the Triphoridae. Sixty–two genera are currently in use. Two genera are *nomina nuda*, one is considered an unnecessary replacement names, two are incorrect subsequent spellings and eight are junior homonyms.

Most genera have been defined based on shell morphology only, but more recently introduced names are often based on radular or protoconch morphology as well. A molecular phylogeny of the family would help in assessing the validity of the current generic classification.

Aclophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 627.
Type species. *Aclophora robusta* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Aclophoropsis B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 75.
Type species. *Triphoris festivus* A. Adams, 1854, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

†Antiphora Nützel, 1997
Original reference. Nützel 1997: 121.
Type species. *†Cerithiopsis discreta* Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Austrosinister Laseron, 1954 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Original reference. Laseron 1954: 141.
Type species. Unknown.
Remarks. Gender: masculine, because "sinister" is a masculine adjective (it means left, most likely referring to the sinistral coiling). This name was only cited once in the work by Laseron in 1954 without the designation of a type species nor accompanied by a description. Therefore, it is a *nomen nudum*.

Biforina Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884
Original reference. Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884: 197, 209.
Type species. *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Bouchetriphora B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 61.
Type species. *Triphoris pallidus* Pease, 1861, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Brucetriphora Beu, 2004 [unnecessary replacement name]
Original reference. Beu 2004: 211.
Type species. *Tetraphora mapoonensis* Laseron 1958, by typification of the replaced name.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. *Brucetriphora* was introduced as a replacement name for *Tetraphora* Laseron, 1958, because of the homonymy with *Tetraphora* Philippi, 1865 (Diptera, see Philippi 1865: 630). However, *Costatophora* B.A. Marshall 1994 had been introduced as a subgenus of *Tetraphora* Laseron, 1958 and remains valid as a replacement name for *Tetraphora* Laseron, 1958 (ICZN 1999, article 23.3.5), therefore *Brucetriphora* is an unnecessary replacement name and invalid.

Callitriphora Cotton, 1947
Original reference. Cotton 1947: 669
Type species. *Triforis wilkinsoni* Tenison Woods, 1879, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Cautor Finlay, 1926
Original reference. Finlay 1926: 384.
Type species. *Triphora lutea* Suter, 1908, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine.

Cautotriphora Laws, 1940
Original reference. Law 1940b: 51.
Type species. *Cautotriphora simulans* Laws, 1940, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Cheirodonta B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 79.
Type species. *Cerithium perversum* var. *pallescens* Jeffreys, 1867, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Cinctrifora Olsson & Harbison, 1953
Original reference. Olsson & Harbison 1953: 296.
Type species. *Triphoris bartschi* Olsson, 1916, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Contraforis Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 638.
Type species. *Contraforis insulana* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Marshall (1983) synonymized *Contraforis* with *Mastoniaeforis* Jousseaume, 1884.

Coriophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 602.
Type species. *Coriophora negrita* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Cosmotriphora Olsson & Harbison, 1953
Original reference. Olsson & Harbison 1953: 295.
Type species. *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Costatophora B.A. Marshall, 1994
Original reference. Marshall 1994: 40.
Type species. *Triforis* (*Monophorus*) *seranus* Fischer, 1927, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Tetraphora* Laseron, 1958. See remarks under *Brucetriphora* Beu, 2004.

Differoforis Kosuge, 2008
Original reference. Kosuge 2008: 134.
Type species. *Triphora montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898, by typification of the replaced name.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a replacement name for *Risbecia* Kosuge, 1966, because of the homonymy with *Risbecia* Odhner, 1934 (Mollusca, see Odhner 1934: 249).

Distophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 613.
Type species. *Distophora distorta* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. This genus was considered a junior synonym of *Teretriphora* Finlay, 1926 by Marshall (1983).

†Eocautor Eames, 1952
Original reference. Eames 1952: 47.
Type species. *†Triphora* (*Eocautor*) *soriensis* Eames, 1952, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine.

†Eorex Nützel, 1997
Original reference. Nützel 1997: 120.
Type species. *†Eorex multicarinatus* Nützel, 1997, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine.

†Epetrium Harris & Burrows, 1891
Original reference. Harris & Burrows 1891: 112.
Type species. *†Triforis grignonensis* Deshayes, 1866, by typification of the replaced name.
Remarks. Gender: neuter. Introduced as a replacement name for *Stylia* Jousseaume, 1884, because of the homonymy with *Stylia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera, see Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 754).

Epiforis Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 582.
Type species. *Epiforis australis* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Marshall (1983) synonymyzed *Epiforis* with *Mastoniaeforis* Jousseaume, 1884.

Euthymella Thiele, 1929
Original reference. Thiele 1929: 328.
Type species. *Euthymia regalis* Jousseaume, 1884, by typification of the replaced name.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a replacement name for *Euthymia* Jousseaume, 1884, because of the homonymy with *Euthymia* Stål, 1875 (Orthoptera, see Stål 1875: 29).

Euthymia Jousseaume, 1884 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 237.

Type species. *Euthymia regalis* Jousseaume, 1884, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. It is a junior homonym of *Euthymia* Stål, 1875 (Orthoptera, see Stål 1875: 29). *Euthymella* Thiele, 1929 was introduced as a replacement name.

Eutriphora Cotton & Godfrey, 1931
Original reference. Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 51.
Type species. *Triphora cana* Verco, 1909, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Hedleytriphora B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 36.
Type species. *Triforis fasciata* Tenison Woods, 1879, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Huetriphora Caro & Bertrand, 2020
Original reference. Caro & Bertrand 2020: 278.
Type species. *Huetriphora raymondi* Caro & Bertrand, 2020
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Hypotriphora Cotton & Godfrey, 1931
Original reference. Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56.
Type species. *Triphora subula* Verco, 1909, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Inella Bayle, 1879
Original reference. Bayle 1879: 35.
Type species. *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *gigas* Hinds, 1843, by subsequent designation (Jousseaume 1884: 230).
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a replacement name for *Ino* Hinds, 1843 as it is preoccupied by *Ino* Samuelle, 1817 (Lepidoptera, see Samuelle 1817: 245).

Iniforis Jousseaume, 1884
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 235.
Type species. *Iniforis malvacea* Jousseaume, 1884, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Ino Hinds, 1843 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Hinds 1843b: 17.
Type species. *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *gigas* Hinds, 1843, by subsequent designation (Jousseaume 1884: 230).
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Triphoris* Deshayes, 1830. A junior homonym of *Ino* Samuelle, 1817 (Lepidoptera, see Samuelle 1817: 245). *Inella* Bayle, 1879 was introduced as a replacement name.

Ionthoglossa Vinola-Lopez & Bouchet, 2020
Original reference. Vinola-Lopez & Bouchet 2020: 391.
Type species. *Cosmotriphora pseudocanarica* Bouchet, 1985, by typification of the replaced name.
Remarks. This name replaces *Pogonodon* Bouchet, 1985 which is preoccupied by *Pogonodon* Cope, 1880 (Carnivora: Nimravidae).

Isotriphora Cotton & Godfrey, 1931
Original reference. Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52.
Type species. *Triforis tasmanica* Tenison Woods, 1876, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Latitriphora B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 42.
Type species. *Triphora latilirata* Verco, 1909, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Liniphora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 638.
Type species. *Liniphora restis* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Litharium Dall, 1924
Original reference. Dall 1924: 89.
Type species. *Triphora* (*Litharium*) *oceanida* Dall, 1924, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: neuter. Introduced as a subgenus of *Triphora* de Blainville, 1828.

Magnosinister Laseron, 1954
Original reference. Laseron 1954: 157.
Type species. *Magnosinister hedleyi* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine, see under *Austrosinister*. *Macrosinister* is a misspelling by Laseron (1954: 158).

Marshallora Bouchet, 1985
Original reference. Bouchet 1985: 44.
Type species. *Murex adversus* Montagu, 1803, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Mastonia Hinds, 1843
Original reference. Hinds 1843b: 19.
Type species. *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *vulpinus* Hinds, 1843, by subsequent designation (Gray 1847: 154).
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Triphoris* Deshayes, 1830.

Mastoniaeforis Jousseaume, 1884
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 236.
Type species. *Mastoniaeforis chaperi* Jousseaume, 1884, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Mesophora Laseron, 1958 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 592.
Type species. *Mesophora bowenensis* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Özdikmen (2013) reported that *Mesophora* Laseron, 1958 is a junior homonym of *Mesophora* Borgmeier, 1937 (Diptera, see Borgmeier 1937: 209). Furthermore, *Mesophora* Laseron, 1958 was considered a synonym of *Coriophora* Laseron 1958 by Marshall (1983).

Metalepsis Jousseaume, 1884 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 236.
Type species. *Triforis singularis* Deshayes, 1834, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. It is a junior homonym of *Metalepsis* Grote, 1875 (Lepidoptera, see Grote 1875: 38). *Ogivia* Harris & Burrows, 1891 was introduced as a replacement name.

Metaxia Monterosato, 1884
Original reference. Monterosato 1884: 125.
Type species. *Cerithium rugulosum* G.B. Sowerby, 1855 (*non* C.B. Adams, 1850) [= *Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828], by subsequent designation (Cossmann 1906b: 148).
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Monophorus Grillo, 1877
Original reference. Grillo 1877: 58.
Type species. *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.
Remarks. Gender: masculine.

Nanaphora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 614.
Type species. *Nanaphora torquesa* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

†Norephora Gründel, 1975
Original reference. Gründel 1975: 155.
Type species. *†Triphora granulata* Strauch, 1967, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Notosinister Finlay, 1926
Original reference. Finlay 1926: 384.
Type species. *Triphora fascelina* Suter, 1908, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine, see *Austrosinister*. It is currently considered a synonym of *Monophorus* Grillo, 1877 (Marshall 1983).

Nototriphora B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 65.
Type species. *Notosinister aupouria* Powell, 1937, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Obesula Jousseaume, 1898
Original reference. Jousseaume 1898: 75.
Type species. *Mastonia obesula* Jousseaume, 1884, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

†Ogivia Harris & Burrows, 1891
Original reference. Harris & Burrows 1891: 112.
Type species. *†Triforis singularis* Deshayes, 1834, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a replacement name for *Metalepsis* Jousseaume, 1884, which was pre-occupied by *Metalepsis* Grote, 1875 (Lepidoptera, see Grote 1875: 38).

Opimaphora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 619.
Type species. *Opimaphora sarcira* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Orbitophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 582.
Type species. *Orbitophora iredalei* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. It is currently considered a junior synonym of *Viriola* Jousseaume, 1884 (Marshall 1983). *Orbitriphora* in Marshall (1983: 47) is a misspelling.

†Oriforina Gründel, 1975
Original reference. Gründel 1975: 152.
Type species. *†Biforina* (*Oriforina*) *praeversa* Gründel, 1975, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Biforina* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884, which is a synonym of *Monophorus*.

Pogonodon Bouchet, 1995 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Bouchet 1995: 210.
Type species. *Cosmotriphora pseudocanarica* Bouchet, 1985, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine. *Pogonodon* Bouchet, 1985 proved to be preoccupied by *Pogonodon* Cope, 1880 (Carnivora: Nimravidae). *Ionthoglossa* Vinola-Lopez & Bouchet, 2020 is introduced as a replacement name.

Risbecia Kosuge, 1966 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Kosuge 1966: 314.
Type species. *Triforis* (*Inella*) *montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. A junior homonym of *Risbecia* Odhner, 1934 (Mollusca, see Odhner 1934: 249). *Diferoforis* Kosuge, 2008 was introduced as a replacement name.

Sagenotriphora B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 29.
Type species. *Triphora ampulla* Hedley, 1903, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Seilarex Iredale, 1924
Original reference. Iredale 1924: 246.
Type species. *Seila attenuata* Hedley, 1900 (= *Bittium turritelliforme* Angas, 1877), by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine.

Similiphora Bouchet, 1985
Original reference. Bouchet 1985: 49.
Type species. *Triphora similior* Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Sinistroseila W.R.B. Oliver, 1915
Original reference. Oliver 1915: 523.
Type species. *Triforis incisus* Pease, 1861, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. A junior synonym of *Viriola* Jousseaume, 1884, this genus is based on misidentified specimens of a species belonging to *Viriola* (Marshall 1983).

Solosinister Laseron, 1954
Original reference. Laseron 1954: 157.
Type species. *Solosinister pagoda* Laseron, 1954, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: masculine, see under *Austrosinister*. It is a junior synonym of *Viriola* Jousseaume, 1884 because the genus is based on immature specimens of a *Viriola* species (Marshall 1983).

Strobiligera Dall, 1924
Original reference. Dall 1924: 89.
Type species. *Triphora inflata* var. *ibex* Dall, 1889, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

†Stylia Jousseaume, 1884 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 236.
Type species. *†Triforis grignonensis* Deshayes, 1866, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. A junior homonym of *Stylia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera, see Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 754). *Epetrium* Harris & Burrows, 1891 was introduced as a replacement name.

Subulophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 610.

Type species. *Subulophora exporrecta* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

†Subviriola Amitrov & Zhegallo, 2007
Original reference. Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007: 378.
Type species. *†Subviriola vermiculoides* Amitrov & Zhegallo, 2007, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Sychar Hinds, 1843
Original reference. Hinds,1843b: 19.
Type species. *Triphoris* (*Sychar*) *vitreus* Hinds, 1843, by subsequent designation (Jousseaume 1884: 238).
Remarks. Gender: masculine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Triphoris* Deshayes, 1830.

Talophora Gründel, 1975
Original reference. Gründel 1975: 157.
Type species. *Notosinister subulata* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Introduced as a subgenus of *Norephora* Gründel, 1975.

Teretriphora Finlay, 1926
Original reference. Finlay 1926: 384.
Type species. *Triphora huttoni* Suter, 1908, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Tetraphora Laseron, 1958 [invalid: junior homonym]
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 625.
Type species. *Tetraphora mapoonensis* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. It is a junior homonym of *Tetraphora* Philippi, 1865 (Diptera, see Philippi 1865: 630). Replaced by *Costatophora* B.A. Marshall, 1994. See remarks under *Brucetriphora* Beu, 2004.

Torresophora Laseron, 1958
Original reference. Laseron 1958: 585.
Type species. *Torresophora elongata* Laseron, 1958, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. It is currently considered a junior synonym of *Euthymella* Thiele, 1929 (Marshall 1983).

Triforis Deshayes, 1834 [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Original reference. Deshayes 1834: 429.
Type species. *Triforis plicatus* Deshayes, 1834, by monotypy.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Triphora* de Blainville, 1828.

Triphora de Blainville, 1828
Original reference. de Blainville 1828a: 344.
Type species. *Triphora gemmata* de Blainville, 1828, by monotypy.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. The name *Triphora* comes from the Latin "Tres" (three) and "foris" (opening), which refer to the aperture, posterior and anterior canals. In 1823 (Deshayes 1834) or 1824 (Jousseaume 1884) a meeting took place at the Natural History Society in which Deshayes presented a new species from fossil sands from Valmondois, France. The species was so distinct that Deshayes introduced it with a new genus. At the same meeting, de Blainville was also present. Deshayes worked after this meeting on a manuscript in which he attempted to describe this new genus, but the manuscript was not published. In 1828, de Blainville introduced the new genus *Triphora* based on the presentation of Deshayes at the meeting at the Natural History Society and based on the specimens from the Mediterranean. De Blainville did mention in his publication the manuscript of Deshayes that had not been published. In 1830, Deshayes published a work in which he referred to Blainville's publication for the genus *Triph-*

ora, but spelled it as *Triphoris*. In 1834, Deshayes wrote that he was aware of the introduction of this new genus by de Blainville, but, in his opinion, de Blainville had not clarified well enough its characters; he thus included a more thorough description. However, Deshayes (1834) spelled it as *Triforis*. The species mentioned in the works of de Blainville and Deshayes all do fit this genus description. In our opinion, it was not Deshayes' intention to introduce *Triforis* or *Triphoris* as new genera separate from Blainville's *Triphora*, because he clearly referred to de Balinville's taxon in his discussion ("Cependant M. de Blainville, qui en avait eu connaissante, mentionna notre nouveau genre dans son Traité de malacology…" [translation: However, M. de Blainville, who had been familiar with it, mentioned our new genus in his Traite de Malacology…]). Therefore, *Triforis* and *Triphoris* are considered incorrect spellings of *Triphora*.

Triphoris Deshayes, 1830 [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Original reference. Deshayes 1830: 385.
Type species. *Triforis plicatus* Deshayes, 1834, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Triphora* de Blainville, 1828.

Tristoma "Deshayes" Menke, 1830 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Original reference. Menke 1830: 57.
Remarks. *Nomen nudum,* listed as a synonym of *Cerithium*.

Viriola Jousseaume, 1884
Original reference. Jousseaume 1884: 238.
Type species. *Viriola bayani* Jousseaume, 1884, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Viriolopsis B.A. Marshall, 1983
Original reference. Marshall 1983: 49.
Type species. *Viriolopsis occidua* B.A. Marshall, 1983, by original designation.
Remarks. Gender: feminine.

Names of the species group taxa

Between 1758 and the time of this publication, 958 names have been introduced as Triphoridae. 907 are herein listed as available names, these include valid names and synonyms. Fifty-two names are recognized as unavailable or invalid for various nomenclatural reasons specified in the "Remarks" section for each name. Of these, 21 are primary homonyms, 22 are *nomina nuda*, five are unnecessary replacement names, and four names are unavailable for reasons explained in respective sections. Of the available species, 771 are extant and 146 are fossil species. Forty–one species are recorded as occurring both extant and in the fossil record. Varieties are considered subspecies following art. 45.6.4 of the ICZN.

Triphora abacoensis Rolán & Redfern, 2008
Triphora abacoensis Rolán & Redfern, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garces 2008: 158, fig. 31A-G.
Type locality. Bahamas, Abaco, East of Chub Rocks, 26°44'00"N, 77°09'00"W, 52 m deep.
Type material. BMSM 15499, holotype. ANSP 369222 BMSM 55373, BMSM 55375, paratypes.
Distribution. Bahamas (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Redfern 2013).

Triphora abbotti F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora abbotti F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 39, pl. 5, fig. 4.
Viriola abbotti (F. Baker & Spicer, 1935)—Kay 1979: 139, fig. 50e.
Type locality. Samoa, Ofu.
Type material. TheNat 23763, holotype. BPBM 196191, paratype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Shasky 1983a;

Shasky 1983b; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Polhemus 2020), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Samoa (Baker & Spicer 1935; Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Viriola samoana* Cernohorsky, 1977 a junior synonym of *Viriola abbotti* (F. Baker & Spicer, 1935).

Triforis abrupta Dall, 1881
Triforis abruptus Dall, 1881: 84.
Triforis (*Sychar*) *abrupta* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 249, pl. 20, fig. 9.
Triphora abrupta Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Type locality. Yucatan Strait, 640 fms deep (1170 m).
Type material. MCZ 7389, lectotype. The types in USNM are lost (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008).
Distribution. Cuba (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the correct spelling of the original name is *Triforis abrupta*. Lectotype designated by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Cerithium (*Bittium*) *abruptum* R.B. Watson, 1880
Cerithium (*Bittium*) *abruptum* R.B. Watson, 1880: 119.
Metaxia abrupta (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Bouchet 1985: 18, fig. 19.
Type locality. Portugal, Azores, Fayal, 38°38'N., 28°28'30"W, 830–920 m deep.
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1709–1887.2.9.1711, syntypes.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Cuba (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989), Panama (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Portugal, Azores (Watson 1880; Kobelt 1898; Bouchet 1985; Ávila *et al.* 1998; van der Linden 1998; Ávila 2000; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009; Albano *et al.* 2019), United States, North Carolina (Odé 1989).
Remarks. This species' range is restricted to the Azores (Bouchet 1985; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008). Records from outside the Azores are most likely misidentifications or erroneous records.

Inella acicula Laseron, 1958
Inella acicula Laseron, 1958: 587, fig. 27–29.
Inella acicula Kosuge, 1962 [sic]—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 29.
Type locality. Australia, Darnley Island, Torres Strait.
Type material. AMS C.7526, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999).

Triphoris acicula Issel, 1869
Triphoris acicula Issel, 1869: 279, pl. 4, fig. 3.
Triforis acicula Issel, 1869—Martens 1880: 283.
Trifora acicula Issel, 1869—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Red Sea.
Type location. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Red Sea (Issel 1869; Tryon 1887; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Inella aculeata Kosuge, 1962
Inella aculeata Kosuge, 1962b: 79, pl. 8, fig. 3, text-fig. 1.
Inella aculeate Kosuge, 1962 [sic]—Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a: 2013.
Type locality. Japan, Shizuoka Prefecture, Minato, Minami–izu–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13033, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).

Cerithium acutum Kiener, 1841
Cerithium acutum Kiener, 1841: 79, pl. 32, fig. 2.
Triforis acutus (Kiener, 1841)—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 85.
Triphora acuta (Kiener, 1841)—Melvill 1918: 150.
Trifora acuta (Kiener, 1841)—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Iran (Melvill & Standen 1901), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Pakistan (Melvill & Standen 1901; Melvill 1918; Kazmi 2018), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triphoris adamsi Bartsch, 1907 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphoris adamsi Bartsch, 1907b: 261, pl. 16, fig. 10.
Triphora adamsi Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, off Chatham Island, 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. USNM 195382, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Hertz 1976b; Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Nicaragua (Keen 1971).
Remarks. Finet (1985) considered this species conspecific with *Triphoris chathamensis* Bartsch, 1907 based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper. A replacement name has not been introduced.

Triphoris adamsi Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris adamsi Deshayes, 1863: 100, pl. 21, fig. 23–24.
Triforis adamsi Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Mastonia adamsi (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Trifora adamsi Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora adamsi Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 32, fig. 1–3, 45.
Type locality. Reunion.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1579, syntype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Red Sea (Issel 1869; Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).

Triphora adela Thiele, 1930
Triphora adela Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 38.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Shark Bay, 0.5–3.5 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67493, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora adela* Thiele, 1930 a junior synonym of *Triforis graniferus* Brazier, 1894.

Triforis adversa var. *attenuata* Monterosato, 1878 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis adversa var. *attenuata* Monsterosato, 1878a: 98.
Triforis perversus var. *attenuata* Monterosato, 1878—Bucquoy *et al.* 1884: 212.
Type locality. Italy, Livorno.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) considered this name a *nomen nudum*.

Triforis adversa var. *cincta* Monterosato, 1878 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis adversa var. *cincta* Monterosato, 1878a: 98.
Triforis perversus var. *cincta* Monterosato, 1878—Bucquoy *et al.* 1884: 212.
Type locality. Adriatic Sea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) considered this name a *nomen nudum*.

Triforis adversa var. *obesula* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884
Triforis adversa var. *obesula* Monterosato, 1878a: 98. [*nomen nudum*]
Triforis perversus var. *obesula* Monterosato, 1878—Bucquoy *et al.* 1884: 212, pl. 26, fig. 18–20.
Triforis obesulus non Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884—Locard 1886: 187.
Triforis obesulus non Locard, 1886—Locard 1892: 120.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversus* var. *obesula* Monterosato, 1878—Sacco 1895: 64.
Biforina perversa var. *obesula* Monterosato, 1878—Milaschewitsch 1916: 80, pl. 3, fig. 19–21.
Triphora obesula (non Locard, 1886)—Nordsieck 1968a: 74.
Biforina (*Biforina*) *obesula* (non Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1884)—Grossu 1986: 332, fig. 141.
Type locality. France, Roussillon.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-508, lectotype. MNHN-IM-2000-1583 and MNHN-IM-2000-1584, paralectotypes.
Remarks. The variety name *obesula* was first introduced by Monterosato (1878a) without any description, making it a *nomen nudum*. Bucquoy (et al 1884) first used this name, and so have made it available. It was later proved to be a synonym of *Marshallora adversa* (Montagu, 1803) (Bouchet 1985). Lectotype designated by Bouchet (1985).

†Triphora adversa mut. *miocaenica* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922 [unavailable]
Triphora adversa mut. *miocaenica* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 307, pl. 7, fig. 61–62.
Type locality. France, Sallespisse.
Type stratum. Miocene, Helvetian.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05931, holotype.
Remarks. "Mut." (mutation) was a way to refer to an unusual form. However, only the terms "var." (variety) and "forma" (form) and their abbreviations can be accepted as subspecific names in case the author intended to indicate a sub–specific rank (art. 45.6.4 ICZN 1999). Therefore, this name does not hold any taxonomical value.

(*†*)*Murex adversus* Montagu, 1803
Murex adversus Montagu, 1803: 271.
Cerithium adversum (Montagu, 1803)—Brown 1827: pl. 48, fig. 64.
Triforis adversa (Montagu, 1803)—Monterosato 1878b: 155.
Triforis perversus var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Bucquoy *et al.* 1884: 212.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversus* var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Sacco 1895: 63, pl. 3, fig. 62.
Triforis perversa var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Dautzenberg & Fischer 1906: 42.
Biforina perversa var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Milaschewitsch 1909: 153, 165.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversa* var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Dautzenberg 1927: 106.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *perversa* var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Beets 1946: 48.
Triphora perversa var. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—van Regteren Altena *et al.* 1965: 19, pl. 6, fig. 67.
Triphora perversa f. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Nordsieck 1968b: 155.
Triphora adversa (Montagu, 1803)—Bouchet & Guillemot 1978: 350, fig. 1, 7, 11, 15, 16, 20, 23.
Triphora perversa subsp. *adversa* (Montagu, 1803)—Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979: 85, pl. 17, fig. 17.
Marshallora adversa (Montagu, 1803)—Bouchet 1985: 45, fig. 4, 12, 31–32, 36.
Type locality. United Kingdom, Sandwich.
Neotype type locality. France, Locmiquel, Gulf of Morbihan.
Type material. EXEMS Moll 4231, syntypes are lost. MNHN-IM-2000-743, neotype.
Distribution. Belgium (Harmer 1918; van Regteren Altena *et al.* 1965; Marquet 1996), Black Sea (Milaschewitsch 1909), Bulgaria (Wilke 1997), Cape Verde (Dautzenberg & Fischer 1906; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), Denmark (Harmer 1918; Fretter & Graham 1982), France (Locard 1892; Harmer 1918; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Glibert 1949; Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Bouchet 1985), Gibraltar (Bouchet 1985), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Ireland (Seaward 1982), Israel (Mediterranean) (Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Monterosato 1875; Monterosato 1878a; Sacco 1895; Harmer 1918; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984; Vazzana 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Lebanon (Crocetta *et al.* 2020), Portugal, Azores (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Ávila *et al.* 1998; Ávila 2000; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Romania (Grossu 1986), Senegal (Ardovini & Cossignani 2004), Spain (Templado 1986; Rolán & Otero–Schmitt 1996; Giribet & Peñas 1997; Taruella Ruestes 2002; Landau *et al.* 2006; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Tarruella Ruestes & Soriano 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Spain, Canary Islands (Dautzenberg & Fischer 1906; Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Nordsieck 1982; Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991), The Netherlands (Beets 1946;

van Regteren Altena *et al.* 1955; van Regteren Altena *et al.* 1965), Tunisia (Dautzenberg 1927; Bouchet 1985), United Kingdom (Adams 1798; Turton 1802; Montagu 1803; Donovan 1803; Maton & Rackett 1807; Turton 1819, Brown 1827; Forbes & Hanley 1853; Fretter & Graham 1982; Seaward 1982; Graham 1988).
Geological age. Holocene (Harmer 1918), Pleistocene (Harmer 1918; Beets 1946), Pliocene (Sacco 1895; Harmer 1918; Beets 1946; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984; Marquet 1996), Miocene (Sacco 1895; Harmer 1918; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Glibert 1949), Oligocene (Harmer 1918).
Remarks. *Turbo reticulatus* Donovan, 1803, *Triforis perversa* var. *lactea* Monterosato, 1875, *Biforina perversa* var. *parva* Milaschewitsch, 1916 and *Triphora pseudobesula* Nordsieck, 1968 are considered junior synonyms of *Murex adversus* Montagu, 1803 (Bouchet 1985). A neotype was selected (Bouchet 1985) as there are no original types left (Bouchet & Guillemot 1978).

Mastonia aegle Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia aegle Jousseaume, 1884: 256, pl. 4, fig. 12.
Triforis aegle (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 39, fig. 40.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *aegle* (Jousseaume, 1884)—Lamy 1938: 67.
Notosinister aegle (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 10, fig. 6.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-738, MNHN-IM-2000-740, MNHN-IM-2000-741 and MNHN-IM-2000-1496, syntypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Egypt (Lamy 1938), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999), Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1899; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Jay 2007), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this a junior synonym of *Triphoris granosa* Pease, 1871.

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *aemulans* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *aemulans* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis aemulans Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 184, 191.
Iniforis aemulans (Hinds, 1843)—Kay 1979: 133, fig. 48b–c.
Inella aemulans (Hinds, 1843)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?".
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Fiji (Kay 1979), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011), Indonesia (Burghardt *et al.* 2006), Kiribati, Line Islands (Kay 1979), Marshall Islands (Kay 1979; Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Kay 1979), Samoa (Paetel 1888; Kay 1979).

Triphora aequatorialis Thiele, 1925
Triphora aequatorialis Thiele, 1925: 131 (97), pl. 10, fig. 27.
Type locality. Tanzania, off Zanzibar, 5°55.8'S, 39°1.2'E, 50 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109278, holotype.
Distribution. Tanzania, Zanzibar (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).

†Triforis aequilirata Boettger, 1901
Triforis aequilirata Boettger, 1901: 124.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *aequilirata* Boettger, 1901—Sieber 1937: 475.
Type locality. Romania, Lapugy.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Austria (Sieber 1937), Romania (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934; Sieber 1937).
Remarks. Baluk (1975) considered this a synonym of *Triforis eugeniae* Boettger, 1901.

Triphora aethiopica Thiele, 1925
Triphora aethiopica Thiele, 1925: 131 (97), pl. 10, fig. 25.

Trifora aethiopica Thiele, 1925—Barnard 1963b: 492.
Type locality. Tanzania, off Zanzibar, 5°55.8'S, 39°1.2'E, 50 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109276, holotype.
Distribution. Madagascar (Barnard 1963b), Tanzania, Zanzibar (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).

†Triforis affinis Deshayes, 1866 [invalid: primary homonym]
Cerithium sinistrorsum var. Deshayes, 1824: 396, pl. 56, fig. 21–24.
Triforis affinis Deshayes, 1866: 237.
Cerithium sinistrorsum var. Deshayes, 1824—Deshayes 1824: 397, pl. 56, fig. 21–24.
Triphora affinis Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 13, 24.
Type locality. France, Valmondois, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Bartonian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. Introduced for a variety of *Cerithium sinistrorsum* Deshayes, 1824. Preoccupied by *Triphora affinis* Hinds, 1843. No replacement name has yet been introduced.

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *affinis* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *affinis* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis affinis Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora affinis Hinds, 1843—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14.
Type locality. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Vincent.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Hinds 1843b).
Remarks. Considered *nomen dubium* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007).

Triphoris affinis Pease, 1861 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphoris affinis Pease, 1861: 434.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962808, holotype.
Remarks. Preoccupied by *Triphora affinis* Hinds, 1843. Jousseaume (1884) introduced *Mastonia peasi* as a replacement name.

(*†*)*Triphoris africana* Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris africana Bartsch, 1915: 103, pl. 5, fig. 11.
Triphora africana Bartsch, 1915—Tomlin 1931: 424.
Trifora africana Bartsch, 1915—Barnard 1963a: 109, fig. 19b.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 186804A, holotype. USNM 227717 and USNM 249679, paratypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a; Kensley 1973).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Barnard 1963a).

Triphora agulhasensis Thiele, 1925
Triphora agulhasensis Thiele, 1925: 128 (94), pl. 10, fig. 17.
Type locality. South Africa, Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37.8'E, 80 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109268a, lectotype. ZMB 109268b, paralectotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype and paralectotype designated by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Triphora (*Inella*) *alba* Fenaux, 1943
Triphora (*Inella*) *alba* Fenaux, 1943: 5, fig. 1, 3.
Type locality. "Paumotou" (French Polynesia, Tuamotu).
Type material. Type material not located so far.

Distribution. French Polynesia (Fenaux 1943).

Triphora (*Triphora*) *alba* Kosuge, 1961
Triphora (*Triphora*) *alba* Kosuge, 1961a: 314, pl. 19, fig. 2, textfig. 3, 6.
Iniforis alba (Kosuge, 1961)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 213, G1762.
Nototriphora alba (Kosuge, 1961)—Okutani 2000: 317, pl. 157, fig. 83.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12090, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1961a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Philippines (Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013).

Triphora albanoi Bakker & Swinnen, 2021
Triphora albanoi Bakker & Swinnen, 2021: 137, fig. 6.
Type locality. Ascension Island, Boatswain Bird Island, 13 m, 07°53'09.2"S, 14°18'50.0"W.
Type material. RBINS I.G. 34360 MT.3900, holotype.
Distribution. Ascension Island (Bakker & Swinnen 2021).

Triphora albanyana W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora albanyana W.H. Turton, 1932: 118, pl. 25, fig. 864.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. In OUMNH.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Opimaphora albescens Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora albescens Laseron, 1958: 619, fig. 153–154.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.103105, holotype. AMS C.64443, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Metaxia albicephala Kay, 1979
Metaxia albicephala Kay, 1979: 130, fig. 48l, m.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai, Poipu Beach, in beach drift.
Type material. BPBM 9784, holotype. NHMUK 1982260, paratype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987).

Triphoris albida A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris albidus A. Adams, 1854: 278.
Triforis albidus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 191.
Latitriphora albida (A. Adams, 1854)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 14, fig. 29–32.
Type locality. Honduras.
Type material. NHMUK 196563 and NHMUK 196564, syntypes.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Bermuda (Jensen & Pearce 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Hispaniola (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Honduras (Adams 1854; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Mexico (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Florida (Lee 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris albida*. The record of *Triphora* spec. 5 in Leal (1991) is this species (M. Fernandes pers. com.). Records by Odé (1989) are misidentifications (M. Fernandes pers. com.). Faber & Moolenbeek (1991) considered *Triforis* (*Sychar*) *samanae* Dall, 1889 a junior synonym of *Triphoris albida* A. Adams, 1854.

Triphora albina Thiele, 1930
Triphora albina Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 39.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Shark Bay, 7–8 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67494a, lectotype. ZMB 67494b–c, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype and paralectotype designated by Albano & Bakker (2016). Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora adela* Thiele, 1930 a junior synonym and *Triphora albina* Thiele, 1930 a senior synonym of *Triforis graniferus* Brazier, 1894 but their type specimens (Albano & Bakker 2016) do not support this statement.

Triphora alboapicata Thiele, 1930
Triphora alboapicata Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 35.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay, 3 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67490, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).

Mesophora albocaelarea Laseron, 1958
Mesophora albocaelarea Laseron, 1958: 599, fig. 82–83.
Coriophora albocaelarea (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Bowen.
Type material. AMS C.103050, holotype. AMS C.64134, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Sagenotriphora albocaput M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020
Sagenotriphora albocaput M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020: 31 fig. 13, 24B, 64.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio Grande do Norte, 04°44'S, 36°35'W, 50 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 29393, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. The name *albocaput* is a noun in apposition.

Opimaphora albogemmata Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora albogemmata Laseron, 1958: 621, fig. 159–161.
Nanaphora albogemmata (Laseron, 1958) in Marshall 1983: fig. 32J, K.
Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.
Type material. AMS C.103103, holotype. AMS C.64447, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Marshall 1983).

(†)*Triphora* (*Iniforis*) *albogranosa* Kosuge, 1961
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *albogranosa* Kosuge, 1961a: 313, pl. 19, fig. 7, textfig. 5, 7.
Iniforis albogranosa (Kosuge, 1961)—Kosuge 1966: 309, pl. 1, fig. 6, textfig. 21a, b, c.
Mastonia albogranosa (Kosuge, 1961)—Chang 2006d: 16, species 894.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12088, holotype.
Distribution. Fiji (Ladd 1972), Hawaii (Ladd 1972), Japan (Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Poppe 2008), Samoa (Ladd 1972), Taiwan (Chang 2006d).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

Viriola alboguttata Tomlin, 1926
Viriola alboguttata Tomlin, 1926: 294, pl. 16, fig. 7.
Original localities. South Africa, Scottburgh and Port Shepstone.
Type material. NHMUK 1926.12.6.7 and NMW 1955.158.1124, syntypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Tomlin 1926; Barnard 1963a; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Mesophora albomicra Laseron, 1958
Mesophora albomicra Laseron, 1958: 601, fig. 88–89.
Type locality. Australia, Great Barrier Reef, off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.103051, holotype. AMS C.64124, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Mesophora albomicra* a junior synonym of *Triphorus pallida* Pease, 1871.

Monophorus alboranensis Rolán & Peñas, 2001
Monophorus alboranensis Rolán & Peñas, 2001: 38, fig. 5,6, 10, 13–17.
Type locality. Alboran Sea, 100–200 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/44159, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-737, paratype. Two paratypes in a private collection.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Rolán 2005), Spain (Rolán & Peñas 2001; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Gofas *et al.* 2011; Romani 2015), Spain, Canary Islands (Engl *et al.* 2009).

Notosinister alborda Laseron, 1954
Notosinister alborda Laseron, 1954: 149, fig. 12, 12a–b.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney, off Long Reef, 26 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.65848, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister albordus* a junior synonym of *Triphora albovittata* Hedley, 1903.

Triphora albovittata Hedley, 1903
Triphora albovittata Hedley, 1903: 609, pl. 32, fig. 26–27.
Notosinister albovittata (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1954: 151, fig. 15, 15a.
Obesula albovittata (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 70, fig. 29e–g.
Type locality. Australia, Balmoral Beach.
Type material. AMS C.13512, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Verco 1909; Hedley 1918; Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister albordus* Laseron, 1954 a junior synonym of *Triphora albovittata* Hedley, 1903.

Triphora albovittata var. *mamillata* Verco, 1909
Triphora albovittata var. *mamillata* Verco, 1909: 285.
Triphora mamillata Verco, 1909—May 1919: 68.
Notosinister mammillata (Verco, 1909) [sic]—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 53.
Obesula mamillata (Verco, 1909)—Marshall 1983: 71, fig. 7f, 29h–j.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, Gulf St. Vincent, beach drift.
Type material. SAM D.13446, lectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (May 1919; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958).
Remarks. The holotype report by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype designation (Albano *et al.* 2019). Additional specimens are present in the NHMUK (1910.3.29.49–1910.3.29.51), but there is no evidence for their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019). The AMS types listed as paratypes should be considered paralectotypes. In AMS, there are specimens marked as ““paratypes” (C.3117). However, these specimens were not clearly designated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from the collection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not list them here in the type material.

Aclophora albozonata Laseron, 1958
Aclophora albozonata Laseron, 1958: 624, fig. 191–192.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin.
Type material. AMS C.103112, holotype. AMS C.64103, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora alexandri Tomlin, 1931
Triphora alexandri Tomlin, 1931: 425, pl. 33, fig. 3.
Type locality. South Africa, Umhlali.
Type material. NHMUK 1931.7.23.8, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Tomlin 1931; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Mastonia algens Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia algens Jousseaume, 1898: 73.
Iniforis algens (Jousseaume, 1898)—Hervier 1899: 280.
Original localities. Aden, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-732, holotype.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

Triphora algoensis Thiele, 1925
Triphora algoensis Thiele, 1925: 128 (94), pl. 10, fig. 19.
Trifora algoensis Thiele, 1925—Barnard 1963a: 116, fig. 19h.
Original localities. Angola, "Groβe Fischbucht" (Baía dos Tigres), 16°26.5'S, 11°41.5'E, South Africa, Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37.8'E, 80 m deep, South Africa, Francis–Bucht, 34°38.9'S, 24°59.3'E, 100 m deep and South Africa, Algoa–Bucht, 33°50.5'S, 25°48.8'E, 40 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109270a, lectotype. ZMB 109270b–e, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Angola (Barnard 1963a), South Africa (Thiele 1925; Barnard 1963a; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype and paralectotype designated by Albano & Bakker (2016).

†Inella alia Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Inella alia Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 218, pl. 44, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. France, La Presselière, Sceaux–d'Anjou, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1684, holotype. NHMW 2016/0103/1528 and NHMW 2016/0103/1529, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Euthymella alternata Laseron, 1958
Euthymella alternata Laseron, 1958: 588, fig. 32.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.29470, holotype. AMS C.170685, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Triphoris alternata C.B. Adams, 1852
Triphoris alternatus C.B. Adams, 1852: 158, species 207.
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *alternata* C.B. Adams, 1852—Mörch 1861: 81.
Triforis alternatus C.B. Adams, 1852—Carpenter 1857: 341.
Triphoris alternatus C.B. Adams, 1852—Wimmer 1880: 496.
Triphora alternata C.B. Adams, 1852—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Panama.
Type material. MCZ 186449, holotype. MCZ 186453, paratypes.

Distribution. El Salvador (Mörch 1861), Ecuador (Shasky 1983c), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Wimmer 1880; Hertz 1976b; Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Carpenter 1857; Draper 1972; Skoglund 1992), Panama (Adams 1852; Carpenter 1857; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Bartsch 1907b; Strong & Hertlein 1939; Turner 1956; Keen 1971).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore this name should be *Triphoris alternata*. Finet (1985) considered this species conspecific with *Triphora escondidensis* F. Baker, 1926 and with *Triphora evermanni* F. Baker, 1926, based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper.

Triphoris alternata Pease, 1861 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphoris alternata Pease, 1861: 434.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962816, lectotype. NHMUK 1962817, paralectotypes. MCZ 50057 and MCZ 73735, paralectotypes.
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triphoris alternata* C.B. Adams, 1852. Pease (1868) introduced the replacement name *Triphoris bicolor*. Lectotype designated by Kay (1965).

Aclophora alveata Laseron, 1958
Aclophora alveata Laseron, 1958: 624, fig. 190.
Notosinister alveata (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 44, fig. 97.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103111, holotype. AMS C.64101, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f).

Mastonia alveata Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia alveatus Jousseaume, 1898: 74.
Type locality. Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-4348, holotype. Not found in February 2005.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898).
Remarks. The genus *Mastonia* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Mastonia alveata*.

Triphoris alveolata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris alveolatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 45, pl. 11, fig. 30a–b.
Triforis alveolatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 89.
Triphora alveolata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister alveolatus (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 2.
Cautotriphora alveolata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 108, pl. 41, fig. 38.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. Not found, NHMUK 196515 and 196516 cannot be considered as syntypes (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994), China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Zongguo & Mao 2012; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris alveolata*. This species was considered a *nomen dubium* by Albano *et al.* (2019).

†Triforis ambigua Deshayes, 1866
Triforis ambiguous Deshayes, 1866: 240, pl. 82, fig. 15–17.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *ambigua* Deshayes, 1866—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora ambigua Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 8, 29.
Type locality. France, Cuise–la–Motte, Hérouval, Merein, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Lower Eocene, Ypresian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the correct spelling is *Triforis ambigua*.

Isotriphora amethystina B.A. Marshall, 1983
Isotriphora amethystine B.A. Marshall, 1983: 57, fig. 4c, 5g, 24a–c.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf of St. Vincent, beach drift.
Type material. SAM D.13442, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. *Triphora tasmanica* var. *lilacina* Verco, 1909 is a preoccupied name, *Isotriphora amethystina* was proposed by Marshall (1983) as a replacement name.

Monophorus amicitiae Romani, 2015
Monophorus amicitiae Romani, 2015: 4, fig. 1a–g, 2c–g.
Type locality. Italy, Fetovaia, Elba Island, Livorno, 42°43'N, 11°10'E, 30 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-28031, holotype.
Distribution. Greece (Manousis *et al.* 2018), Italy (Romani 2015; Delongueville & Scaillet 2016; Trono 2016).

Triphora amicorum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Triphora amicorum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 154, fig. 28e–h.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Palm Beach Co., Lake Worth, North Inlet., Peanut Id.
Type material. FLMNH 249812, holotype and one paratype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *amoena* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *amoena* Hervier, 1898: 264.
Triforis amoena Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Triphora amoena Hervier, 1898 –Boutet *et al.* 2020: 226, figured.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1104, holotype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *amoena* var. *basirufa* Hervier, 1899
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *amoena* var. *basirufa* Hervier, 1899: 310.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-731, syntype. Not found in February 2005.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1899).
Remarks. Hervier described all his new species in his publication of 1898, except for this variety, which he included in his 1899 publication where he also figured the new species of 1898 (but not varieties).

(†)*Triphora ampulla* Hedley, 1903
Triphora ampulla Hedley, 1903: 615, pl. 33, fig. 38–39.
Notosinister ampulla (Hedley, 1903)—Finlay 1926: 386.
Cautor ampulla (Hedley, 1903)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 55.
Sagenotriphora ampulla (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 30, fig. 1b, 6d, 14e–g.
Type locality. Australia, Watson's Bay.
Type material. AMS C.13514, holotype. AMS C.170695, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Verco 1909; Oliver 1915; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994) New Zealand (Suter 1907; Suter 1913; Oliver 1915; Finlay 1926; Powell 1979; Marshall 1983; Maxwell 2009), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Maxwell 2009).

Triphoris angasi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865
Triphoris angasi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865: 46, pl. 1, fig. 12–13.
Triforis angasi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 93.
Triphora angasi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865—Hedley 1903: 610.
Teretriphora angasi (Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56.
Noosinister angasi (Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865)—May 1958: 31, pl. 27, fig. 13.
Monophorus angasi (Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865)—Marshall 1983: 27, fig. 4e, 13i–k.
Type locality. Australia, Saint Vincent's Gulf.
Type material. NHMUK 1870.10.26.127, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Crosse & Fischer 1865; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1903; Hidalgo 1905; Verco 1909; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (Tate & May 1901; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905).
Remarks. B.A. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister fulvalinearis* Laseron 1954 a junior synonym of *Triphoris angasi* Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865.

Triphora angasi var. *leuca* Verco, 1909
Triphora angasi var. *leuca* Verco, 1909: 282.
Teretriphora leuca (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56.
Type locality. Australia, beach at St. Francis Island and Scales Bay on the West Coast.
Type material. SAM D.13452, holotype. AMS C.31098, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered it to be a junior synonym of *Triphoris pallida* Pease, 1871.

Triphoris angustissima Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris angustissimus Deshayes, 1863: 104, pl. 22, fig. 1–2.
Triforis angustissima Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 283.
Triforis angustissimus Deshayes, 1863—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 8.
Trifora angustissima Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora angustissima Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 32, fig. 4–6, 46.
Type locality. Reunion.
Neotype type locality. Reunion, cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 10–12 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9488, neotype.
Distribution. Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Red Sea (Issel 1869), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris angustissima*. Jay (2007) designated a neotype.

Cerithium angustissimum Forbes, 1844
Cerithium angustissimum Forbes, 1844: 190.
Metaxia angustissima Forbes, 1844—Monterosato 1884: 125.
Type locality. Greece, Sporades.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Greece (Forbes 1844).
Remarks. Taking into account the worn state of the type, Bouchet (1985) considered this name a *nomen dubium*.

Mastonia anomala Laseron, 1958
Mastonia anomala Laseron, 1958: 640, fig. 231–233.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103116, holotype. AMS C.64467, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

†Triphora antwerpiensis Marquet, 1996
Triphora antwerpiensis Marquet, 1996: 139, pl. 1, fig. 6.
Type locality. Belgium, Antwerp.

Type stratum. Middle Pliocene, Lillo Formation, "Scaldisien", probably Oorderen Sand Member.
Type material. IRScNB IST 6246, holotype.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996).

†Triphora aoteaensis P. Marshall & Murdoch, 1920
Triphora aoteaensis P. Marshall & Murdoch, 1920: 129, pl. 6, fig. 3.
Notosinister aoteaensis (P. Marshall & Murdoch, 1920)—Finlay 1926: 386.
Inella aoteaensis (P. Marshall & Murdoch, 1920)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Original spelling. *Triphora aoteaensis* P. Marshall & Murdoch, 1920
Type locality. New Zealand, Hampden.
Type stratum. Tertiary.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Marshall & Murdoch 1920; Finlay 1926; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Eocene (Maxwell 2009), Tertiary (Marshall & Murdoch 1920).

Inella apexbilirata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella apexbilirata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 104, fig. 12c–e.
Type locality. Bahamas, Lucaya, Grand Bahama Island, 26°29'45"N, 78°37'15"W (26.49083, –78.61917), 300 m.
Type material. ANSP 367841, holotype. ANSP 367840, paratypes.
Distribution. Bahamas (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Absalão 1989; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. The record of *Triphora compsa* in Absalão (1989) should be assigned to this species (M.R. Fernandes pers. com. January 2020).

Cheirodonta apexcrassum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994
Cheirodonta apexcrassum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994: 21, fig. 27–29.
Nanaphora apexcrassum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994—Fernandes & Pimenta 2015: 502.
Type locality. Cuba, Jibacoa.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/11143, holotype. AMNH 226471, NHMUK 1993061, ZMA.MOLL.136651 and MNHN-IM-2000-378, paratypes.
Distribution. Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Redfern 2013), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).

Marshallora apexdiversus Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Marshallora apexdiversus Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garces 2008: 96, fig. 8a–d, 8g.
Similiphora apexdiversus Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Fernandes & Pimenta 2020: 42.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Miami, 73 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 363887, holotype and paratypes. FLMNH 178201, paratypes.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triphora apicibulbus W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora apicibulba W.H. Turton, 1932: 118, pl. 25, fig. 863.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. OUMNH type material is lost (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Specimens collected by Turton are present in the NHMUK (1933.9.4.34–1933.9.4.36), but there is no evidence of their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphora aporema Rehder, 1980
Triphora aporema Rehder, 1980: 43, pl. 6, fig. 13.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island.
Type material. ANSP 321077, holotype. ANSP 342289, ANSP 315553, MNSH 200380 USNM 756006 and GM

Moll. 21-3719, paratypes.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Mesophora arafura Laseron, 1958
Mesophora arafura Laseron, 1958: 601, fig. 90–91.
Triphora arafra (Laseron, 1958) [sic]—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Coriophora arafura (Laseron 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103053, holotype. AMS C.64147, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triphora armandoi Espinosa & Ortea, 2020
Triphora armandoi Espinosa & Ortea, 2020: 46.
Type locality. Cuba, Sancti Spiritus, Parque Nacional Caguanes, cayo Cueva.
Type material. Holotype in IES.
Distribution. Cuba (Espinosa & Ortea 2020).

Triphora armillata Verco, 1909
Triphora armillata Verco, 1909: 283, pl. 22, fig. 5.
Notosinister armillata (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 53.
Eutriphora armillata (Verco, 1909)—Marshall 1983: 53, fig. 5c, 22g–i.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent.
Type material. SAM D.13448, lectotype. NHMUK 1910.3.29.40–1910.3.29.42, paralectotypes (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Stephens & Vafiadis 2015; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The holotype designated by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019). In AMS, there are specimens marked as ""paratypes" (C.31095). However, these specimens were not clearly designated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from the collection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not list them here in the type material.

Cosmotriphora arnoldoi Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991
Cosmotriphora arnoldoi Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991: 81, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. Bonaire, Playa Lechi.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.391001, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.391002, paratype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Bakker 2021), Ascension Island (Bakker & Swinnen 2021), Bahamas (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Dowgiallo 2004; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Brazil (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Mexico (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Saint Helena (Ascension Island (Bakker & Swinnen 2021), United States, Florida (Lee 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Texas (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora arrondoi Fernández–Garcés, Rolán & Espinosa, 2020
Triphora arrondoi Fernández-Garcés, Rolán & Espinosa, 2020: 20, fig. 1A–F.
Type locality. Cuba, Batabanó Gulf, south of Cayo Rosario, 21°35.427 N, 81°55.764 W, 14 m deep.
Type material. ANC.06.3.167, holotype.
Distribution. Cuba (Ferandéz–Garcés *et al.* 2020).

Triforis arthuri Jousseaume, 1884 [unnecessary replacement name]
Triforis arthurti Jousseaume, 1884: 221.
Type locality. St. John.
Remarks. *Triforis arthuri* was introduced as a replacement name for *Triforis variegata* A. Adams, 1854, because

Jousseaume was of the opinion that it was already preoccupied by *Cerithium variegatum* of C.B. Adams. However, *C. variegatum* C.B. Adams does not exist, being created as a result of *lapsus calami* (Fernandes *et al.* 2013) and therefore considered an unnecessary replacement name.

†Triforis aspera Deshayes, 1866
Triforis asper Deshayes, 1866: 239, pl. 82, fig. 18–20.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *aspera* Deshayes, 1866—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triforis (*Stylia*) *asper* Deshayes, 1866—Cossmann & Pissarro 1901: 61, pl. 19, fig. 24.
Triphora aspera Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 18, 26.
Original localities. France, Mouchy, Saint–Félix, Chaussy, Parnes.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian, coarse limestone.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis aspera*.

Triforis aspera Jeffreys, 1885 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triforis aspera Jeffreys, 1885—Jeffreys, 1873 MS: 112. Jeffreys 1885: 58,pl. 6, fig. 7, 7a.
Triforis asper Jeffreys, 1885 in Locard 1886: 187.
Triforis (*Inella*) *triserialis* var. *aspera* Jeffreys, 1885 in Dall 1889a: 246.
Triforis asperus Jeffreys, 1885 in Hidalgo 1917: 693.
Triforis (*Inella*) *aspera* Jeffreys, 1885 in Dautzenberg 1927: 105, pl. 1, fig. 24.
Triphora aspera Jeffreys, 1885 in Nordsieck 1968a: 74, fig. 44.02.
Triphora triserialis var. *asper* Jeffreys, 1885 in Abbott 1974: 112.
Original localities. Porcupine Expedition 1870: off western Portugal, station 16, 994 fathoms deep (1818 m), 39°55'N, 9°56'W; off south–western Portugal: station 24, 292 fathoms deep (534 m), 37°19'N, 9°13'W; Gulf of Cádiz: stations 27, 322 fathoms deep (589 m), 36°37'N, 7°33'W, station 28, 304 fathoms deep (556 m), 36°29'N, 7°16'W, station 28a, 286 fathoms deep (523 m), 36°27'N, 6°54'W, station 29, 227 fathoms deep (415 m), 36°20'N, 6°47'W and station 30, 386 fathoms deep (706 m), 36°15'N, 6°52'W; the Adventure Bank in the Sicily Channel.
Type material. NHMUK 1855.11.5.2673–1855.11.5.2674, NHMUK 1885.11.5.3934–1885.11.5.3938, NHMUK 1985008 and USNM 87324, syntypes.
Remarks. Jeffreys listed the name *Triforis aspera* in his manuscript in 1873, but did not include any description of this species name. It was introduced formally by Jeffreys in 1885. Because of the homonymy with *Triforis asper* Deshayes, 1866, Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) introduced the replacement name *Triphora brychia*.

Mesophora aspergata Laseron, 1958
Mesophora aspergata Laseron, 1958: 599, fig. 80–81.
Bouchetriphora aspergata (Laseron, 1958)—Marshall 1983: 63, fig. 5d, 26g–i.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier reef, off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.46011, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Stephens 2017), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020).
Remarks. Figure 26G-I in Marshall (1983) are of another species. Marshall (1983) considered *Coriophora nigrogranosa* Laseron, 1958 a junior synonym of *Mesophora aspergata* Laseron, 1958.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *asperrima* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *asperrimus* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Triforis asperrimus Hinds, 1843 in Tryon 1887: 181, pl. 38, fig. 6.
Triphora asperrima Hinds, 1843 in Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Inella asperrima (Hinds, 1843) in Kosuge 1962a: 120, pl. 7, fig. 4.
Liniphora asperrima (Hinds, 1843) in Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 36.
Type locality. New Guinea, dredged from a muddy bottom in 8 fathoms deep (15 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.203, holotype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge

1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Guinea (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1962a; Albano *et al.* 2019), Papua New Guinea (Higo *et al.* 1999), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris asperrima*.

Triphoris atea Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris atea Bartsch, 1915: 98, pl. 11, fig. 6.
Triphora atea Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 116.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 250350, holotype. USNM 227724 and 227725, paratypes
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932).

Monophorus ateralbus Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994
Monophorus ateralbus Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994: 18, fig. 4, 5, 7, 9, 30.
Type locality. Cuba, Marianao Beach, La Habana.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/11141, holotype. AMNH 226469 and ZMA.MOLL.136650, paratypes. Four paratypes in private collections.
Distribution. Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Redfern 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Bakker 2021), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).

Triforis atlantica E.A. Smith, 1890
Triforis atlantica E.A. Smith, 1890: 292, pl. 21, fig. 26.
Triphora atlantica E.A. Smith, 1890 in Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 146, fig. 25a–i.
Type locality. Saint Helena.
Type material. NHMUK 1889.10.1.1874, lectotype. NHMUK 1889.10.1.1875–1889.10.1.1893, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Puerto Rico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Saint Helena (Smith 1890; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Albano *et al.* 2019; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020; Bakker & Swinnen 2021), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triphoris atomus Issel, 1869
Triphoris atomus Issel, 1869: 280, pl. 4, fig. 4.
Triforis atomus Issel, 1869 in Tryon 1887: 184, pl. 38, fig. 33.
Mastonia atomus (Issel, 1869) in Hervier 1899: 310.
Trifora atomus Issel, 1869 in Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora atomus Issel, 1869 in Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Type locality. Red Sea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Red Sea (Issel 1869; Tryon 1887; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Notosinister atratus Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister atratus Kosuge, 1962b: 83, pl. 9, fig. 5, text–figs. 9, 13.
Nanaphora atratus (Kosuge, 1962)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Monophorus atrata (Kosuge, 1962)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 208, G1705.
Monophorus atratus (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 25.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13039, holotype. NHMUK 1966142, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Middelfart *et al.* 2020), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge

1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Seila attenuata Hedley, 1900
Seila attenuata Hedley, 1900: 91, pl. 3, fig. 9, 9a.
Seilarex attenuata (Hedley, 1900)—Iredale 1924: 246.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney, Balmoral Beach, Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.7850, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1900; Pritchard & Gatliff 1905; Cotton 1951).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) remarked that the original description and illustration of *Bittium turritelliformis* Angas, 1877 are in general agreement with immature specimens of *S. attenuata* and considered the latter a junior synonym of the former.

†Triforis (*Mastonia*) *auberti* Abrard, 1946
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *auberti* Abrard, 1946: 57, pl. 4, fig. 21.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *auberti* Abrard, 1946 in Ladd 1972: 49, pl. 12, fig. 19.
Type locality. Vanuatu, Bay of Foreland.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.A27045, holotype. MNHN.F.A27046, paratype.
Distribution. Vanuatu (Abrard 1946; Ladd 1972).
Geological age. Miocene (Abrard 1946; Ladd 1972).

Eutriphora auffenbergi Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Eutriphora auffenbergi Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 92, fig. 6a–i.
Type locality. United States, Florida, West of Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co., 90 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 419186, holotype. BMSM 15205, paratype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Mexico (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Notosinister aupouria Powell, 1937
Notosinister aupourius Powell, 1937: 206, pl. 54, fig. 2.
Triphora fascelina aupouria (Powell, 1937)—Powell 1979: 255.
Nototriphora aupouria (Powell, 1937)—Brook 1998: 222.
Type locality. New Zealand, off Three Kings Islands, 260 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Powell 1937; Powell 1979), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015).

Triforis (*Inella*) *aurea* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *aurea* Hervier, 1898: 256.
Trifora aureus Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Triforis aurea Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-730, syntype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Monophorus australicus B.A. Marshall, 1983
Monophorus australica B.A. Marshall, 1983: 27, fig. 13d–g.
Type locality. Australia, off Neptune Island, 190m deep.
Type material. SAM D.16241, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. The genus *Monophorus* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Monophorus australicus*.

Epiforis australis Laseron, 1958
Epiforis australis Laseron, 1958: 582, fig. 14.
Type locality. Australia, Michalemas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103137, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Aclophora axialis Laseron, 1958
Aclophora axialis Laseron, 1958: 630, fig. 183–184.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103129, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Trifora axialis Barnard, 1963
Trifora axialis Barnard, 1963b: 492, pl. 1, fig. 7.
Type locality. Madagascar, south, approximately 36°48'S, 52°08'E, 400 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Madagascar (Barnard 1963b).

†Triforis bacillus Deshayes, 1866
Triforis bacillus Deshayes, 1866: 239, pl. 82, fig. 12–14.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *bacillus* Deshayes, 1866—Cossmann 1913: 168, pl. 6.
Type locality. France, Hérouval, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1913).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1913).

Cerithium (*Cerithiopsis*) *bacillum* Issel, 1869
Cerithium (*Cerithiopsis*) *bacillum* Issel, 1869: 151, 278.
Cerithiopsis bacillum (Issel, 1869)—Tryon 1887: 174, pl. 36, fig. 63.
Metaxia bacilla (Issel, 1869)—Mienis 1985: 619.
Metaxia bacillum (Issel, 1869)—Cecalupo & Quadri 1995: 271, pl. 1, fig. 1.
Type locality. Red Sea.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1516, holotype.
Distribution. Cyprus (Cecalupo & Quadri 1995), Israel (Mienis 1985; van Aartsen *et al.* 1989; Bogi & Galil 2006), Red Sea (Issel 1869; Tryon 1887; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Trifora bactron Barnard, 1963
Trifora bactron Barnard, 1963a: 115, fig. 20c.
Type locality. South Africa, off Umkomaas River (Natal), 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

Trifora baculus Barnard, 1963
Trifora baculus Barnard, 1963a: 115, fig. 20b.
Type locality. South Africa, off Sandy Point (north of Cape Morgan), 51 fathoms deep (93 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

†Triphora bantamensis Oostingh, 1933
Triphora bantamensis Oostingh, 1933: 193.
Type locality. Indonesia, "Jawa" (Java), Tjirantjabeureum.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. GRDC P. J5055.

Distribution. Indonesia (Oostingh 1933; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Geological age. Pliocene (Oostingh 1933; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

Triphora barnardi Tomlin, 1945
Triphora barnardi Tomlin, 1945: 135.
Original locations. Angola, "Große Fischbucht" (Baíe dos Tigres), 16°26.5'S, 11°41.5'E, South Africa, Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37.8'E, 80 m deep, South Africa, Francis–Bucht, 34°38.9'S, 24°59.3'E, 100 m deep, and South Africa, Algoa–Bucht 33°50.5'S, 25°48.8'E, 40 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109269a, lectotype. ZMB 109269 and 109269b, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Angola (Thiele, 1925), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), South Africa (Thiele 1925; Tomlin 1945).
Remarks. Introduced as a replacement name for *Triphora capensis* Thiele, 1925 which is preoccupied by *Triphora capensis* Bartsch, 1915. Lectotype designation for *Triphora capensis* Thiele, 1925 by Albano & Bakker (2016). The record from the Persian Gulf is listed as 'cf.'. Barnard (1963a) considers *Triphora capensis* Thiele, 1925 and *Triphora barnardi* Tomlin, 1945 junior synonyms of *Triphoris milda* Bartsch, 1915.

†Triphoris bartschi Olsson, 1916
Triphora bartschi Olsson, 1916: 137 (17), pl. 3, fig. 7.
Triphora (*Cinctrifora*) *bartschi* Olsson, 1916—Olsson & Harbison 1953: 297, pl. 43, fig. 7, 7a.
Triphora bartschi Olsson, 1916 –Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14.
Type locality. United States, North Carolina, Natural Well.
Type stratum. Miocene, Duplin formation.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Olsson & Harbison 1953), United States, North Carolina (Olsson 1916).
Geological age. Pliocene (Olsson & Harbison 1953), Miocene (Olsson 1916).

Trifora basalis Odhner, 1922
Trifora basalis Odhner, 1922: 223, pl. 8, fig. 7.
Inella basalis (Odhner, 1922)—M.R. Fernandes & Araya 2019: 7, fig. 44–62.
Type locality. Juan Fernandez, Masatierra, 20–35 m deep.
Type material. No type material was found in the Gothenburg Natural History Museum (M.R. Fernandes & Araya, 2019).
Distribution. Chile, Juan Fernandez Islands (Odhner 1922; Fernandes & Araya 2019).

Hedleytriphora basimacula B.A. Marshall, 1983
Hedleytriphora basimacula B.A. Marshall, 1983: 40, fig. 7b, 18a-c.
Type locality. Australia, Dunsborough, on algae, 0–2m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130017, holotype. AMS C.113658, AMS C.113387, AMS C.113388, AMS C.113389, AMS C.116145 and MNHN-IM-2012-41455, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).

Trifora bathyraphe E.A. Smith, 1890
Trifora bathyraphe E.A. Smith, 1890: 292, pl. 24, fig. 4.
Triphora bathyraphe (E.A. Smith, 1890)—Bakker & Swinnen 2021: 139, fig. 8.
Type locality. Saint Helena.
Type material. NHMUK 1889.10.1.1413, syntype.
Distribution. Saint Helena (Smith 1890; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker & Swinnen 2021).

Viriola bayani Jousseaume, 1884
Viriola bayani Jousseaume, 1884: 267, pl. 4, fig. 20.
Triforis bayani (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 56.
Triforis bayoni (Jousseaume, 1884)—Paetel 1888: 347.
Euthymella bayani (Jousseaume, 1884)—Severns 2011: pl. 92, fig. 1.
Type locality. New Caledonia.

Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1388, syntype.
Distribution. Cyprus (Chartosia *et al.* 2018), Greece (Micali *et al.* 2017; Angelidis & Polyzoulis 2018), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Severns 2011; Polhemus 2020), Israel (Mediterranean Sea, non-indigenous) (Steger *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2020; Albano *et al.* 2021) Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899), Philippines (Kosuge & Chino 2008; Poppe 2008), Turkey (Stamouli *et al.* 2017).
Remarks. This tropical species entered the Mediterranean Sea where it is now widespread in the eastern basin (Micali *et al.* 2017; Stamouli *et al.* 2017; Angelidis & Polyzoulis, 2018; Chartosia *et al.* 2018; Steger *et al.* 2018). It has been previously identified as *Viriola corrugata* (e.g. Stamouli *et al.* 2017; Chartosia *et al.* 2018). However, Mediterranean records are now identified as *V.* cf. *bayani*.

Triphora becki W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora becki W.H. Turton, 1932: 118, pl. 25, fig. 861.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Triphora (*Iniforis*) *bellula* Kosuge, 1961
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *bellula* Kosuge, 1961a: 313, pl. 19, fig. 10, textfig. 2.
Iniforis bellula (Kosuge, 1961) –Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 52.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12087, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1961a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001).

†Triphora benoisti Cossmann, 1906
Triforis bilineata Nobis—Benoist 1873: 340, no. 500.
Triphora benoisti Cossmann, 1906b: 169, pl. 12, fig. 27–28.
Triphora papaveracea var. *benoisti* Cossmann, 1906—Cossmann & Peyrot 1922: 210, pl. 7, fig. 38–39.
Type locality. France, Lariey, La Brède or Saucats.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05933, holotype.
Distribution. France (Benoist 1873; Cossmann 1906b; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).
Geological age. Miocene (Benoist 1873; Cossmann 1906b; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).

Triforis benoitiana Aradas, 1869
Triforis benoitiana Aradas, 1869: 550.
Triforis perversus var. *benoitianum* Aradas, 1869—Monterosato 1875: 37.
Triforis perversus var. *benoitiana* Aradas, 1869—Monterosato 1878a: 98.
Triphora perversa f. *benoitiana* Aradas, 1869—Nordsieck 1968b: 155.
Type locality. Italy, Sicily.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Aradas 1869; Aradas & Benoit 1870; Monterosato 1875; Monterosato 1878a; Aradas & Benoit in Kobelt 1876; Tryon 1887; Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck 1982).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bouchet 1985).

Cerithium benoitianum Monterosato, 1869
Cerithium benoitianum Monterosato, 1869: 275, pl. 13, fig. 2.
Type locality. Italy, Palermo.
Type material. Not found (Appolloni *et al.* 2018).
Distribution. Italy (Monterosato 1869).
Remarks. Monterosato realized himself shortly afterwards having introduced this name that it was a junior synonym of *Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828.

Cerithiopsis bermudensis Verrill & Bush, 1900
Cerithiopsis bermudensis Verrill & Bush, 1900: 536, pl. 65, fig. 20.
Metaxia bermudensis (Verrill & Bush, 1900)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14.
Type locality. Bermuda.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Bermuda (Verrill & Bush 1900).
Remarks. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) considered *Cerithiopsis bermudensis* Verrill & Bush, 1900 a possible synonym of *Cerithium rugulosum* C.B. Adams, 1850.

Triphoris bermudensis Bartsch, 1911
Triphoris bermudensis Bartsch, 1911: 305, pl. 28, fig. 2, 4.
Triphora bermudensis Bartsch, 1911—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 50, pl. 3, fig. 239, pl. 23, fig. 239.
Eutriphora bermudensis (Bartsch, 1911)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 13, fig. 26–28.
Type locality. Bermuda.
Type material. USNM 226452, holotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Redfern 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Bermuda (Bartsch 1911; Jensen & Pearce 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Texas (Tunnell *et al.* 2010), Virgin Islands (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).

†Triforis berwerthi Auinger [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Remarks. Baluk (1975) mentioned this name as a synonym of *Triforis eugeniae* Boettger, 1901. However, we have not found any description of this species in the works by Auinger. Therefore, we consider it a *nomen nudum*.

Triphora bicincta Odhner, 1917
Triphora bicincta Odhner, 1917: 47, pl. 2, fig. 44.
Type locality. Australia, 42 miles (68 km) W.S.W. of Cape Jaubert, 66 ft deep (20 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Odhner 1917).

Triphoris bicolor Pease, 1868
Triphoris bicolor Pease, 1868: 127.
Triforis bicolor Pease, 1868—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triphora bicolor Pease, 1868—Kay 1979: 143, fig. 51a.
Type locality. ”Sandwich Islands” (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962816, lectotype. NHMUK 1962817, paralectotypes. MCZ 50057 and MCZ 73735, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Introduced as a replacement name for *Triphoris alternata* Pease, 1861 (Pease 1868). Lectotype designation for *Triphoris alternata* Pease, 1861 by Kay (1965)

Cerithium (*Triforis*) *bigemma* R.B. Watson, 1880
Cerithium (*Triforis*) *bigemma* R.B. Watson, 1880: 101.
Triforis bigemma (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Dall 1881: 81.
Triforis (*Sychar*) *bigemma* (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Dall 1889: 248.
Triphora bigemma (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Abbott 1974: 112.
Strobiligera bigemma (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14
Inella bigemma (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 98, fig. 9a–b, 36b.
Type locality. U.S. Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas, North of Culebra Island, 18°38’30” N, 65°5’30” W, about 713 m deep, coral–mud.
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1762, lectotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Puerto Rico (Rosenberg *et*

al. 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Georgia (Abbott 1974), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Watson 1880; Watson 1886; Paetel 1888; Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Albano *et al.* 2019), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881; Watson 1886; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The distribution of this species is only known with certainty from the type location, Culebra Island (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), records from other locations are not likely to be conspecific with the species in question.

†Triforis bigranosa Koenen, 1891
Triforis bigranosa Koenen, 1891: 688, pl. 45, fig. 9a, b, 10a–c, 11a, b.
Epiforis bigranosa (Koenen, 1891)—Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007: 373, table 1, pl. 3, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. Germany, Lattorf.
Type stratum. Lower Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007), Ukraine (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007), Eocene (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).

Isotriphora bilineata Kosuge, 1962
Isotriphora bilineata Kosuge, 1962b: 79, pl. 10, fig. 5, textfig. 4.
Litharium bilineata (Kosuge, 1962)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 10.
Type locality. Japan, Ogokuda, Shiono–misaki, Kii Peninsula.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13034, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017).

†Triforis bilineata O. Meyer, 1886
Triforis bilineatus O. Meyer, 1886: 73, pl. 2, fig. 16.
Type locality. United States, Mississippi, Red Bluff.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Mississippi (Meyer 1886).
Geological age. Eocene (Meyer 1886).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis bilineata*.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *bilix* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *bilix* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Triforis bilix Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 86.
Viriola bilix (Hinds, 1843)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 108, pl. 41, fig. 40.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *bilix* (Hinds, 1843)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 204.
Euthymella bilix (Hinds, 1843)—Okutani 2000: 313, pl. 155, fig. 64.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, dredged from a muddy bottom in 20 fathoms deep (36.6 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.206, syntypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Polhemus 2020), Indonesia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

†Triforis biplicata Rouault, 1848
Triforis biplicatus Rouault, 1848: 480, pl. 16, fig. 9a.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *biplicata* Rouault, 1848—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora biplicata Rouault, 1848—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 57, fig. 36–37.
Type locality. France, Bos d'Arros.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.

Distribution. France (Rouault 1848; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Geological age. Eocene (Rouault 1848; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis biplicata*.

Inella blainvilli Jousseaume, 1884
Inella blainvilli Jousseaume, 1884: 244, pl. 4, fig. 6.
Triforis blainvilli (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 180, pl. 37, fig. 99.
Triphora blainvilli (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-729, syntypes. NMW.1955.158, possible syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999).

Opimaphora blattereri Albano, Bakker & Sabelli, 2021
Opimaphora blattereri Albano, Bakker & Sabelli, 2021: 15, fig. 7.
Type locality. Egypt, Sinai (Red Sea), Dahab, dive site "Islands", 28.476° N, 34.513° E, 10 m deep.
Type material. NHMW–MO–113283, holotype. OLML LIEV 2019/70/2 and MNHN–IM–2014–7547, paratypes.
Distribution. Egypt (Red Sea) (Albano *et al.* 2021).

†Cerithium boettgeri Koenen, 1883
Cerithium boettgeri Koenen, 1883: 272.
Biforina boettgeri (Koenen, 1883)—Gründel 1975: 155.
Triphora boettgeri (Koenen, 1883)—Anderson 1960: 67, pl. 9, fig. 5.
Type locality. Germany, Hohenkirchen.
Type stratum. Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Koenen 1883).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1883).
Remarks. This name was introduced for a form of *Monophorus perversus* (Linnaeus, 1758) from the Oligocene by Koenen, 1883. However, the description and reference to this species in Von Koenen, 1883 are vague and we thus consider it a *nomen dubium*.

†Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *bolax* Olsson & Harbison, 1953
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *bolax* Olsson & Harbison, 1953: 295, pl. 43, fig. 4, 4a–c.
Cheirodonta bolax (Olsson & Harbison, 1953)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2020: 9.
Type locality. United States, Florida, St. Petersburg.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. ANSP 18065, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Olsson & Harbison 1953).
Geological age. Pliocene (Olsson & Harbison 1953).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 by Fernandes & Pimenta (2020).

Obesula borbonica Jousseaume, 1898
Obesula borbonica Jousseaume, 1898: 75.
Original localities. "Mer Rouge, Bourbon" (Red Sea, Reunion).
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-728, syntypes.
Distribution. Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000; Jay 2007), Reunion (Jousseaume 1898; Jay 2007).

Tetraphora borealis Laseron, 1958
Tetraphora borealis Laseron, 1958: 625, fig. 194–195.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103128, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Mesophora bowenensis Laseron, 1958
Mesophora bowenensis Laseron, 1958: 593, fig. 52–55.
Mastonia bowenensis (Laseron 1958)—Kosuge 1965: 210.
Type locality. Australia, Queensland, Bowen.
Type material. AMS C.103055, holotype. AMS C.64109, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965), Japan (Kosuge 1965).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis fusca* Dunker, 1860.

†Triforis (*Stylia*) *brasili* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901
Triforis (*Stylia*) *brasili* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901: 61, pl. 19, fig. 32–33.
Type locality. France, Hauteville.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05329, syntype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).

†Triforis brevicula Cossmann, 1889
Triforis breviculus Cossmann, 1889: 56, pl. 2, fig. 27.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *brevicula* Cossmann, 1889—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora brevicula Cossmann, 1889—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 55, fig. 9, 31.
Type locality. France, Le Fayel.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J03653, MNHN.F.J03654 and MNHN.F.J03655, syntypes.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis brevicula*.

Triphora brevis Thiele, 1925
Triphora brevis Thiele, 1925: 129 (95), pl. 10, fig. 20.
Type locality. South Africa, Algoa–Bucht, 33°50.5'S, 25°48.8'E, 40 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109271, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).

†Cerithium bruguieri Michelotti, 1847
Cerithium bruguieri Michelotti, 1847: 196.
Monophorus bruguieri (Michelotti, 1847)—Sacco 1895: 65, pl. 3, fig. 70.
Type locality. Italy, Tortone.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Michelotti 1847; Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Geological age. Pliocene (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984), Miocene (Michelotti 1847; Sacco 1895).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *bruguieri* var. *tauroparva* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *bruguieri* var. *tauroparva* Sacco, 1895: 65, pl. 3, fig. 71.
Original localities. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Miocene, **"**Elveziano".
Type material. MRSN BS.047.02.007, figured specimen (Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Geological age. Miocene (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).

Triphoris brunnea Pease, 1871
Triphoris brunneus Pease, 1871: 777.
Triforis brunneus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.

Type locality. Hawaii, Apaiang Island.
Type material. MCZ 73922, lectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Nützel 1997), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris brunnea*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Triphora brunnescens Thiele, 1930
Triphora brunnescens Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 36.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay, 0–3.5 and 11–12.5 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67491a, lectotype. ZMB 67491b, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Metaxia brunnicephala Kay, 1979
Metaxia brunnicephala Kay, 1979: 132, fig. 48e–f, k.
Type locality. Hawaii, Poipu Beach, Kauai, in beach drift.
Type material. BPBM 9782, holotype. BPBM 9783 and NHMUK 1982262, paratypes.
Distribution. Costa Rica, Cocos Islands (Shasky 1984; Skoglund 1992), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Skoglund 1992; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triphora brychia Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978
Triphora brychia Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978: 355.
Strobiligera brychia (Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978)—Bouchet 1985: 29, fig. 15, 24.
Original localities. Porcupine Expedition 1870: off western Portugal, station 16, 994 fathoms deep (1818 m), 39°55'N, 9°56'W; off south–western Portugal: station 24, 292 fathoms deep (534 m), 37°19'N, 9°13'W; Gulf of Cádiz: stations 27, 322 fathoms deep (589 m), 36°37'N, 7°33'W, station 28, 304 fathoms deep (556 m), 36°29'N, 7°16'W0, station 28a, 286 fathoms deep (523 m), 36°27'N, 6°54'W, station 29, 227 fathoms deep (415 m), 36°20'N, 6°47'W and station 30, 386 fathoms deep (706 m), 36°15'N, 6°52'W; the Adventure Bank in the Sicily Channel.
Type material. NHMUK 1855.11.5.2673–1855.11.5.2674, NHMUK 1885.11.5.3934–1885.11.5.3938, NHMUK 1985008 and USNM 87324, syntypes.
Distribution. Alboran Sea (Gofas *et al.* 2014), Bay of Biscay (Jeffreys 1885; Locard 1886; Tryon 1887; Dautzenberg 1927; Bouchet 1985; Bouchet & Warén 1993; Albano *et al.* 2019), Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán 2005), France (Locard 1897), Greece (Manousis *et al.* 2018), Gulf of Mexico (Dautzenberg 1927), Italy (Jeffreys 1885; Tryon 1887; di Geronimo *et al.* 2005), Mexico (Jeffreys 1885; Tryon 1887), Morocco (Bouchet 1985), Portugal (Locard 1897; Hidalgo 1917; Dautzenberg 1927), Portugal, Azores (Locard 1897; Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Bouchet & Warén 1993; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Rockall Bank (Hoffman *et al.* 2011), Spain (Hidalgo 1917; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Gofas *et al.* 2011), United States, Florida (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974), United States, Georgia (Dall 1889a; Abbott 1974).
Geological age. Pleistocene (di Geronimo *et al.* 2005).
Remarks. This species occurs exclusively in the Eastern Atlantic. Records from the Western Atlantic are misidentifications, most likely of *Triphora triserialis* var. *aspera* Jeffreys, 1885. Because of the homonymy with *Triforis asper* Deshayes, 1866, Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) introduced the replacement name *Triphora brychia*.

Marshallora bubistae F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988
Marshallora bubistae F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988: 25, pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 2, fig. 4.
Type locality. Cape Verde, "fica designada a ilha da Boavista" (the island Boavista).
Type material. MNCN 11–41–1014, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-377 and NHMUK 1988079, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Trifora burnupi E.A. Smith, 1910
Trifora burnupi E.A. Smith, 1910: 196, pl. 7, fig. 8.
Type locality. South Africa, Durban.
Type material. NHMUK 1911.8.30.10, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1910; Albano *et al.* 2019).

†Triphora buscheri Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora buscheri Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 223, pl. 48, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1509, holotype.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Mesophora calcara Laseron, 1958
Mesophora calcara Laseron, 1958: 600, fig. 86–87.
Coriophora calcara (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103120, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis calculifera Gould, 1861
Triforis calculiferus Gould, 1861: 389.
Triphora calculifera Gould, 1861—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Iniforis calculiferus (Gould, 1861)—Chang 1998: 7, fig. 9b.
Triphora calculiferus Gould, 1861—Higo *et al.* 1999: 211, G1737.
Iniforis calculifera (Gould, 1861)—Chang & Wu 2005: 10, fig. 9.
Type locality. Japan, "Loo Choo" (Ryukyu Islands).
Type material. Redpath Museum 5203, original no. USNM 1252, lectotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Gould 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Johnson 1964; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the original spelling should be *Triforis calculifera*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1964).

Triphoris callipyrgus Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris callipyrgus Bartsch, 1907b: 251, pl. 16, fig. 4.
Triphora callipyrga Bartsch, 1907—Abbott 1974: 112.
Type locality. United States of America, California, San Pedro.
Type material. USNM 195377, holotype.
Distribution. United States, California (Bartsch 1907b; Abbott 1974).

Nanaphora caloundra Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora caloundra Laseron, 1958: 618, fig. 147–148.
Mastonia caloundra (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 46, fig. 102.
Type locality. Australia, Caloundra.
Type material. AMS C.103096, holotype. AMS C.64451, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f).

Triphora calva Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991
Triphora calva Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991: 82, fig. 3–4.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Key Biscayne.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.136610, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.139273, paratypes.

Distribution. Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Redfern 2001; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Redfern 2013), Belize (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Cayman Islands (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), United States, Florida (Faber & Moolenbeek 1991; Camp *et al.* 1998; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Bakker 2021).

†Triforis calypsonis Maury, 1917
Triforis calypsonis Maury, 1917: 122, pl. 21, fig. 13.
Type locality. Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Bluff 3, five miles above Cercado.
Type stratum. Section at Cercado de Mao.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Dominican Repulbic (Maury 1917).

Strobiligera campista M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Strobiligera campista M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 40, fig. 23.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro State, 22°42'S, 40°40'W, 110–120 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 32350, holotype. MNRJ 18640, MNRJ 18950, MNRJ 19481, MNRJ 31122, MNRJ 32349, MNRJ 32546, IBUFRJ 11701 and IBUFRJ 19580, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora cana Verco, 1909
Triphora cana Verco, 1909: 289, pl. 23, fig. 2–4.
Eutriphora cana (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 51, pl. 1, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent.
Type material. SAM D.13439, lectotype. NHMUK 1910.3.29.43–1910.3.29.44, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Stephens & Vafiadis 2015; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958).
Remarks. The holotype report by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Aclophora cancellata Laseron, 1958
Aclophora cancellata Laseron, 1958: 630, fig. 185.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103110, holotype. AMS C.64107, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

(*†*)*Triphoris* (*Ino*) *cancellata* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *cancellatus* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Triforis cancellatus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 64.
Triphora (*Viriola*) *cancellata* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 175.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *cancellata* (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1961b: 413, pl. 22, fig. 1.
Viriola cancellata (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1965: 213.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, in 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1844.6.7.30 and NHMUK 1879.2.26.211, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Kosuge 1965; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Australia, Cocos Islands (Ladd 1972; Wells 1994), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Greece (Angelidis & Polyzoulis 2018), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Israel (Steger *et al.* 2018), Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Poppe 2008), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1965; Ladd 1972;

Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972), Pliocene (Ladd 1972), Miocene (Ladd, 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *cancellata*.

Notosinister candefactus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister candefactum Kosuge, 1963a: 247, pl. 16, fig. 24, textfig. 5, 9.
Triphora candefacta (Kosuge, 1963)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1727.
Mesophora candefactum (Kosuge, 1963)—Chang & Wu 2005: 36, fig. 75.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Island.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 50018, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this name a junior synonym of *Triphoris pallida* Pease, 1871.

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *candida* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *candidus* Hinds, 1843b: 21.
Triforis candidus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?"
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Unknown.
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *candida*.

Sagenotriphora candidula Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Sagenotriphora candidula Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 134, fig. 23a–f.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Captiva Island, beach drift.
Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. ANSP 306346, ANSP 335494 and BMSM 15202, paratypes.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triphora capensis Thiele, 1925 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphora capensis Thiele, 1925: 128 (94), pl. 10, fig. 18, 18a.
Original localities. Angola, "Große Fischbucht" (Baíe dos Tigres), 16°26.5'S, 11°41.5'E, South Africa, Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37.8'E, 80 m deep, South Africa, Francis–Bucht, 34°38.9'S, 24°59.3'E, 100 m deep, and South Africa, Algoa–Bucht 33°50.5'S, 25°48.8'E, 40 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109269a, lectotype. ZMB 109269 and 109269b, paralectotypes.
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016). Preoccupied name by *Triphora capensis* Bartsch, 1915. Tomlin (1945) introduced the replacement name *Triphora barnardi*. Barnard (1963a) considers *Triphora capensis* Thiele, 1925 and *Triphora barnardi* Tomlin, 1945 junior synonyms of *Triphoris milda* Bartsch, 1915.

Triphoris capensis Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris capensis Bartsch, 1915: 105, pl. 5, fig. 4.
Triphora capensis Bartsch, 1915—Tomlin 1931: 425.
Trifora capensis Bartsch, 1915—Barnard 1963a: 113, fig. 19j.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 187044, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Coriophora capricornia Laseron, 1958
Coriophora capricornia Laseron, 1958: 609, fig. 121–122.
Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.
Type material. AMS C.103088, holotype. AMS C.64199, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora (*Biforina*) *caracca* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Biforina*) *caracca* Dall, 1927: 92.
Triphora caracca Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14.
Monophorus caracca Dall, 1927—Fernandes & Pimenta 2020: 25, fig. 10, 23N, 57.
Type locality. United States, off Georgia, 440 fathoms deep (805 m).
Type material. USNM 108343, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *caribbeana* Weisbord, 1962
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *caribbeana* Weisbord, 1962: 196, pl. 16, fig. 20, 21.
Triphora caribbeana Weisbord, 1962—Treece 1980: 560.
Triphora caribbeana Treece, 1980 [sic]—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 14.
Type locality. Venezuela, Mare formation at W–25, south flank of Punta Gorda anticline.
Type stratum. Cenozoic, Mare formation.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Mexico (Treece, 1980), Venezuela (Weisbord 1962).
Geological age. Pliocene (Weisbord 1962).

Metaxia carinapex van der Linden, 1998
Metaxia carinapex van der Linden, 1998: 119, fig. 8–10.
Type locality. Cape Verde Islands, S. of São Vicente, 16°47'N, 25°02'W, 50 m deep.
Type material. RMNH.MOL.57612, holotype. RMNH.MOL.57613–57630, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (van der Linden 1998; Rolán 2005; Bakker 2021).

Inella carinata B.A. Marshall, 1983
Inella carinata B.A. Marshall, 1983: 22, fig. 11g–i.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent, 26 m deep.
Type material. SAM D. 16239, holotype. AMS C.113421, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. The holotype selected is a previous paratype of *Triphora tasmanica* var. *nivea* Verco, 1909.

Triphora carinata Talavera, 1975
Triphora carinata Talavera, 1975: 3, pl. 1, fig. 2.
Viriola carinata (Talavera, 1975)—Bouchet 1985: 32, fig. 26.
Type locality. Continental Plateau of Mauritania, 20–80 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1612, syntype.
Distribution. Ivory Coast (Bouchet 1985), Liberia (Bouchet 1985), Mauritania (Talavera 1975; Bouchet 1985), Senegal (Bouchet 1985).
Remarks. The "*Triphora lineata* nov. sp." in the list of species of Talavera (1975) should have been *Triphora carinata* nov. sp. instead.

Iniforis carmelae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993
Iniforis carmelae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993: 102, fig. 12–15, 28–30.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/6822, holotype. AMNH 226457, NHMUK 1992134, ZMA.MOLL.136646 and MNHN-IM-2000-1512, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Diez & Capote 2013; Albano *et al.* 2019; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020; Bakker 2021), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013).
Remarks. Leal (1991) recorded this species as *Triphora* spec. 3 from Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphoris carpenteri Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris carpenteri Bartsch, 1907b: 252, pl. 16, fig. 16.
Triphora carpenteri Bartsch, 1907—Abbott 1974: 112.
Type locality. United States, Washington, Neah Bay.
Type material. USNM 15583, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Washington (Bartsch 1907b; Abbott 1974).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *carteretensis* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *carteretensis* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis carteretensis Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 184, pl. 38, fig. 22.
Latitriphora cf. *carteretensis* (Hinds, 1843)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. New Ireland, Port Carteret, among fine gravel at low water.
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.205, syntype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Papua New Guinea (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *casta* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *castus* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis castus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora casta Hinds, 1843—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 49.
Iniforis casta (Hinds, 1843)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993: 98, fig. 9–11, 24.
Type locality. Saint Vincent and the Grenadiens, St. Vincent's.
Type material. NHMUK 196536–196537, syntypes.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Guadeloupe (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Hinds 1843b; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *casta*.

Triphora castaneofusca Thiele, 1930
Triphora castaneofusca Thiele, 1930: 576, pl. 4, fig. 33.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay, 3 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67451, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Triphoris catalinensis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris catalinensis Bartsch, 1907b: 253, pl. 16, fig. 18.
Triphora catalinensis Bartsch, 1907—Jordan 1926: 246.
Type locality. United States, California, Catalina Island.
Type material. USNM 193998, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Jordan 1926), United States, California (Bartsch 1907b; Abbott 1974).

Trifora cerea E.A. Smith, 1906
Trifora cerea E.A. Smith, 1906: 43, pl. 7, fig. 11, 11a.
Triphoris cerea E.A. Smith, 1906—Bartsch 1915: 107.
Triphora cerea E.A. Smith, 1906—Turton 1932: 116.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Shepstone.
Type material. NHMUK 1906.6.23.13, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1906; Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphora chamberlini F. Baker, 1926
Triphora chamberlini F. Baker, 1926: 235, pl. 24, fig. 2.
Type locality. Mexico, Northeast Anchorage, Monserrate Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2150, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974; Skoglund 1992).

Mastoniaeforis chaperi Jousseaume, 1884
Mastoniaeforis chaperi Jousseaume, 1884: 243, pl. 4, fig. 4–5.
Triforis chaperi (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 38, fig. 35.
Trifora chaperi (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Iniforis chaperi (Jousseaume, 1884)—Brook 1998: 222.
Type locality. Reunion.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-478, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007), Vietnam (Tu *et al.* 2021).

Triphora charybdis M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015
Triphora charybdis M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015b: 507, fig. 7c–k.
Type locality. Brazil, 23º10'01"S, 41º03'13"W, 107 m deep, Rio de Janeiro state.
Type material. MNRJ 18620, holotype. For a list of paratypes see Fernandes & Pimenta (2015).
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Guyana (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphoris chathamensis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris chathamensis Bartsch, 1907b: 261, pl. 16, fig. 9.
Triphora chathamensis Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Galapagos Islands, off Chatham Island, in 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. USNM 195381, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997).
Remarks. Finet (1985) suggested that this species is conspecific with *Triphoris adamsi* Bartsch, 1907 based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper.

†Triphora chauvereauensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora chauvereauensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 224, pl. 49, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1511, holotype.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Inella chrysalis Kosuge, 1963
Inella chrysalis Kosuge, 1963b: 261, pl. 18, fig. 4, textfig. 2.
Inella crysallis Kosuge, 1963 [sic]—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 106, pl. 41, fig. 20.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13079, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1963b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Triphora chrysolitha Kay, 1979
Triphora chrysolitha Kay, 1979: 143, fig. 51b, g–h.
Type locality. Hawaii, Makaha, Oahu, from sediments, 60 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9788, holotype. AMS C.127721, BPBM 9789 and NHMUK 1982275, paratypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019; Polhemus 2020).

†*Triforis cincta* Kaunhowen, 1898
Triforis cincta Kaunhowen, 1898: 68, pl. 7, fig. 2, 2a.
Type locality. The Netherlands, Limburg.
Type stratum. Upper Cretaceous, Maastrichtian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. The Netherlands (Kaunhowen 1898).
Geological age. Upper Cretaceous (Kaunhowen 1898).

Triphora cinerea Hedley, 1903
Triphora cinerea Hedley, 1903: 612, pl. 33, fig. 36–37.
Teretriphora cinerea (Hedley, 1903)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56.
Notosinister cinerea (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1954: 154, fig. 21, 21a.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney, Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13513, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Pritchard & Gatliff 1905; Verco 1909; Hedley 1918; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora cinerea* a junior synonym of *Triphoris nigrofusca* A. Adams, 1854.

Triforis cingulata Dunker, 1860 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triforis cingulata Dunker, 1860: 236.
Type locality. Japan.
Type material. SMF 304813, holotype.
Remarks. Preoccupied name by *Triphoris cingulata* A. Adams, 1854. Dunker introduced the replacement name *Triforis tricincta.*

Triphoris cingulata A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris cingulatus A. Adams, 1854: 279.
Triforis cingulatus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora cingulata A. Adams, 1854—Melvill 1918: 150.
Viriola cingulata (A. Adams, 1854)—Barnard 1963a: 119.
Type locality. Red Sea.
Type material. NHMUK 196567 and 196568/1–3, syntypes.
Distribution. Iran (Melvill & Standen 1901), Oman (Melvill & Standen 1901), Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918), Red Sea (Adams 1854; Issel 1869; Tryon 1887; Dekker & Orlin 2000; Albano *et al.* 2019), South Africa (Barnard 1963a), Yemen (Shopland 1902).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris cingulata*.

(†)*Triphoris cingulifera* Pease, 1861
Triphoris cingulifera Pease, 1861: 434.
Triforis cingulifera Pease, 1861—Martens & Langkavel 1871: 38, pl. 2, fig. 8.
Triforis cinguliferus Pease, 1861—Tryon 1887: 186, pl. 39, fig. 43.
Trifora (*Biforina*) *cingulifera* Pease, 1861—Mant 1923: 123.
Trifora cingulifera Pease, 1861—Viader 1937: 43.
Triforis cinguilifera Pease, 1861 [sic]—Edmondson 1933: 129.
Triphora cingulifera Pease, 1861—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister cinguliferus (Pease, 1861)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 6.
Notosinister cingulifera (Pease, 1861)—Habe 1964: 45, pl. 13, fig. 17.
Mastonia cingulifera (Pease, 1861)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 11.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *cingulifera* Pease, 1861—Ladd 1972: 48, pl. 12, fig. 13.
Nanaphora cingulifera (Pease, 1861)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Mesophora cingulifera (Pease, 1861)—Chang & Wu 2005: 46, fig. 103.
Type locality. ”Sandwich Islands” (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962812, lectotype. NHMUK 196813, MCZ 50056, MCZ 50076, MCZ 73737 and MCZ 161283, paralectotypes. ANSP 59274, paralectotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Pease 1861;

Martens & Langkavel 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Mant 1923; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011; Lee *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Habe 1964; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kay & Johnson 1987; Higo *et al.* 1999), Mauritius (Viader 1937; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Kay 1965; Kay 1979), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008; Lee *et al.* 2018), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Kay (1965). The record by Kurozumi & Asakura (1994) was listed as *Iniforis cingulata* (Pease), but this is probably a misspelling.

†Triphora (*Mastonia*) *cingulifera* subsp. *goikulensis* Ladd, 1972
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *cingulifera* subsp. *goikulensis* Ladd, 1972: 48, pl. 12, fig. 14.
Type locality. Palau, Marls at the base of the Palau Limestone on Goikal Peninsula Babelthaup Island.
Type stratum. Late Miocene (Tertiary *g*).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Palau (Ladd 1972).
Geological age. Miocene (Ladd 1972).

†Triforis clarae Boettger, 1901
Triforis clarae Boettger, 1901: 125.
Type locality. Romania, Kostej, Parau Ungurului and Lapugy.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Romania (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).

Triforis clathrata Gould, 1861
Triforis clathratus Gould, 1861: 389.
Triformis clathratus Gould, 1861 [sic]—Johnson 1964: 56, pl. 13, fig. 1.
Euthymella clathratus (Gould, 1861)—Kosuge 1965: 215.
Euthymella clathrrata (Gould, 1861) [sic]—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 15.
Euthymella clathrata (Gould, 1861)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 206, G1685.
Inella clathratus (Gould, 1861)—Chang & Wu 2005: 19, fig. 33
Type locality. China Seas.
Type material. Redpath Museum 5240, original no. USNM 330 C.S., holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Gould 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1964; Kosuge 1965; Chang & Wu 2005; Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1965; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, the name should thus be *Triforis clathrata*. Kosuge (1965) considered *Euthymella lutea* Kosuge, 1962 a synonym of *T. clathrata*.

(*†*)*Triphoris clavata* Pease, 1861
Triphoris clavata Pease, 1861: 434.
Triforis clavata Pease, 1861—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis clavatus Pease, 1861—Paetel 1888: 347.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *clavata* Pease, 1861—Ladd 1972: 48, pl. 12, fig. 15.
Mastoniaeforis clavata (Pease, 1861)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Inella clavata (Pease, 1861)—Chang & Wu 2005: 23. fig. 44.
Mastonia clavata (Pease, 1861)—Poppe 2008: pl. 308, fig. 1.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962814, lectotype. NHMUK 1962815 and MCZ 50060, paralectotypes.

Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Pease 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Johnson 1994; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Chang & Wu 2005), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Kay (1965).

Coriophora claviculta Laseron, 1958
Coriophora claviculta Laseron, 1958: 606, fig. 109.
Mastonia claviculta (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1963b: 262, pl. 18, fig. 3, textfig. 4.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier Reef off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.103091, holotype. AMS C.64421, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), Japan (Kosuge 1963b).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *clemens* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *clemens* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis clemens Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 21.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, from 20 fathoms deep (37 m), mud.
Type material. NHMUK 196540, syntype.
Distribution. Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triforis clio Hedley, 1899
Triforis clio Hedley, 1899: 443, fig. 30.
Type locality. Tuvalu, Funafuti lagoon.
Type material. AMS C.5956, syntypes.
Distribution. Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).

Mastonia cnodax Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia cnodax Jousseaume, 1884: 260, pl. 4, fig. 14.
Triforis cnodax (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 39, fig. 47.
Triforis chnodax (Jousseaume, 1884) [sic]—Paetel 1888: 347.
Mesophora cnodax (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Coriophora cnodax (Jousseaume, 1884)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1613, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Nützel 1997; Higo *et al.* 1999), Hawaii (Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Bu-on & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *coelebs* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *coelebs* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?".
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Unknown.

Triphora coetiviensis Melvill, 1909
Triphora coetiviensis Melvill, 1909: 90, pl. 5, fig. 8.
Type locality. Seychelles, Coetivy Island.
Type material. NHMUK 1910.3.17.1, lectotype.
Distribution. Seychelles (Melvill 1909; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The holotype report by Trew (1987) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphoris collaris Hinds, 1843
Triphoris collaris Hinds, 1843a: 23.
Triforis collaris Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Philippines, Island of Corregidor.
Type material. NHMUK 196518, syntype.
Distribution. Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Hinds 1843a; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Albano *et al.* 2019), Yemen (Shopland 1902).

Triforis colon Dall, 1881
Triforis colon Dall, 1881: 86.
Triforis (*Inella*) *colon* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 247, pl. 20, fig. 12.
Triphora colon Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Inella colon (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 114, fig. 16, 36i.
Type locality. Cuba, off Havana, in 450 fathoms deep (823 m).
Type material. USNM 87315, lectotype. MCZ 7387 and USNM 87315 paralectotypes.
Distribution. Bermuda (Jensen & Pearce 2009), Cuba (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Florida (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Euthymia colzumensis Jousseaume, 1898
Euthymia colzumensis Jousseaume, 1898: 77.
Euthymella colzumensis (Jousseaume, 1898)—Angelidis & Polyzoulis 2018: 8, fig. 8.
Original localities. Suez, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-724, MNHN-IM-2000-725, syntypes. NMW.1955.158, possible syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Egypt (Jousseaume 1898), Greece (Angelidis & Polyzoulis 2018), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *compsa* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *compsa* Dall, 1927: 96.
Triphora compsa Dall, 1927—Absalão 1989: 3.
Inella compsa (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 118, fig. 17f, 17g.
Strobiligera compsa (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, Georgia.
Type material. USNM 333518, lectotype and paralectotype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Brazil (Absalão 1989), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The record of Absalão (1989) from Brazil was considered a misidentification by Fernandes & Pimenta (2019b).

Trifora concatenata Melvill, 1904
Trifora concatenata Melvill, 1904: 162, pl. 10, fig. 9.
Triphora concatenata Melvill, 1904 in Melvill 1918: 150.
Type locality. Gulf of Oman, lat. 24°58'N., long. 56°54'E., 156 fathoms deep (285 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1905.7.14.32–1905.7.14.34 and NMW 1955.158.196, syntypes. ANSP 164781, syntype. The type series in the NHMUK contains also 2 specimens belonging to a different species (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Gulf of Oman (Melvill 1904; Bosch *et al.* 1995; Albano *et al.* 2019; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *concinna* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *concinnus* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis concinna Hinds, 1843—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis concinnus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 184, pl. 38, fig. 23.
Trifora concinna Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.

Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?".
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), Polynesia (Martens 1880).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *concinna*.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *concors* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *concors* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Triforis concors Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 80.
Inella concors (Hinds, 1843)—Hervier 1899: 289.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *concors* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 174.
Triphora concors Hinds, 1843—Melvill 1918: 150.
Trifora concors Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *concors* Hinds, 1843—Kosuge 1961a: 314, pl. 19, fig. 8.
Iniforis concors (Hinds, 1843)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 47.
Mastoniaeforis concors (Hinds, 1843)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Iniforis consors (Hinds, 1843) [sic]—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 24.
Euthymella concors (Hinds, 1843)—Okutani 2000: 313, pl. 155, fig. 67.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, in 18 fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1844.6.7.27/1, lectotype. NHMUK 1844.6.7.27/2 and NHMUK 1879.2.26.200/1, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Kosuge 1981), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011), Indonesia (Schepman 1909; Burghardt *et al.* 2006), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1981), Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918), Philippines (Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), South Africa (Tomlin 1931), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1979; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1979; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019). Kay (1979) considered *Triphoris fucata* Pease, 1861 a junior synonym of *T. concors*. Similarly, Kosuge (1981) considered *Triphoris nodifera* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850, *Triphora fuscoapicata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1907 and *Torresophora elongata* Laseron 1958 junior synonyms of *T. concors*.

Aclophora conferta Laseron, 1958
Aclophora conferta Laseron, 1958: 629, fig. 182.
Cautor conferta (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1965: 215.
Cautotriphora conferta (Laseron, 1958)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 31.
Latitriphora conferta (Laseron, 1958)—Marshall 1983: 43, fig. 19a–b.
Inella conferta (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 17, fig. 27.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Angowrie, near Clarence River.
Type material. AMS C.103108, holotype. AMS C.64106, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965; Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1965; Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Notosinister confertus Laseron, 1954
Notosinister conferta Laseron, 1954: 145, fig. 3.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Pittwater.
Type material. AMS C.65856, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister confertus*.

Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister confertus* is an abnormally grown specimen of *Triphoris labiata* A. Adams, 1854 and thus conspecific.

Notosinister confusus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister confusus Kosuge, 1963a: 248, pl. 17, fig. 34, textfig. 11.
Triphora confusa (Kosuge, 1963)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 33.
Bouchetriphora confusa (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 77.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13073, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Lee *et al.* 2018), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013).

Triforis (*Viriola*) *connata* var. *poecila* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Viriola*) *connata* var. *poecila* Hervier, 1898: 265.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).

Cerithium (*Triphoris*) *connatum* Montrouzier, 1862
Cerithium (*Triphoris*) *connatum* Montrouzier, 1862: 236, pl. 9, fig. 4.
Triforis connatum (Montrouzier, 1862)—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 60.
Triforis connatus (Montrouzier, 1862)—Paetel 1888: 347.
Trifora connata (Montrouzier, 1862—Viader 1937: 43.
Viriola connata (Montrouzier, 1862)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 97.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *connata* (Montrouzier, 1862)—Kosuge 1961b: 414, pl. 22, fig. 4.
Viriola cannata (Montrouzier, 1862) [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 14, fig. 18.
Triforis connata (Montrouzier, 1862)—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-477, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Kosuge & Chino 2008), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Montrouzier 1862; Souverbie & Montrouzier 1865; Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Kosuge & Chino 2008), Taiwan (Chang 2006b).

†Triforis conoidalis Rouault, 1848
Triforis conoidalis Rouault, 1848: 481, pl. 16, fig. 10, a.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *conoidalis* Rouault, 1848 in Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triforis (*Metalepsis*) *conoidalis* Rouault, 1848 in Cossmann & Pissarro 1901: 63, pl. 19, fig. 30.
Triphora conoidalis Rouault, 1848 in Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 57, fig. 34–35.
Type locality. France, Bos d'Arros.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Rouault 1848; Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Rouault 1848; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).

Triforis conspersa Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis conspersa Dunker—Schmeltz 1869: 80.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1869 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1869). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triphoris conspersa E.A. Smith, 1875
Triphoris conspersus E.A. Smith, 1875: 106.
Triforis conspersus E.A. Smith, 1875—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triforis conspersa E.A. Smith, 1875—Pilsbry 1895: 58.
Triphora conspersa E.A. Smith, 1875—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister conspersus (E.A. Smith, 1875)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 9.
Mastonia conspersa (E.A. Smith, 1875)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 104, pl. 41, fig. 8.
Bouchetriphora conspersa (E.A. Smith, 1875)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 76, 77.
Mesophora conspersa (E.A. Smith, 1875)—Chang & Wu 2005: 36, fig. 76.
Bouchetriphora consfera (E.A. Smith, 1875) [sic]—Kil & Lee 2012: 275, fig. 1.
Type locality. Japan, Cape Sima, 18 fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1873.8.6.135 and NHMUK 196545, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Paetel 1888), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Smith 1875; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962b; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Oyama 1973; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Kil & Lee 2012; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019), Korea (Kil & Lee 2012; Lee *et al.* 2018), Philippines (Kil & Lee 2012; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kil & Lee 2012; Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e; Kil & Lee 2012; Lee *et al.* 2018).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the original spelling should be *Triphoris conspersa*. Habe & Kosuge (1966) considered *Triphora sematensis* Oyama, 1954 a junior synonym of *T. conspersa*. Kuroda *et al.* (1971) considered *Triforis purpurata* Pilsbry, 1895 and *Triphora sematensis* Oyama, 1954 junior synonyms of *T. conspersus*.

Notosinister constrictus Laseron, 1958
Notosinister constricta Laseron, 1958: 635, fig. 212–213.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103070, holotype. AMS C.64086, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinitser* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister constrictus*.

Mesophora continens Laseron, 1958
Mesophora continens Laseron, 1958: 597, fig. 68–71.
Coriophora continens (Laseron 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin.
Type material. AMS C.103063, holotype. AMS C.64141 and AMS C.64142, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora contrerari F. Baker, 1926
Triphora contrerari F. Baker, 1926: 230, pl. 24, fig. 7.
Triphora contrerasi F. Baker, 1926 [sic]—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, San Evaristo Bay.
Type material. MCAS 2141, holotype. MCAS 2142, paratype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Draper 1972; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Finet (1985) considered this species conspecific with *Triphoris excolpa* Bartsch, 1907, based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper.

Cerithiopsis convexa Carpenter, 1857
Cerithiopsis convexa Carpenter, 1857: 444, no. 561.
Metaxia convexa (Carpenter, 1857)—Hertlein & Strong 1955: 136.
Type locality. Mexico, Mazatlan.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Ecuador (Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Hertlein & Strong 1955; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Carpenter 1857), Panama (Skoglund 1992), United States, California (McLean 1969; Skoglund 1992).
Remarks. Skoglund (1992) considered *Metaxia diadema* Bartsch, 1907 a junior synonym.

Trifora convexa E.A. Smith, 1904
Trifora convexa E.A. Smith, 1904: 37, pl. 3, fig. 9.
Triphoris convexa E.A. Smith, 1904—Bartsch 1915: 99.
Triphora convexa E.A. Smith, 1904—Turton 1932: 116.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.12.19.1804–1903.12.19.1806, syntypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1904; Smith 1906; Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphora cookeana F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora cookeana F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 41, pl. 5, fig. 7.
Type locality. Mexico, Gulf of California.
Type material. TheNAT 23766, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker & Spicer 1935; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Opimaphora coralina Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora coralina Laseron, 1958: 641, fig. 239–240.
Notosinister coralinus (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1962b: 89, pl. 10, fig. 9.
Triphora coralina (Laseron, 1958)—Kay 1979: 145, fig. 51j.
Triphora corallina (Laseron, 1958) [sic]—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103104, holotype. AMS C.64469, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1990), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

†Inella cordata Lozouet, 1999
Inella cordata Lozouet, 1999: 21, pl. 11, fig. 7–8.
Type locality. France, Landes, St.–Paul–lès–Dax (Estoti).
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-723, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-722, paratype(s).
Distribution. France (Lozouet 1999).
Geological age. Oligocene (Lozouet 1999).

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *cornuta* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *cornuta* Hervier, 1898: 249.
Triphora cornuta Hervier, 1898—Hedley 1907: 481.
Triforis cornuta Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1500, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1907), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999).

Triphoris (*Ino*) *corrugata* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *corrugatus* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Ino corrugatus (Hinds, 1843)—Chenu 1859: 284, fig. 1915–1916.
Triforis corrugata (Hinds, 1843)—Martens & Langkavel 1871: 37, pl. 2, fig. 6.
Triphoris corrugatus Hinds, 1843—Smith 1875: 106.
Triforis (*Viriola*) *corrugatus* Hinds, 1843—Pilsbry 1895: 58.
Viriola corrugatus (Hinds, 1843)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Triforis corrugatus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 59.
Triphora corrugata Hinds, 1843—Hedley 1907: 481.
Triphora (*Viriola*) *corrugata* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 175.
Biforina corrugata (Hinds, 1843)—Mant 1923: 121.
Triforis corugatus Hinds, 1843—Faustino 1928: 201.

Viriola corrugata (Hinds, 1843)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 97.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *corrugata* (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1961b: 413, pl. 22, fig. 6.
Original localities. New Guinea, dredged from 23 fathoms deep (42 m), among gravel, and Straits of Malacca, from 18 to 23 fathoms deep (33–42 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.195 and NHMUK 1998167/1–5, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1899; Smith 1903; Hedley 1907; Laseron 1958; Rippingale & McMichael 1961; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1965; Marshall 1983; Robba *et al.* 2004; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Kazmi 2018), China (Cooke 1885), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Djibouti (Lamy 1905), Egypt (Rushmore-Villaume 2008), Egypt, Suez Canal (Cooke 1885; Moazzo 1939), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Greece (Micali *et al.* 2017), Guam (Smith 2003), Gulf of Oman (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Hawaii (Paetel 1888; Mant 1923), Hong Kong (Kosuge 1965), Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Iran (Melvill & Standen 1901), Japan (Smith 1875; Cooke 1885; Pilsbry 1895; Thiele 1925; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Barnard 1963a; Kosuge 1965; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Kiribati (Schmeltz 1874), Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Maldives (Smith 1903), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Melvill 1909), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Cooke 1885; Hedley 1899; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965; Chang & Wu 2005), New Guinea (Hinds 1843b; Martens & Langkavel 1871; Tryon 1887; Hedley 1899; Yen 1942; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1962b; Barnard 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Oman (Melvill & Standen 1901), Pakistan (Kazmi 2018), Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918; Bosch *et al.* 1995; DuPont & Al-Tamimi 2002; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Kosuge 1965; Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Poppe 2008; Kazmi 2018), Polynesia (Smith 1903), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Sturany 1903; Lamy 1905; Dekker & Orlin 2000; Robba *et al.* 2004), Singapore (Pilsbry 1895), South Africa (Thiele 1925; Barnard 1963a), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Martens & Langkavel 1871; Cooke 1885; Yen 1942; Kosuge 1961b; Barnard 1963a; Kosuge 1965), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b), Thailand (Robba *et al.* 2004; Chaiwathee *et al.* 2007; Wells *et al.* 2021), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899; Laseron 1958), United Arab Emirates (Albano *et al.*, 2016), Yemen (Shopland 1902; Lamy 1905).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *corrugata*. Hedley (1899) considered *Triforis connatum* Montrouzier, 1862 a synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *corrugata* Hinds, 1843. Barnard (1963a) considered the identification of *Triforis cingulatus* A. Adams in Sowerby (1892, p. 36) this species. Habe & Kosuge (1966) considered *Viriola tricincta* a synonym. Kosuge (1965) considered *Triforis interfilatus* Gould, 1861 in Johnson, 1964 misidentifications of this species. Marshall (1983) considered *Triforis interfilatus* Gould, 1861 a junior synonym. Marshall (1983) considered the holotype of *Solosinister pagoda* an immature specimen without protoconch of *Viriola corrugata*, making *S. pagodus* a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *corrugata* Hinds, 1843.
Specimens of an Indo-Pacific *Viriola* were recorded from the Mediterranean Sea in Greece (Micali *et al.* 2017, Stamouli *et al.* 2017; Chartosia *et al.* 2018). However, later authors suggested that Mediterranean records should be assigned to *Viriola* cf. *bayani* (Jousseaume, 1884).

Eutriphora costai M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015
Eutriphora costai M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015b: 498, fig. 3.
Type locality. Brazil, Bahia state, 13º28'58"S, 38º47'51"W, 40 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 32604, holotype. MNRJ 33764, MNRJ 32051, MNRJ 32066 and MNRJ 32544, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphoris costata Pease, 1871
Triphoris costatus Pease, 1871: 775.
Triforis costatus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Hawaii, Annaa Island.
Type material. MCZ 273206, lectotype. MCZ 298481, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris costata*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

†Triforis costulata Deshayes, 1866
Triforis costulatus Deshayes, 1866: 242, pl. 82, fig. 20, 21.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *costulata* Deshayes—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Type locality. France, Parues, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis costulata*.

†Triforis (*Stylia*) *crassicrenata* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901
Triforis (*Stylia*) *crassicrenatus* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901: 60, pl. 19, fig. 21, 23.
Type locality. France, Fresville.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05328, paratype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Stylia*) *crassicrenata*.

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *crassigranulata* Ravn, 1933
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *crassigranulata* Ravn, 1933: 54, pl. 6, fig. 1a, b, 2a, b.
Epetrium crassigranulata (Ravn, 1933)—Nützel 1997: 126.
Type locality. Denmark, Calcaire de Faxe.
Type material. MGUH 3181, holotype. MGUH 3282, paratype.
Distribution. Denmark (Ravn 1933; Nützel 1997; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).
Geological age. Paleocene (Nützel 1997; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).

Triforis crassula Martens, 1880
Triforis crassula Martens, 1880: 282, pl. 22, fig. 1.
Trifora crassula Martens, 1880—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora crassula Martens, 1880—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister crassulus (Martens, 1880)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 4.
Mastonia crassulus (Martens, 1880)—Kosuge 1963b: 261, pl. 18, fig. 7.
Mastonia crassula (Martens, 1880)—Kuroda *et al.* 1971: 267, pl. 113, fig. 9.
Type locality. Mauritius.
Type material. ZMB/Moll no. 31774a, lectotype. ZMB/Moll no. 31774b–e, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963b; Kuroda *et al.* 1971), Mauritius (Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Viader 1937; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963b; Albano & Bakker 2016), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), Taiwan (Kosuge 1963b).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Viriola crebricingulata W.H. Turton, 1932
Viriola crebricingulata W.H. Turton, 1932: 120, pl. 26, fig. 873.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton, 1932).

Triphoris crenulata Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris crenulatus Deshayes, 1863: 99, pl. 21, fig. 21–22.
Triforis crenulata Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Euthymia crenulata (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1884: 270.
Triforis crenulatus Deshayes, 1863—Tryon 1887: 184, pl. 38, fig. 29.
Trifora crenulata Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Euthymella crenulata (Deshayes, 1863)—Marshall 1983: 51.
Triphora crenulata Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 32, fig. 7–9, 37, 47.

Type locality. Reunion.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-721, syntype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris crenulata*.

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *cretacea* Ravn, 1933
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *cretacea* Ravn, 1933: 53, pl. 5, fig. 12a, b, 13a, b.
Epetrium cretacea (Ravn, 1933)—Nützel 1997: 127.
Type locality. Denmark, Calcaire de Faxe.
Type material. MGUH 3174, holotype. MGUH 3175, paratype.
Distribution. Denmark (Ravn 1933; Nützel 1997; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).
Geological age. Paleocene (Nützel 1997; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).

†Monophorus cristulatus Sacco, 1895
Monophorus cristulatus Sacco, 1895: 64, pl. 3, fig. 66.
Original localities. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy
Type stratum. Tertiary.
Type material. MRSN BS.047.02.004, syntype.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984; Landau *et al.* 2006), Spain (Landau *et al.* 2006).
Geological age. Pliocene (Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984; Landau *et al.* 2006), Tertiary (Sacco, 1895).

Cerithium crosseanum Tiberi, 1863
Cerithium crosseanum Tiber, 1863: 160, pl. 6, fig. 2.
Type locality. Algeria.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Algeria (Tiberi 1863).
Remarks. Tryon (1884) considered *Cerithium crosseana* Tiberi, 1863 a junior synonym of *Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828.

Triphoris cucullata de Folin, 1867
Triphoris cucullatus de Folin, 1867: 110, pl. 6, fig. 13.
Triforis cucullatus de Folin, 1867—Tryon 1887: 186.
Type locality. Panama.
Type material. Not found in NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019). NMW.1955.158, possible types.
Distribution. Panama (de Folin 1867; Tryon 1887; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris cucullata*. Specimens labelled as 'syntypes' in NHMUK (inventory number 1984153) do not belong to this species (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Cautor cybaeus Kosuge, 1963
Cautor cybaeus Kosuge, 1963a: 250, pl. 17, fig. 37, textfig. 15, 16.
Mesophora cybaea (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 35.
Coriophora cybaea (Kosuge, 1963)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13069, holotype.
Distribution. China (Feng 1996), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017).

Triforis cylindrellus Dall, 1881
Triforis cylindrellus Dall, 1881: 83.
Triforis (*Scyhar*) *cylindrella* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 250, pl. 20, fig. 6.
Triphora cylindrella Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora cylindrellus Dall, 1881—Rosenberg *et al.* 2009: 547.

Type locality. Cuba, Cape San Antonio, 640 fathoms deep (1170 m).
Type material. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) added the remark that no type was found in USNM, AMNH or ANSP.
Distribution. Cuba (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1889b; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).

Nanaphora cylindrica Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora cylindrica Laseron, 1958: 616, fig. 143–144.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.103098, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphoris cylindrica Pease, 1871
Triphoris cylindricus Pease, 1871: 776.
Triforis cylindricus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Hawaii, Apaiang Island.
Type material. Not found (Johnson 1994).
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris cylindrica*.

Trifora dagama Barnard, 1963
Trifora dagama Barnard, 1963a: 112, fig. 19f.
Type locality. South Africa, off Umkomaas River (Natal), 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

Triphoris dalli Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris dalli Bartsch, 1907b: 257, pl. 16, fig. 14.
Triphora dalli Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Bay of Panama, 08°10’30”S, 78°50’30”W, fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. USNM 195375, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Keen 1971; Draper 1972; Skoglund 1992), Panama (Bartsch 1907b; Strong & Hertlein 1939; Keen 1971).

†Inella dauciformis Darragh, 2017
Inella dauciformis Darragh, 2017: 60, fig. 4.25–4.27, 4.31–4.32.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Walpole, 24 km north of Walpole townsite on west side of Thomson Road.
Type stratum. Eocene, Eucla Basin, Pallinup Formation.
Type material. WAM 15.58, holotype. WAM 15.57 and NMV P329290, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Darragh 2017).
Geological age. Eocene (Darragh 2017).

Cerithium dealbatum C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium dealbatum C.B. Adams, 1850: 117.
Triphoris dealbatus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 110.
Triforis dealbatus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora dealbatum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Nowell-Usticke 1959: 43.
Triphora dealbata (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186179, holotype.
Distribution. Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876, Paetel 1888; Clench & Turner 1950; Tryon 1887; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Mexico (Treece 1980), Puerto Rico (Mörch 1876), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-

Usticke 1959).
Remarks. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) considered this a junior synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850.

Cheirodonta decollata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994
Cheirodonta decollata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994: 20, fig. 19–21, 23, 24, 30.
Nanaphora decollata (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2011: 502.
Type locality. Cuba, La Habana, Marianao Beach.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/11142, holotype and paratype in current catalogues under the same number. AMNH 226470, MNHN-IM-2000-379, NHMUK 1993062 and ZMA.MOLL.136646, paratypes. Two paratypes in IES and 11 paratypes in private collections.
Distribution. Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959).

Epiforis decorata Laseron, 1958
Epiforis decorata Laseron, 1958: 637, fig. 223–225.
Mastoniaeforis decorata (Laseron, 1958)—Middelfart *et al.* 2020: 145.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103093, holotype. AMS C.64465, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009).

Triphora decorata subsp. *canariensis* Nordsieck, 1968
Triphora decorata subsp. *canariensis* Nordsieck, 1968b: 156, fig. 44.07.
Triphora decorata subsp. *canarica* Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979: 85, pl. 17, fig. 18.
Cosmotriphora canarica (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera, 1979)—Bouchet 1985: 38, fig. 28.
Cosmotriphora carica (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera, 1979) [sic]—F. Fernandes & Rolán 1991: 146.
Nototriphora canarica (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera, 1979)—Bouchet, 1995: 214, fig. 8.
Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife, Puerto de la Cruz.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1494, syntype(s).
Distribution. Cape Verde (Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Bouchet 1995; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005), Liberia (Bouchet 1985), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), São Tomé Island (Fernandes & Rolán 1993), Senegal (Bouchet 1985), Spain, Canary Islands (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Nordsieck 1982; Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1991).

(†)*Triforis decorata* var. *olivacea* Dall, 1889
Triforis decorata var. *olivacea* Dall, 1889a: 244.
Monophorus olivaceus (Dall, 1889)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994: 17, fig. 1–3, 6, 8, 30.
Cosmotriphora olivacea (Dall, 1889)—Camp *et al.* 1998: 22.
Type locality. Gulf of Mexico, Key West, Hemphill, west of Florida, in 50 fathoms deep (91 m).
Type material. MCZ 7379, lectotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Costa Rica (Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Diez & Capote 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Grenada (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Haiti (Dall 1889b), Martinique (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Camp *et al.* 1998; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020),

United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Texas (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Vincent (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Venezuela (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017).
Geological age. Pliocene (Dall 1889b).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). Leal (1991) recorded this species from Brazil as *Triphora* spec. 1, M.R. Fernandes confirmed this identification (pers. com. January 2020).

(†)*Cerithium decoratum* C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium decoratum C.B. Adams, 1850: 117.
Triphoris decoratus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 109.
Triforis decoratus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 37, fig. 4.
Triforis decorata (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Dall 1892: 265.
Triphora decorata (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Abbott 1954: 159.
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *decorata* (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Odé 1989: 110, fig. 5.
Nototriphora decorata (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994: 19, fig. 10, 14, 16, 30.
Cosmotriphora decorata (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Camp *et al.* 1998: 22.
Triphora ecorate (C.B. Adams, 1850) [sic]—Reyes *et al.* 2007: 383.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186178, lectotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Antigua (Adams 1854; Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Bermuda (Abbott 1954; Abbott 1974; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Jensen & Pearce 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Rios 1970; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; de Oliveira & Rezende 1976; Rios 1985; Absalão 1989; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rios 1994; Coelho-Filho 2004; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Gomes *et al.* 2006; Santos *et al.* 2007; Rios 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Longo *et al.* 2014; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cayman Islands (Hess & Abbott 1994), Colombia (Porta & Porta 1960; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Gutiérrez-Salcedo *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Daccarett & Bossio 2011; Gracia *et al.* 2013; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Segadilha 2019; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Costa Rica (Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Diez & Capote 2013; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Diez & Capote 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Clench & Turner 1950; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Martinique (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Rice & Kornicker 1962; Vokes & Vokes, 1983; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Panama (Olsson & McGinty 1958; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Barthélemy (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Martin (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Spain, Canary Islands (Leal 1991), United States, Florida (Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Dall 1892; Abbott 1954; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Emerson & Jacobson 1976; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Camp *et al.* 1998; Lee 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, North Carolina (Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Mörch 1876), Venezuela (Weisbord 1962; Rios 1985; Reyes *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017).
Geological age. Miocene (Dall 1892; Weisbord 1962), Pleistocene (Porta & Porta 1960).
Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). The record by Leal (1991) from the Canary Islands is a misidentification of *Triphora decorata* subsp. *canariensis* Nordsieck, 1968 (Fernandes *et al.* 2013). *Triphoris variegata* A. Adams, 1854 is considered a junior synonym of *Cerithium decoratum* C.B. Adams, 1850 by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Newtoniella degrangei Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922
Newtoniella degrangei Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 297, pl. 7, fig. 18, 19.
Cerithiella degrangei (Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922)—Janssen 1967: 138.
Metaxia degrangei (Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922)—Marquet 1996: 143, pl. 2, fig. 1, 2.
Type locality. France, Saint–Avit (Basta).
Type stratum. Miocene, Aquitanian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996), France (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922), Germany (Janssen 1967).
Geological age. Miocene (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Janssen 1967; Marquet 1996).

Strobiligera delicata M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2014
Strobiligera delicata M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2014: 166, fig. 1b–k.
Type locality. Brazil, off Espirito Santo state, 19°36'S, 38°53'W, 640 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-27528, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-27592, paratype(s).
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triforis delicatula Thiele, 1912
Triforis delicatula Thiele, 1912: 305, pl. 12, fig. 30.
Triphora delicatula Thiele, 1912—Engl 2012: 298, pl. 44, fig. 1a–c.
Type locality. Antarctica, Davis Sea, 66°02'09"S—89°38'05"E, 385 m deep.
Type material. Not found (Albano & Bakker 2016).
Distribution. Antarctica (Thiele 1912; Engl 2012; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. The specimens in the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin do not apparently belong to the type series (Albano & Bakker 2016).

†Triphora (*Ogivia*) *depereti* Doncieux, 1908
Triphora (*Ogivia*) *depereti* Doncieux, 1908: 181, pl. 10, fig. 5.
Type locality. France, Fabrezan (Fontas, métiarie Bouffet).
Type stratum. Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Doncieux 1908).
Geological age. Eocene (Doncieux 1908).

Metaxia diadema Bartsch, 1907
Metaxia diadema Bartsch, 1907a: 182.
Type locality. United States, California, Monterey and Ocean Beach.
Type material. USNM 153045, holotype. USNM 195203, paratypes.
Distribution. United States, California (Bartsch 1907a).
Remarks. Skoglund (1992) considered *Metaxia diadema* Bartsch, 1907 a junior synonym of *Cerithiopsis convexa* Carpenter, 1857.

Inella differens Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Inella differens Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 128, fig. 20d–h.
Type locality. United States, Florida, off Egmont Key, Hillsborough Co., 135 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 419184, holotype. BMSM 15204, paratype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora dilecta Thiele, 1925
Triphora dilecta Thiele, 1925: 126 (92), pl. 10, fig. 12.
Type locality. South Africa, near Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37,8'E, 80 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109263a, lectotype. ZMB 109263b–d, paralectotypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Notosinister diminutus Laseron, 1958
Notosinister diminuta Laseron, 1958: 635, fig. 210–211.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin.
Type material. AMS C.103071, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister diminutus*.

†Triforis diozodes Cossmann, 1889
Triforis diozodes Cossmann, 1889: 56, pl. 2, fig. 25.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *diozodes* Cossmann, 1899—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora diozodes Cossmann, 1899—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 15, 23.
Type locality. France, Préey.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

Triphora disjuncta Verco, 1909
Triphora disjuncta Verco, 1909: 292.
Isotriphora disjuncta (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52.
Inella disjuncta (Verco, 1909)—Chang 1998: 4, figured.
Type locality. Australia, Cape Borda.
Type material. SAM D.13445, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910; Marshall 1983), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f).

†Triforis distincta O. Meyer, 1886 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triforis distinctus O. Meyer, 1886: 73, pl. 1, fig. 5, 5a.
Triforis distincta O. Meyer, 1886—Dall 1892: 264.
Triphora distincta O. Meyer, 1886—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Type locality. United States, Alabama, Claiborne.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Alabama (Meyer 1886), United States, Florida (Dall 1892).
Geological age. Miocene (Dall 1892), Eocene (Meyer 1886; Dall 1892).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis distincta*. This name is preoccupied by *Triphoris distincta* Deshayes, 1863, but a replacement name has not been introduced yet.

Triphoris distincta Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris distinctus Deshayes, 1863: 103, pl. 21, fig. 30–31.
Triforis distincta Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis distinctus Deshayes, 1863—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 15.
Mastonia distinctus (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Trifora distincta Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Mastonia distincta (Deshayes, 1863)—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 24.
Triphora distincta Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 34, fig. 10–12, 38, 48.
Type locality. Reunion.
Neotype type locality. Reunion, Cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 10 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9489, neotype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris distincta*. Neotype designated by Jay (2007).

Triforis distinguenda Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis distinguenda Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Triforis distinguendus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 348.
Original reference. Unknown.
Original spelling. *Triforis distinguenda* Dunker
Remarks. This species was listed as a new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However, Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Distophora distorta Laseron, 1958
Distophora distorta Laseron, 1958: 613, fig. 134–135.
Teretriphora distorta (Laseron, 1958)—Marshall 1983: fig. 15J-L.
Inella distorta (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 22, fig. 40.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103118, holotype. AMS C.64420, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Triphora dives Thiele, 1925
Triphora dives Thiele, 1925: 130 (96), pl. 10, fig. 22.
Type locality. Tanzania, off Zanzibar, 5°55.8'S, 39°1.2'E, 50 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109273, holotype.
Distribution. Tanzania, Zanzibar (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Triforis dolicha R.B. Watson, 1886
Triforis dolicha R.B. Watson, 1886: 565, pl. 42, fig. 1.
Inella dolicha (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Hervier 1899: 289.
Triphora dolicha R.B. Watson, 1886—Hedley 1907: 481.
Mesophora dolicha (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Laseron 1958: 598, fig. 76–79.
Coriophora dolicha (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, West of Cape York, North–east Australia, Lat. 9°59'S, long. 139°42'E, 28 fathoms deep (51 m), green mud.
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1767, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Watson 1886; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1899; Hidalgo 1905; Hedley 1907; Laseron 1958; Albano *et al.* 2019), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).

†Triforis dollfusi Cossmann, 1894
Triforis dollfusi Cossmann, 1894: 309.
Type locality. France, Bassin de l'Adour.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. MNHN.F.J17330, syntypes.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1894).
Geological age. Oligocene (Cossmann 1894).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *dollfusi* var. *apenninica* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *dollfusi* var. *apenninica* Sacco, 1895: 65, pl. 3, fig. 67.
Original localities. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Tongriano.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895).
Geological age. Oligocene (Sacco 1895).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *dollfusi* var. *taurotransiens* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *dollfusi* var. *taurotransiens* Sacco, 1895: 65, pl. 3, fig. 68.
Original localities. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Miocene, **"**Elveziano".
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895).
Geological age. Miocene (Sacco 1895).

Iniforis douvillei Jousseaume, 1884
Iniforis douvillei Jousseaume, 1884: 241, pl. 4, fig. 3.
Triforis douvillei (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 180, pl. 37, fig. 98.
Trifora douvillei (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Mauritius.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-716, holotype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899).

Mastonia ducosensis Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia ducosensis Jousseaume, 1884: 251, pl. 4, fig. 10.
Triforis ducosensis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 12.
Trifora ducosensis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-715, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Lamy 1905), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Lamy 1905), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triforis dunkeri Jousseaume, 1884 [unnecessary replacement name]
Triforis dunkeri Jousseaume, 1884: 222.
Viriola dunkeri (Jousseaume, 1884)—Hervier 1899: 313.
Type locality. Japan.
Remarks. Unnecessary introduction of a replacement name for the preoccupied name *Triforis cingulata* Dunker, 1860 for which *Triforis tricincta* Dunker, 1882 had already been introduced.

Mendax duplicarinata Powell, 1940
Mendax duplicarinata Powell, 1940: 232, pl. 29, fig. 4.
Metaxia duplicarinata (Powell, 1940)—Marshall 1979: 398, fig. 1d–f.
Type locality. New Zealand, Between Spirits Bay and Three Kings Islands in 50 fathoms deep (91 m).
Type material. AIM MA72092, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Powell 1940; Marshall 1979).

(*†*)*Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916
Triphoris dupliniana Olsson, 1916: 138, pl. 3, fig. 8.
Triphoris (*Cosmotriphora*) *dupliniana* Olsson, 1916—Olsson & Harbison 1953: 295, pl. 43, fig. 2.
Triphora dupliniana (Olsson, 1916)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Cosmotriphora dupliniana (Olsson, 1916)—Rosenberg *et al.* 2009: 645.
Cheirodonta dupliniana (Olsson, 1916)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a: 12, fig. 5–6.
Type locality. United States, North Carolina, Natural Well.
Type stratum. Miocene, Duplin Formation.
Type material. PRI 1376, lectotype. PRI 11016, paralectotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Daccarett & Bossio 2011), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Panama (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Connecticut (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Olsson & Harbison 1953; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, North Carolina (Olsson 1916; Gardner 1948; Miller 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes

& Pimenta 2020), United States, South Carolina (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Virginia (Olsson 1916; Gardner 1948; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Miller 1989), Pliocene (Olsson & Harbison 1953), Miocene (Olsson 1916; Olsson & Harbison 1953; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Fernandes & Pimenta (2020). The record of Olsson & Harbison (1953) from Florida is an incorrect identification and should be *Marshallora* spec. (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020). Daccarett & Bossio (2011) reported this species as *Triphora* spec. 1 (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020). *Triphora* (*Cosmotriphora*) *bolax* Olsson & Harbison, 1953 and *Cheirodonta mizifio* M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015 are considered junior synonyms of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 by Fernandes & Pimenta (2020).

†Trifora dux Boettger, 1907
Trifora dux Boettger, 1907: 144.
Triforis dux Boettger, 1907—Zilch 1934: 226, pl. 9, fig. 60a, b.
Triphora dux Boettger, 1907—Baluk 1975: 169, pl. 20, fig. 2.
Type locality. Romania, Kostej, Valea semini.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Poland (Baluk 1975), Romania (Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934; Baluk 1975).

Triphora earlei Kay, 1979
Triphora earlei Kay, 1979: 145, fig. 52d–e.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kepuhi Point, Oahu, 33 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9794, holotype. BPBM 9795 and NHMUK 1982255, paratypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Isotriphora echina Laseron, 1954
Isotriphora echina Laseron, 1954: 155, fig. 23, 23a.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, off Long Reef, 14 fathoms deep (26 m).
Type material. AMS C.65852, lectotype. AMS C.170719, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Isotriphora echina* Laseron, 1954 a junior synonym of *Triforis tasmanica* Tenison Woods, 1876.

Triphora elata Thiele, 1930
Triphora elata Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 37.
Hedleytriphora elata (Thiele, 1930)—Marshall 1983: 41, fig. 18d–f.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay, 0.5–3.5 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67492, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano & Bakker 2016).

†Triforis elatior Koenen, 1891
Triforis elatior Koenen, 1891: 691, pl. 45, fig. 5a, b, 6a, b, 7a, b.
Norephora (*Norephora*) *elatior* (Koenen, 1891)—Gründel 1975: 157, fig. 7.
Type locality. Germany, Lattorf, Calbe a/S., Atzendorf.
Type stratum. Lower Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Koenen, 1891 Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).

(*†*)*Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Triphoris elegans Hinds, 1843—E.A. Smith 1884: 502.

Triforis elegans (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 62.
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 173.
Viriola elegans (Hinds, 1843)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 97.
Euthymella elegans (Hinds, 1843)—Marshall 1983: 51, fig. 21g–i.
Viriola (*Orbitophora*) *elegans* (Hinds, 1843)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 205, G1665.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, 20 fathoms deep (37 m), mud.
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.197, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Nützel 1997; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Guam (Smith 2003), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Ladd 1972; Kosuge 1981), Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Ladd 1972; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Kenya (Fowler 2016), Maldives (Smith 1903), Marshall Islands (Smith 1884; Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Ladd 1972; Marshall 1983), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Samoa (Ladd 1972), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Smith 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Ladd 1972; Kosuge 1981; Albano *et al.* 2019), Tahiti (Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).
Remarks. Kosuge (1981) considered *Triforis flammulata* Pease, 1861 a synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843. Marshall (1983) considered *Euthymia tibialis* Jousseaume, 1884, *Triforis picturata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1901, *Triphora granti* F. Baker & Spicer, 1935, *Euthymella pannata* Laseron 1958 and *Viriola* (*Viriola*) *kanamarui* Kosuge, 1961 junior synonyms of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

Metaxia elizabethclinghamae Bakker & Swinnen, 2021
Metaxia elizabethclinghamae Bakker & Swinnen, 2021: 131, fig. 1.
Type locality. Saint Helena, Black Rocks near Thomspon Valley Island, 20 m deep.
Type material. RBINS I.G. 34360 MT.3898, holotype. RMNH.MOL.433858, MNHN-IM-2016-5338 and MNHN-IM-2016-5339, paratypes. Several paratypes in a private collection.
Distribution. Saint Helena (Bakker & Swinnen 2021).

Triphora ellyae de Jong & Coomans, 1988
Triphora ellyae de Jong & Coomans, 1988: 50, pl. 34, fig. 242.
Original localities. Aruba and Curaçao.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.138259, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.138260, paratype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Bakker 2021), Brazil (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Costa Rica (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Florida (Lee 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Venezuela (Reyes *et al.* 2007).
Remarks. *Triphora orteai* Espinosa, 2001 in Espinosa & Ortea (2001) is considered a junior synonym of *Triphora ellyae* de Jong & Coomans, 1988 (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Torresophora elongata Laseron, 1958
Torresophora elongata Laseron, 1958: 585, fig. 22–23.
Viriola elongata (Laseron, 1958)—Kay 1979: 140, fig. 50h.
Euthymella elongata (Laseron, 1958)—Severns 2011: pl. 92, fig. 5.
Type locality. Australia, Darnley Island, Torres Strait.
Type material. AMS C.7525, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Wilson 1994), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Severns 2011), Philippines (Poppe 2008).
Remarks. Kosuge (1981) considered *Torresophora elongata* Laseron, 1958 a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *concors* Hinds, 1843.

Triphoris elsa Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris elsa Bartsch, 1r915: 101, pl. 11, fig. 1.
Triphora elsa Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 117.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 249678, syntypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932).

Triphora elvirae de Jong & Coomans, 1988
Triphora elvirae de Jong & Coomans, 1988: 50, pl. 34, fig. 240.
Cosmotriphora elvirae (de Jong & Coomans, 1988)—Redfern 2001: 65, pl. 32, fig. 273.
Mesophora elvirae (de Jong & Coomans, 1988)—Chang & Wu 2005: 37, fig. 78.
Type locality. Curaçao.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.138258, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.136642, paratype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Bakker 2021), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; M Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Brazil (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Florida (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. The report of this species from Taiwan by Chang & Wu (2005) & Chang (2006e) and from the China Sea by Zongguo & Mao (2012) are misidentifications of this Caribbean species. Therefore, we do not list them among its current distribution.

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *enopla* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *enopla* Dall, 1927: 95.
Triphora enopla Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Inella enopla (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 120, fig. 18a–e.
Strobiligera enopla (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, Georgia. According to Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008): United States, Florida, off Fernandina, 294 fathoms (538 m).
Type material. USNM 108074, lectotype and 5 paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triforis (*Inella*) *episcopalis* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *episcopalis* Hervier, 1898: 254.
Trifora episcopalis Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora episcopalis Hervier, 1898—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Triphora eipiscopalis Hervier, 1898 [sic]—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister episcopalis (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1963a: 241, pl. 15, fig. 13.
Monophorus episcopalis (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 22.
Triforis episcopalis Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphora erecta Thiele, 1925
Triphora erecta Thiele, 1925: 127 (93), pl. 10, fig. 14.
Viriola erecta (Thiele, 1925)—Barnard 1963a: 120, fig. 22b, c.
Type locality. South Africa, near the Agulhasbank, 35°16'S, 22°26,7'E, 155 m deep.

Type material. ZMB 109265, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Barnard 1963a; Kensley 1973; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Triphora erythrosoma Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978
Triphora erythrosoma Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978: 342, fig. 3, 10, 13, 17, 18, 22, 25.
Monophorus erythrosoma (Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978)—Bouchet 1985: 27, fig. 8, 23, 38.
Monophorus erythrosomus (Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978)—Templado 1986: 211.
Type locality. France, Locmiquel, Gulf of Morbihan.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1585, holotype.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán & Peñas 2001; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), France (Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Bouchet 1985), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Italy (Vazzana 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Lebanon (Crocetta *et al.* 2020), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Portugal, Azores (Ávila *et al.* 1998; Ávila 2000; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Spain (Templado 1986; Giribet & Peñas 1997; Taruella Ruestes 2002; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Tarruella Ruestes & Soriano 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011), United Kingdom (Fretter & Graham 1982).

Triphora escondidensis F. Baker, 1926
Triphora escondidensis F. Baker, 1926: 236, pl. 24, fig. 11.
Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, Puerto Escondido.
Type material. MCAS 2151, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Finet (1985) based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper considered this species conspecific with *Triphora evermanni* F. Baker, 1926 and possibly with *Triphoris alternata* C.B. Adams, 1952.

Metaxia espinosai Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1992
Metaxia espinosai Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1992: 174, fig. 4–6, 10.
Metaxia espinosae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1992 [sic]—Garcia 1999: 27.
Type locality. Cuba, Faro de los Colorados, en la Bahía de Cienfuegos.
Type material. Holotype in IES. MNHN-IM-2000-380, NHMUK 1992093 and ZMA.MOLL.136641, paratypes. Paratypes also in AMNH and MNCN.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), Gulf of Mexico (Garcia 1999; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Garcia & Lee 2011).

Triphora eucharis Rehder, 1980
Triphora eucharis Rehder, 1980: 46, pl. 6, fig. 16.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island.
Type material. ANSP 339946, holotype. ANSP 339947, USNM 756007, MNSH 200410 and CAS 58584, paratypes.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Inella euconfio M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella euconfio M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 22, fig. 11.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro state, 23°05'S, 40°58'W, 100 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 32545, holotype. A large number of paratypes is listed in M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

†Triforis eugeniae Boettger, 1901
Triforis eugeniae Boettger, 1901: 125.
Triphora eugeniae Boettger, 1901—Baluk 1975: 170, pl. 20, fig. 6.
Type locality. Romania, Kostej, Parau ungurului.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.

Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Poland (Baluk 1975), Romania (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934; Baluk 1975).

Triphora eupunctata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907
Triphora eupunctata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907: 301, pl. 25, fig. 7.
Trifora eupunctata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907—Viader 1937: 43.
Cautor eupunctatus (G.B. Sowerby III, 1907)—Kosuge 1965: 211.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. NHMUK 1907.8.28.46, lectotype. NHMUK 1907.8.28.47, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Kosuge, 1965), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Sowerby 1907; Kosuge 1965; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kosuge 1965).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019). Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898.

Triphora evermanni F. Baker, 1926
Triphora evermanni F. Baker, 1926: 227, pl. 24, fig. 9.
Type locality. Mexico, Amortajada Bay, San José Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2137, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Finet (1985) based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper considered this species conspecific with *Triphora escondidensis* F. Baker, 1926 and possibly with *Triphoris alternata* C.B. Adams, 1952.

Seilarex exaltatus Powell, 1930
Seilarex exaltatus Powell, 1930: 538, fig. 3.
Metaxia exaltata (Powell, 1930)—Marshall 1977b: 113, fig. 1a–c, 2a–c, g, i–k.
Type locality. New Zealand, Great Barrier Island, Tryphena Bay in 5–6 fathoms deep (9–11 m).
Type material. AIM MA72140, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Powell 1930; Marshall 1977b), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015).

Cerithiopsis excavata Locard, 1897
Cerithiopsis excavata Locard, 1897: 383, pl. 21, fig. 17–19.
Type locality. France, Marseille, 555 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-35900, holotype.
Distribution. France (Locard 1897).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Metaxia metaxa* (Delle Chiaje, 1828) (Bouchet 1985).

Triforis excellens E.A. Smith, 1903
Triforis excellens E.A. Smith, 1903: 594, 613, pl. 35, fig. 16–17.
Type locality. Maldives, S. Nilandu Atoll.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Maldives (Smith 1903).

Metaxia excelsa Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991
Metaxia excelsa Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991: 83.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 1777150, holotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), Brazil (Rios 1970; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Leal 1991; Rios 1994; de Barros *et al.* 2002; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Gomes *et al.* 2006; Santos *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Rios 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fer-

nandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Costa Rica (Robinson & Montoya 1987; Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; García 2016; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Clench & Turner 1950; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Lee 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), United States, North Carolina (Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, Texas (Parker & Curray 1956; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Remarks. *Metaxia excelsa* Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991 is introduced as a replacement for *Cerithium exile* C.B. Adams, 1850. Records of Odé (1989) and Tunnell (*et al.* 2010) were misidentifications of *Cerithiopsis metaxae* var. *taeniolata* Dall, 1889 (M.R. Fernandes pers.comm.).

Triforis (*Ino*) *excelsior* Melvill & Standen, 1899
Triforis (*Ino*) *excelsior* Melvill & Standen, 1899: 166, pl. 10, fig. 5.
Viriola excelsior (Melvill & Standen, 1899)—Laseron 1958: 584, fig. 20.

Type locality. Australia, "Fringing reef, Mèr" (Murray Island, Torres Strait).

Type material. NHMUK 1899.2.23.18 and NMW 1955.158.204, syntypes. NMW.1955.158, possible syntype.

Distribution. Australia (Melvill & Standen 1899; Laseron 1958; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphoris excolpa Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris excolpus Bartsch, 1907b: 255, pl. 16, fig. 8.
Triphora excolpa Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 416.

Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, Cape St. Lucas.

Type material. USNM 4069, holotype.

Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Hertz 1976a; Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Skoglund 1992), Guatemala (Keen 1971).

Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris excolpa*. Finet (1985) considered this species conspecific with *Triphora contrerasi* F. Baker, 1926, based on his correspondence with B.C. Draper.

Cerithium exiguum C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium exiguum C.B. Adams, 1850: 118.
Triphoris exiguus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 106.
Triforis exiguus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora exiguum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 49.
Triphora exigua (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Díaz & Puyana 1994: 148, fig. 522.

Type locality. Jamaica.

Type material. Not Found in MCZ (Clench & Turner, 1950).

Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Díaz & Puyana 1994), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Clench & Turner 1950; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010).

Remarks. Considered a *nomen dubium* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007).

Cerithium exile C.B. Adams, 1850 [invalid: primary homonym]
Cerithium exile C.B. Adams, 1850: 120.
Cerithiopsis exile (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Parker & Curray 1956: 2433.
Cerithiopsis exilis (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rios 1970: 44.
Metaxia exilis (C.B. Adams, 1850)—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 51.

Type locality. Jamaica.

Type material. MCZ 1777150, holotype.

Remarks. *Cerithium exile* C.B. Adams, 1850 is a primary homonym of *Cerithium exile* Eichholz, 1829. Therefore, *Metaxia excelsa* Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991 was introduced as a replacement name for *C. exile* C.B. Adams.

Triforis exilis Dunker, 1860
Triforis exilis Dunker, 1860: 237.
Triphora exilis Dunker, 1860—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. Japan.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Japan (Dunker 1860; Dunker 1861; Dunker 1882; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999).

Coriophora eximia Laseron, 1958
Coriophora eximia Laseron, 1958: 608, fig. 118–119.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103139, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora exomilisca Rehder, 1980
Triphora exomilisca Rehder, 1980: 45, pl. 6, fig. 15.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island.
Type material. USNM 756779, holotype. USNM 756275, paratype.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Subulophora exporrecta Laseron, 1958
Subulophora exporrecta Laseron, 1958: 611, fig. 125–126.
Mesophora exporrecta (Laseron 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 39, fig. 85.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby.
Type material. AMS C.8525, holotype. AMS C.170538, paratype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Papua New Guinea (Laseron, 1958), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898.

Inella faberi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella faberi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 132, fig. 21e–i.
Type locality. United States, Louisiana, 28.05731, –92.44963, 71–74 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 291343, holotype. FLMNH 419388, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Inella faceta M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella faceta M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 27, fig. 14.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro State, 21°42'33"S, 40°09'06"W, 147 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 18712, holotype. MNRJ 32913, MNRJ 18641, MNRJ 32062 and IBUFRJ 2319, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Viriola fallax Kay, 1979
Viriola fallax Kay, 1979: 140, fig. 50c, g.
Viriolopsis fallax (Kay, 1979)—Marshall 1983: 50.
Type locality. Hawaii, Milolii, 10 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9798, holotype. BPBM 9799 and NHMUK 1982250, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Marshall 1983; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Albano *et al.* 2019; Polhemus 2020), Mozambique Channel (Marshall 1983), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triphora farquhari W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora farquhari W.H. Turton, 1932: 119, pl. 25, fig. 866.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

(†)*Triphora fascelina* Suter, 1908
Triphora fascelina Suter, 1908: 38, pl. 3, fig. 49.
Notosinister fascelina (Suter, 1908)—Finlay 1926: 384, 386.
Triphora fascelina fascelina Suter, 1908—Powell 1979: 255, fig. 59:1.
Monophorus fascelinus (Suter, 1908)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, near the Snares.
Type material. AMS C.39956, paratypes.
Distribution. New Zealand (Suter 1908; Suter 1913; Finlay 1926; Powell 1979; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Maxwell 2009).

Triforis fasciata Tenison Woods, 1879
Triforis tasmanica var. Tenison Woods 1877: 151.
Triforis tasmanica var. *a* Tenison Woods 1878a: 36.
Triforis fasciata Tenison Woods, 1879: 34.
Triforis fasciatus Tenison Woods, 1879—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triphora fasciata Tenison Woods, 1879—Hedley 1903: 615, pl. 33, fig. 40–41.
Notosinister fasciata (Tenison Woods, 1879)—Finlay 1926: 384.
Hedleytriphora fasciata (Tenison Woods, 1879)—Marshall 1983: 37, fig. 6g, 17a–c.
Type locality. Australia, Tasmania, Blackman's Bay.
Type material. TMAG E531, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Nützel 1997), Australia, Tasmania (Tenison Woods 1877; Tenison Woods 1878a; Tenison Woods 1879; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Tate & May 1901; Hedley 1903; Hedley 1918; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983).

†*Triphora* (*Ogivia*) *faxensis* Ravn, 1933
Triphora (*Ogivia*) *faxensis* Ravn, 1933: 55, pl. 5, fig. 14a, b.
Type locality. Denmark, Calcaire de Faxe.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. MGUH 3176, holotype.
Distribution. Denmark (Ravn 1933; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).
Geological age. Paleocene (Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).

†*Triphora fernandezgarcesi* Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora fernandezgarcesi Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 225, pl. 50, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1510, holotype.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Triphoris festiva A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris festivus A. Adams, 1854: 278.
Triforis festivus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis festiva A. Adams, 1854—Tate & May 1901: 387.
Triphora festiva A. Adams, 1854—Hedley 1913: 292.
Notosinister festiva (A. Adams, 1854)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 54, pl. 1, fig. 16.
Aclophoropsis festiva (A. Adams, 1854)—Marshall 1983: 75, fig. 5k, 31g–i.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, Port Lincoln.
Type material. NHMUK 196558, lectotype. NHMUK 196560, paralectotype.

Distribution. Australia (Adams 1854; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Verco 1909; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (Tate & May 1901; Marshall 1983).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore, the name should be *Triphoris festiva*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983).

Strobiligera flammulata Bouchet & Warén, 1993
Strobiligera flammulata Bouchet & Warén, 1993: 619, fig. 1365, 1366, 1373.
Type locality. Italy, Acitrezza, north of Catania, eastern Sicily, 40 m deep.
Type material. Holotype in MZUB.
Distribution. Aegean Sea (Bouchet & Warén 1993), Alboran Sea (Bouchet & Warén 1993), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Italy (Bouchet & Warén 1993), Spain (Peñas *et al.* 2006; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Spain, Canary Islands (Engl *et al.* 2009).

Triphoris flammulata Pease, 1861
Triphoris flammulata Pease, 1861: 434.
Triforis flammulata Pease, 1861—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis flammulatus Pease, 1861—Paetel 1888: 348.
Biforina flammulata (Pease, 1861)—Mant 1923: 121.
Trifora flammulata Pease, 1861—Viader 1937: 43.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *flammulata* (Pease, 1861)—Kosuge 1961b: 413, pl. 22, fig. 3.
Viriola flammulata (Pease, 1861)—Kosuge 1962b: 86.
Euthymella flammulata (Pease, 1861)—Severns 2011: pl. 92, fig. 8.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1961175, lectotype. NHMUK 1961176, MCZ 50065 and MCZ 50066, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Kosuge 1965), Hawaii (Pease 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Mant 1923; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1965; Kosuge 1965; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1965; Kosuge 1965; Kay 1979), Mauritius (Viader 1937; Kay 1965; Kay 1979), Philippines (Kosuge & Chino 2008), Samoa (Kosuge 1965; Kay 1979).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Kay (1965). Kosuge (1981) considered *Triforis flammulata* Pease, 1861 a synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

†Epetrium flemmingi Schnetler & Nielsen, 2018
Epetrium flemmingi Schnetler & Nielsen, 2018: 31, pl. 5, fig. 10.
Type locality. Denmark, Gravel–pit at Gundstrup, north of Odense, Fyn.
Type stratum. Middle Paleocene, Selandian, Kerteminde Marl.
Type material. MGUH 31947, holotype.
Distribution. Denmark (Schnetler & Nielsen 2018).
Geological age. Paleocene (Schnetler & Nielsen 2018).

†Triforis fontasensis Doncieux, 1908
Triforis fontasensis Doncieux, 1908: 179, pl. 10, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Fabrezan (Fontas).
Type stratum. Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Doncieux 1908).
Geological age. Eocene (Doncieux 1908).

Triphoris formosa Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris formosus Deshayes, 1863: 102, pl. 21, fig. 29.
Triforis formosa Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis formosus Deshayes, 1863—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 92.
Mastonia formosus (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Trifora formosa Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.

Triphora formosa Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 34, fig. 13–15, 49, 50.
Type locality. Reunion.
Neotype type locality. Reunion, Cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 10–12 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9487, neotype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris formosa*. Neotype designatd by Jay (2007).

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *formosula* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *formosula* Hervier, 1898: 251.
Triphora formosula Hervier, 1898—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *formosula* Hervier, 1898—Kosuge 1961a: 311, pl. 19, fig. 9.
Iniforis formosula (Hervier, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 49.
Iniforis formosulus (Hervier, 1898)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Triforis formosula Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1245, syntype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Guam (Smith 2003), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1961a; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

†Triphora fossilis Willett, 1937
Triphora fossilis Willett, 1937: 62, pl. 24.
Type locality. United States, California, San Pedro.
Type stratum. Lower part of the Timms Point formation.
Type material. NHMLAC 1053, holotype.
Distribution. United States, California (Willett 1937).
Geological age. Pleistocene or Pliocene (Willett 1937).
Remarks. Willett (1937) did not specify if the Timms Point formation belongs to the Pleistocene or Pliocene.

†Cerithium fritschi Koenen, 1883
Cerithium fritschi Koenen, 1883: 271, pl. 6, fig. 19a, b.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *fritschi* (Koenen, 1883)—van Voorthuysen 1944: 30, pl. 12, fig. 16–19.
Triphora fritschi (Koenen, 1883)—Anderson 1960: 67, pl. 9, fig. 6, pl. 12, fig. 6, 6a.
Norephora (*Norephora*) *fritschi* (Koenen, 1883)—Janssen 1984: 159, pl. 7, fig. 5; pl. 49, fig. 14.
Subuliphora fritschi (Koenen, 1883)—Marquet 1996: 142, pl. 1, fig. 3.
Inella fritschi (Koenen, 1883)—Lozouet *et al.* 2001: 51, pl. 21, fig. 1; fig. 14.
Type locality. Germany, Dingden b. Bocholt/Westf.
Type stratum. Miocene, Reinbek–Stufe (Dindener Glimmerton).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Belgium (Kautsky 1925; van Voorthuysen 1944; Marquet 1996), Denmark (van Voorthuysen 1944), France (Lozouet *et al.* 2001), Germany (Koenen 1883; Kautsky 1925; van Voorthuysen 1944; Anderson 1960; Anderson 1964; Janssen 1967), The Netherlands (van Voorthuysen 1944; Nordsieck 1972; Janssen 1984; Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996), Miocene (Koenen 1883; Kautsky 1925; van Voorthuysen 1944; Anderson 1960; Anderson 1964; Janssen 1967; Nordsieck 1972; Janssen 1984; Marquet 1996; Lozouet *et al.* 2001), Oligocene (van Voorthuysen 1944).

Triphoris fucata Pease, 1861
Triphoris fucata Pease, 1861: 433.
Triforis fuscatus Pease, 1861 [sic]—Paetel 1888: 348.

Triphora fucata Pease, 1861—Chang & Wu 2005: 8, fig. 1.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1961171, lectotype. NHMUK 1961172, MCZ 50067 and MCZ 73736, paralectotypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Pease 1861; Paetel 1888; Kay 1965; Johnson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a), Thailand (Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Kay (1965). Kay (1979) considered *Triphoris fucata* Pease, 1861 a junior synonym of *T. concors*.

Coriophora fulva Laseron, 1958
Coriophora fulva Laseron, 1958: 604, fig. 101–102.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.29471, holotype. AMS C.170686, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Notosinister fulvalinearis Laseron, 1954
Notosinister fulvalinearis Laseron, 1954: 153, fig. 20, 20a.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney, Little Coogee Bay.
Type material. AMS C.65858, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris angasi* Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865.

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *fulvescens* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *fulvescens* Hervier, 1898: 258.
Triforis fulvescens Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1501, syntypes.
Distribution. Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Mastonia funebris Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia funebris Jousseaume, 1884: 262, pl. 4, fig. 15.
Triforis funebris (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 186, pl. 39, fig. 48.
Triphora funebris (Jousseaume, 1884)—Hedley 1907: 481.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-490, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1907; Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Stephens 2017), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Triforis fusca Dunker, 1860
Triforis fusca Dunker 1860: 237.
Trifora fusca Dunker, 1860—Viader 1937: 43.
Mesophora fusca (Dunker, 1860)—Marshall 1983: 46, fig. 4i, 19i–k.
Coriophora fusca (Dunker, 1860)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Japan.
Type material. ZMB 101922a, lectotype. ZMB 101922b and SMF 304814, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Lee *et al.* 2018; Chan & Lau 2020), China (Lee *et al.* 2018), China Sea (Chang & Wu 2005), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hong Kong (Chang & Wu 2005), Japan (Dunker 1860; Dunker 1861; Dunker 1882; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano & Bakker 2016; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018; Chan & Lau 2020), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), Philippines (Chang & Wu 2005), Singapore (Chan & Lau 2020), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang 2006c; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Bu-on &

Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Mastonia limosa* Jousseaume, 1884, *Triphora nocturna* Hedley, 1903, *Triphora hungerfordi* G.B. Sowerby III, 1914 and *Mesophora bowenensis* Laseron 1958 junior synonyms of *Triforis fusca* Dunker, 1860.

Trifora fuscescens E.A. Smith, 1904
Trifora fuscescens E.A. Smith, 1904: 37, pl. 3, fig. 6.
Triphoris fuscescens E.A. Smith, 1904—Bartsch 1915: 107.
Viriola fuscescens (E.A. Smith, 1904)—Turton 1932: 119.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.12.19.1087–1903.12.19.1092, syntypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1904; Smith 1906; Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Metaxia fuscoapicata Thiele, 1930
Metaxia fuscoapicata Thiele, 1930: 575, pl. 4, fig. 26.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay, 7–11 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 67481, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano & Bakker 2016; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020).

Triphora fuscoapicata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907
Triphora fuscoapicata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907: 301.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *fuscoapicata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1907—Schepman 1909: 174.
Type locality. Philippines, Island of Cebú.
Type material. NHMUK 1907.8.28.38–1907.8.28.40, syntypes.
Distribution. Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Philippines (Sowerby 1907; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Kosuge (1981) considered *Triphora fuscoapicata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1907 a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *concors* Hinds, 1843.

Triphora fuscolineae Kosuge, 1974
Triphora fuscolineae Kosuge, 1974: 1, pl. 1, fig. 1.
Type locality. Philippines, Luzon, Ragay Gulf, off northern Burias.
Type material. USNM 310791, holotype and paratype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Philippines (Kosuge 1974).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this a junior synonym of *Mastonia iniqua* Jousseaume, 1898.

Trifora fuscomaculata E.A. Smith, 1904
Trifora fuscomaculata E.A. Smith, 1904: 37, pl. 3, fig. 7.
Triphoris fuscomaculata E.A. Smith, 1904—Bartsch 1915: 100.
Triphora fuscomaculata E.A. Smith, 1904—Turton 1932: 119.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.12.19.1078, lectotype. NHMUK 1903.12.19.1079, paralectotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1904; Smith 1906; Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019).

Triphora fuscozonata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907
Triphora fuscozonata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907: 301, pl. 25, fig. 8.
Trifora fuscozonata G.B. Sowerby III, 1907—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. NHMUK 1907.8.28.36, syntype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Sowerby 1907; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphora (*Iniforis*) *fusiformis* Kosuge, 1961
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *fusiformis* Kosuge, 1961a: 314, pl. 19, fig. 4, textfig. 1, 4.
Iniforis fusiformis (Kosuge, 1961)—Feng 1996: 136, pl. 26, fig. 13, 14.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12089, holotype.
Distribution. China (Feng 1996; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), Japan (Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017;Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Lee *et al.* 2018), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Lee *et al.* 2018; Bu-on & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *gaesona* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *gaesona* Dall, 1927: 95.
Triphora gaesona Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Inella gaesona (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 128, fig. 20c.
Strobiligera gaesona (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, off Georgia, 805 m deep.
Type material. USNM 108341, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triphoris galapagensis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris galapagensis Bartsch, 1907b: 260, pl. 16, fig. 7.
Triphora galapagensis Bartsch, 1907—Hertlein & Strong 1955: 135.
Type locality. Off the Galapagos Islands, 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. USNM 195378, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Bartsch 1907b; Hertlein & Strong 1955; Keen 1971; Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. The record of this species from Taiwan is doubtful.

Triphoris galapagensis var. *postalba* Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris galapagensis var. *postalbus* Bartsch, 1907b: 260, pl. 16, fig. 5.
Triphora postalba Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 417.
Type locality. Off the Galapagos Islands, 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. USNM 105380, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Hertz 1976b; Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris galapagensis* f. *postalba*.

Triphoris galapagensis var. *unicolor* Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris galapagensis var. *unicolor* Bartsch, 1907b: 260, pl. 16, fig. 13.
Triphora unicolor Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 417.
Type locality. Off the Galapagos Islands, 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. USNM 105379, syntypes.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Hertz 1976b; Finet 1985; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997).

Inella galo M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella galo M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 20, fig. 10.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro State, Arraial do Cabo, 25–30 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 29365, holotype. All paratypes are listed in M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta (2019b).
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

†*Antiphora ganensis* Nützel, 1997
Antiphora ganensis Nützel, 1997: 122, taf. 18c, d, abb. 16b.
Type locality. France, Gan bei Pau.
Type stratum. Eocene, Cuisium.
Type material. SMF 311767, holotype. One paratype in GPIMH.
Distribution. France (Nützel 1997).
Geological age. Eocene (Nützel 1997).

Triphora gemmatum de Blainville, 1828
Triphora gemmatum de Blainville, 1828a: 344.
Triphora gemmatum de Blainville, 1828—Deshayes 1830: 385.
Type locality. Mauritius.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Gulf of Oman (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Japan (Okutani 2017), Mauritius (de Blainville 1828), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).
Remarks. Jousseaume (1884) considered the description of this species the same as the description of *Cerithium tristoma* de Blainville, 1824 as it is based on the same figure as *Cerithium tristoma* Blainville, 1824 in Blainville (1825–1827: 404, pl. 20, fig. 3).

Triphora gemmegens Verco, 1909
Triphora gemmegens Verco, 1909: 290, pl. 23, fig. 7–8.
Teretriphora gemmigens (Verco, 1909) [sic]—Finlay 1926: 384.
Teretriphora gemmegens (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56, pl. 1, fig. 7–8.
Notosinister gemmegens (Verco, 1909)—May 1958: 31, pl. 27, fig. 17.
Type locality. Australia, off Beachport.
Type material. SAM D.13451, holotype. AMS C.31106, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (May 1921; May 1923; May 1958).

Triphoris gemmulata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris gemmulatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 46, pl. 11, fig. 34a–b.
Triforis gemmulatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 181, pl. 38, fig. 7.
Inella gemmulata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Hervier 1899: 289.
Triphora gemmulata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris gemmulata*.

Triphora (*Biforina*) *georgiana* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Biforina*) *georgiana* Dall, 1927: 93.
Triphora georgiana Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Strobiligera georgiana (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, off Georgia.
Type material. USNM 333516, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triphoris (*Ino*) *gigas* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *gigas* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Ino gigas (Hinds, 1843)—Chenu 1859: 284, fig. 1917.
Triforis gigas Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 79.
Inella gigas (Hinds, 1843)—Laseron 1958: 586, fig. 24–26.

Type locality. New Guinea, dredged from a muddy bottom at 18 fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.194/1, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Melvill & Standen 1899; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965; Marshall 1983; Higo *et al.* 1999), Indonesia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Kosuge 1965; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), New Guinea (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019), Philippines (Poppe 2008).
Remarks. Kosuge (1965), Kuroda *et al.* (1971) and Okutani (2000) all considered *Inella multitecta* in Kosuge, 1962 a junior synonym.

Notosinister glaciala Laseron, 1954
Notosinister glaciala Laseron, 1954: 150, fig. 13, 13a.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sow and Pigs Reef, Port Jackson, 6–9 fathoms deep (11–16 m).
Type material. AMS C.65857, holotype. AMS C. 170722, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister glacialus* a junior synonym of *Triphorus pallida* Pease, 1871.

Metaxia gongyloskymnus M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2011
Metaxia gongyloskymnus M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2011: 826, fig. 25–31.
Type locality. Brazil, Bacia de Campos, off Rio de Janeiro state, 22°43'S, 40°40'W, 120m deep.
Type material. MORG 51299, holotype. IBUFRJ 18873, paratypes. IBUFRJ 18946, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Oliveira *et al.* 2018; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

†Triphora (*Triphora*) *gortanii* Selli, 1974
Triphora (*Triphora*) *gortanii* Selli, 1974: 329, pl. 19, fig. 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b.
Type locality. Eritrea ["Massaua"].
Type stratum. "Quarternario" (Quaternary).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Eritrea (Selli 1974).
Geological age. Quaternary (Selli, 1974)

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *goubini* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *goubini* Hervier, 1898: 251.
Triforis goubini Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Euthymella goubini (Hervier, 1898)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Cerithium gracilentum Mighels, 1845
Cerithium gracilentum Mighels, 1845: 22.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *gracilentum* (Mighels, 1845)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 204, G1661.
Type locality. Hawaii, Oahu.
Type material. Types are possibly lost. The collection was sold to Portland Soc. NH, which was destroyed by fire in 1854 (Dance 1966).
Distribution. Hawaii (Mighels 1845; Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999), Mauritius (Higo *et al.* 1999), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999).

Triforis gracilior E.A. Smith, 1903
Triforis gracilior E.A. Smith, 1903: 594, 614, pl. 35, fig. 18–19.
Type locality. Maldives, S. Nilandu Atoll.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.9.17.16, syntype.
Distribution. Andaman Islands (Smith 1916), Maldives (Smith 1903; Smith 1916; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphoris gracilis Pease, 1871
Triphoris gracilis Pease, 1871: 774.
Triforis gracilis Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Mastonia gracilis (Pease, 1871)—Kay 1979: 138, fig. 49i.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50058, lectotype. MCZ 298493, paralectotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Polhemus 2020), Japan (Chang & Wu 2005), Strait of Malacca (Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Triphoris gracilis Pease, 1871 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphoris gracilis Pease, 1871: 777.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Pease introduced twice the same name in the same publication on two different pages. The second is a primary homonym of the first and thus Tryon (1872) introduced the replacement name *Triphoris peasei*.

Notosinister grandiosus Laseron, 1954
Notosinister grandiosus Laseron, 1954: 155, fig. 30.
Aclophora grandiosa (Laseron, 1954)—Laseron 1958: 628, fig. 177.
Triphora grandiosa (Laseron, 1954)—Kosuge 1965: 212.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Woolgoolga.
Type material. AMS C.103119, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965), Japan (Kosuge 1965).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister grandiosus*. Marshall (1983) added that the type specimen is worn and lacks the early whorls and most of the last teleoconch whorl. Based on the available characters, he considered this name a junior synonym of *Inella xystica* Jousseaume, 1884.

Inella granicostata Kosuge, 1962
Inella granicostata Kosuge, 1962a: 121, pl. 8, fig. 11, textfig. 7.
Latitriphora granicostata (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 29.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12128, holotype. NHMUK 1966137, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Mozambique (Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

(†)Triforis granifera Brazier, 1894
Triforis graniferus Brazier, 1894: 173, pl. 14, fig. 10.
Triphora granifera Brazier, 1894—Hedley 1903: 610, pl. 33, fig. 28–29.
Notosinister granifera (Brazier, 1894)—Finlay 1926: 384.
Tetraphora granifera (Brazier, 1894)—Marshall 1983: 31, fig. 1i, 6e, 14i–k.
Brucetriphora granifera (Brazier, 1894)—Beu 2004: 211, fig. 22g, i, j.
Costatophora granifera (Brazier, 1894)—Middelfart *et al.* 2020: 145.
Type locality. Australia, off Green Point and in Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.2901, lectotype. AMS C.311880, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Brazier 1894; Hedley 1903; Pritchard & Gatliff 1905; Verco 1909; Oliver 1915; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Beu 2004; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Tasmania (May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983; Beu 2004), New Zealand (Maxwell 2009), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Trnski & Schlumpf 2015).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Maxwell 2009).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, the name should thus be *Triforis granifera*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora adela* Thiele, 1930 and *Triphora albina* Thiele, 1930

junior synonyms of *T. granifera*. Marshall (1983) considered that the type specimens of *Notosinister jacksonensis* Laseron 1954 is are in fact exceptionally large and unusually coloured specimens of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894, and thus *Notosinister jacksonensis* is considered a junior synonym of *Triforis granifera.* Marshall (1983) noted that *Notosinister poculus* Laseron 1954 is based on a rare color form of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894 and should therefore be considered a junior synonym. Beu (2004) considered *Notosinister tepikiensis* Powell, 1934 a junior synonym of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister topazicus* Laseron 1954 a junior synonym of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894.

Triphoris granosa Pease, 1871
Triphoris granosus Pease, 1871: 776.
Triforis granosus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Mesophora granosa (Pease, 1871)—Marshall 1983:45, fig. 1d, g, 19e–g.
Mastonia granosa (Pease, 1871)—Chang & Wu 2005: 28, fig. 54.
Mastoniaeforis granosa (Pease, 1871)—Poppe 2008: pl. 308, fig. 13.
Coriophora granosa (Pease, 1871)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. French Polynesia, Tahiti.
Type material. MCZ 273207, lectotype. MCZ 288954, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Nützel 1997), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005; Jay 2007), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Tahiti (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Marshall 1983; Johnson 1994), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris granosa*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994). Marshall (1983) considered *Mastonia aegle* Jousseaume, 1884 a junior synonym based on the examination of the type material of both species. Marshall (1983) considered *Mastonia queenslandica* Laseron 1958 a junior synonym of *Triphoris granosa* Pease, 1871.

Triphora granti F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora granti F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 40, pl. 5, fig. 5.
Type locality. Samoa, Ofu.
Type material. TheNat no. 23764, holotype.
Distribution. Samoa (Baker & Spicer 1935).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

†Triphora (*Triphora*) *granulata* Strauch, 1967 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphora (*Triphora*) *granulata* Strauch, 1967: 25, pl. 1, fig. 13, 14, 16.
Norephora (*Norephora*) *granulata* (Strauch, 1967)—Gründel 1975: 156, pl. 10, 12–13, fig. 6.
Type locality. Germany, Schacht, Kapellen, Kapellen, Kr. Moers.
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene, "M. Eochatt", 30–47 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Strauch 1967; Gründel 1975).
Geological age. Oligocene (Strauch 1967; Gründel 1975).
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triphoris granulata* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850, but a replacement name has not been introduced yet.

Triphoris granulata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris granulatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 46, pl. 11, fig. 33a–b.
Triforis granulata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Dunker 1861: 10, pl. 2, fig. 7.
Triforis granulatus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 19.
Triphora granulata A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister granulatus (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Kosuge 1963a: 240, pl. 14, fig. 3.
Notosinister granulata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Habe 1964: 45, pl. 13, fig. 15.
Cautor granulata (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Kosuge 1965: 215.

Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. NHMUK 1878.1.28.422 does not belong to the type series, type material has not been located (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Australia (Brazier 1894; Kosuge 1965), China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Kosuge 1963a; Kosuge 1965; Zongguo & Mao 2012; Albano *et al.* 2019), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), Japan (Dunker 1861; Dunker 1882; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1963a; Habe 1964; Kosuge 1965; Higo *et al.* 1999; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Higo *et al.* 1999; Lee *et al.* 2018), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f; Lee *et al.* 2018).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the spelling should be *Triphoris granulata*. Kosuge (1965) considered *Aclophora robusta* Laseron 1958 a junior synonym of *T. granulata*. This species is considered a *nomen dubium* by Albano *et al.* (2019).

Triforis granulifera Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis granulifera Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Triforis granuliferus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 348.
Original reference. Unknown.
Original spelling. *Triforis granulifera* Dunker
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However, Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Murex granulosus Brocchi, 1814
Murex granulosus Brocchi, 1814: 449, pl. 9, fig. 18.
Cerithium granulosum (Brocchi, 1814) in Scacchi 1857: 13.
Type locality. Not defined, but the material cited by Brocchi came from fossil outcrops in Tuscany, Italy (San Giusto near Volterra), and from recent assemblages in Morocco, the Mediterranean Sea, including the Adriatic Sea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Brocchi 1814; Scacchi 1857), Mediterranean Sea (Brocchi 1814), Morocco (Brocchi 1814).
Geological age. Pliocene (Brocchi 1814).
Remarks. This name was introduced for a variety of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758. Brocchi (1814) reported fossil specimens from San Giusto near Volterra, Italy, and recent ones from Morocco and the Mediterranean Sea based on previous authors. Tryon (1887) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) supported this opinion.

Notosinister graphius Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister graphius Kosuge, 1963b: 262, pl. 18, fig. 6, textfig. 3.
Triphora graphius (Kosuge, 1963)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 209, G1718.
Monophorus graphius (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 24.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13071, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1963b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *grayii* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *grayii* Hinds, 1843b: 19.
Triphoris grayii Hinds, 1843—Grillo 1877: 59.
Triforis grayi Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Mediterranean Sea.
Type material. NHMUK 1874.9.9.2, holotype.
Distribution. Mediterranean (Hinds 1843b; Grillo 1877; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The actual distribution of this species remains doubtful as specimens similar to this one have not been reported from the Mediterranean Sea so far. It is remarkably similar to the shell identified as *Monophorus* cf. *thiriotae* illustrated by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (1993), Rolán & Peñas (2001) and Rolán (2005) from the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands and other localities in West Africa.

Triphora grenadensis Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Triphora grenadensis Rolán & Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 156, fig. 30a–f.
Type locality. Grenada, Levera Beach, N. end of Grenada, 1–3 m deep.
Type material. ANSP 313668, holotype.
Distribution. Grenada (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

†Triforis grignonensis Deshayes, 1866
Triforis grignonensis Deshayes, 1866: 238, pl. 82, fig. 6, 7.
Triforis grignonensis Deshayes, 1866—Cossmann 1889: 54.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *grignonensis* Deshayes, 1866—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora grignonensis Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 20, 21.
Type locality. France, Grignon, Parnes, Mouchy, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

Triforis grimaldii Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906
Triforis grimaldii Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906: 41, pl. 3, fig. 9–10.
Triforis (*Biforina*) *grimaldii* Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906—Kobelt 1908: 134, pl. 120, fig. 21–22.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *grimaldii* Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906—Dautzenberg 1927: 107.
Triphora grimaldii Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906—Nordsieck 1968a: 74, fig. 44.01.
Triphora grimaldi Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906—Richter & Thorson 1975: 134, pl. 6, fig. 41–42.
Triphora grimaldii Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906—Nordsiek 1982: 156, fig. 44.05.
Type locality. Cape Verde, Boa Vista, 91 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Ascension Island (Rosewater 1975), Italy (Richter & Thorson 1975), Cape Verde (Dautzenberg & Fischer 1906; Kobelt 1908; Nordsieck 1968a), Portugal, Azores (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck 1982), Spain, Canary Islands (Dautzenberg & Fischer 1906; Kobelt 1908; Nordsieck 1968a; Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck 1982).
Remarks. *Triforis grimaldii* Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906 is widely accepted as a junior synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850 (e.g. Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora grimaldii subsp. *macaronesica* Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera, 1979
Triphora grimaldii subsp. *macaronesica* Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera, 1979: 86.
Original localities. La Palma (Canary Islands), Madeira, Azores.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-704, lectotype.
Distribution. Portugal, Azores (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979), Spain, Canary Islands (Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979).

Triphora guadaloupensis Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Triphora guadaloupensis Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 153, fig. 28a–d.
Type locality. Guadeloupe, NW of Pointe de Chateaux, 6–11 m deep.
Type material. ANSP 313817, holotype. ANSP 426156, paratype.
Distribution. Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Mastonia guamensis Kosuge, 1974
Mastonia guamensis Kosuge, 1974: 2, pl. 1, fig. 3.
Type locality. United States, Guam, San Luis D'Apra Bay, Mariana Islands.
Type material. USNM 301812, holotype and paratype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Guam (Kosuge 1974; Smith 2003).

Isotriphora guanahacabibes Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Isotriphora guanhacabibes Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 91, fig. 5a–h.
Type locality. Cuba, from sediment at Cueva de Pipo, Maria la Gorda, Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Rio, 35 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/15.05/47054, holotype. ANSP 300623, paratype.

Distribution. Cayman Islands (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Espinosa *et al.* 2012).

Iniforis gudeliae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2009
Iniforis gudeliae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2009: 103, fig. 2–5, 13–21, 29.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay.
Type material. Holotype in MNCN. MNHN-IM-2000-22191, paratype. Other paratypes in IES, MHNS and in private collections.
Distribution. Bahamas (Redfern 2013), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2009; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Lucia (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2009; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Marshallora gutta F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988
Marshallora gutta F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988: 27, pl. 1, fig. 6, pl. 2, fig. 6.
Monophorus gutta (F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988)—Ardovini & Cossignani 2004: 135, figured.
Type locality. Cape Verde, Boavista.
Type material. MNCM 11–41–1016, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-374 and NHMUK 1988081, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019).

†Triforis guttata Guppy, 1867
Triforis guttata Guppy, 1867: 170.
Triphora guttata Guppy, 1867—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Type locality. Trinidad and Tobago, Matura.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Trinidad and Tobago (Guppy 1867; Guppy 1874).
Geological age. Pliocene (Guppy 1867; Guppy 1874).

†Triphora (*Ogivia*) *gymna* Cossmann, 1919
Triphora (*Ogivia*) *gymna* Cossmann, 1919: 102, pl. 3, fig. 35–36.
Type locality. France, Loire–Inférieure, Bois–Gouêt.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J04755, holotype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1919).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1919).

Triphora hannai F. Baker, 1926
Triphora hannai F. Baker, 1926: 225, pl. 24, fig. 1.
Type locality. Mexico, San Francisco Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2135, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Finet 1985; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Metaxia hapax van der Linden, 1998
Metaxia hapax van der Linden, 1998: 119, fig. 6–7.
Type locality. Cape Verde Islands, W. of Fogo, 14°55'N, 24°31'W, 38–55m deep.
Type material. RMNH.MOLL.57611, holotype.
Distribution. Cape Verde (van der Linden 1998; Rolán 2005; Bakker 2021).

Mastonia harperi Jousseaume, 1884 [unnecessary replacement name]
Mastonia harperi Jousseaume, 1884: 222.
Triforis harperi (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 190.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).

Remarks. *M. harperi* was introduced as a replacement name for *Triphoris alternata* Pease, 1861, but Pease had introduced already a replacement name in 1868: *Triphoris bicolor* Pease, 1868. Therefore, *M. harperi* is an unnecessary replacement name.

Triphora harrisi F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora harrisi F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 37, pl. 5, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. Samoa, on coral reefs of Ofu.
Type material. TheNAT 23761, holotype. BPBM 196192, paratype.
Distribution. Samoa (Baker & Spicer 1935).

Inella harryleei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella harryleei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 105, fig. 13a–k.
Type locality. United States, Florida, off Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co., 90 m deep.
Type material. Holotype and two paratypes in FLMNH. ANSP 306391, ANSP 312593, ANSP 335492 and BMSM 15027, paratypes.
Distribution. Guadeloupe (Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2011).

Cerithium (*Triforis*) *hebes* R.B. Watson, 1880
Cerithium (*Triforis*) *hebes* R.B. Watson, 1880: 103.
Triforis hebes (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Watson 1886: 563, pl. 43, fig. 7.
Triphora hebes (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Pilsbry & Aguayo 1933: 119.
Type locality. Tristão da Cunha Islands, Nightingale Island, 100–150 fathoms deep (183–274 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1763–1887.2.9.1765, syntypes.
Distribution. Cuba (Pilsbry & Aguayo 1933; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Tristan da Cunha Island (Watson 1880; Watson 1886; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Records from Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico from various records are erroneous according to Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The species is endemic to Tristan da Cunha Island.

†Metaxia hectica Lozouet, 1999
Metaxia hectica Lozouet, 1999: 22, pl. 11, fig. 12–13.
Type locality. France, Landes, Peyrehorade (Peyrère).
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-713, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-488, paratype(s).
Distribution. France (Lozouet 1999).
Geological age. Oligocene (Lozouet 1999).

Aclophora hedleyi B.A. Marshall, 1983
Aclophora hedleyi B.A. Marshall, 1983: 74, fig. 8a, 30i–l.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, west side of Thevenard, near Ceduna.
Type material. AMS C.130016, holotype. AMS C.111416, AMS C.135516 and AMS C.113390, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Magnosinister hedleyi Laseron, 1954
Magnosinister hedleyi Laseron, 1954: 143, 158, fig. 28.
Macrosinister hedleyi Laseron 1954 [sic]: 158, fig. 28.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney, Little Coogee Bay.
Type material. AMS C.31445, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

Triphoris helena Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris helena Bartsch, 1915: 99, pl. 11, fig. 2, 5.
Triphora helena Bartsch, 1915—Tomlin 1931: 425.

Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 250348, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932).
Remarks. Additional specimens where cited by Bartsch (1915) (USNM 249676 and USNM 250349), but there is no evidence for their type status so far.

Triphora hemileuca Tomlin, 1931
Triphora hemileuca Tomlin, 1931: 426, pl. 33, fig. 4.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Shepstone (Burnup).
Type material. NHMUK 1931.7.23.6, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Tomlin 1931; Albano *et al.* 2019).

(†)*Triphoris hemphilli* Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris hemphilli Bartsch, 1907b: 253, pl. 16, fig. 12.
Triphora hemphilli Bartsch, 1907—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, Point Abreojos.
Type material. USNM 106423, holotype and two additional specimens in current catalogue under the same number.
Distribution. Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974; Odé 1989; Skoglund 1992), United States, California (Kanakoff & Emerson 1959; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, Florida (Olsson & Harbison 1953; Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, Texas (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Kanakoff & Emerson 1959), Pliocene (Olsson & Harbison 1953; Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Perrilliat & Flores-Guerrero 2011).
Remarks. Rosenberg *et al.* (2009) listed this species as occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and the Eastern Pacific. This species in fact occurs only in the Eastern Pacific. All Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico records are misidentifications of another unidentified species (M. Fernandes pers. com. January 2020). The records from Odé (1989) and Tunnel *et al.* (2010) are misidentifications of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

†*Triforis herouvalensis* de Raincourt, 1877
Triforis herouvalensis de Raincourt, 1877: 331, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1b.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *herouvalensis* de Raincourt, 1877—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora herouvalensis de Raincourt, 1877—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 55, fig. 10, 32.
Type locality. France, Hérouval, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (de Raincourt 1877; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

†*Triphora herouvalensis* subsp. *lutetiana* Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981
Triphora herouvalensis subsp. *lutetiana* Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981: 55, fig. 7, 33.
Type locality. France, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-489, MNHN-IM-2000-710, MNHN-IM-2000-711 and MNHN-IM-2000-712, syntypes.
Distribution. France (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

(†)*Notosinister hervieri* Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister hervieri Kosuge, 1962b: 81, pl. 10, fig. 1, textfigs. 15, 18.
Cautotriphora hervieri (Kosuge, 1962)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 106, pl. 41, fig. 19.
Tetraphora hervieri (Kosuge, 1962)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Monophorus hervieri (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 14.

Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13036, holotype. NHMUK 1966140, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Stephens 2017), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Fiji (Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Ladd 1972), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Ladd 1972), Pliocene (Ladd 1972).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *hilaris* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *hilaris* Hinds, 1843b: 21.
Triforis hilaris Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 190, pl. 39, fig. 63.
Trifora hilaris Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?"
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Japan (Paetel 1888), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928).

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *hildeverti* Doncieux, 1908
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *hildeverti* Doncieux, 1908: 180, pl. 10, fig. 3a, 3b.
Type locality. France, Fabrezan (Fontas, metairie Bouffet).
Type stratum. Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Doncieux 1908).
Geological age. Eocene (Doncieux 1908).

Triphoris hindsi Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris hindsi Deshayes, 1863: 98, pl. 11, fig. 19–20.
Triforis hindsi Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Inella hindsi (Deshayes, 1863) –Jousseaumme 1884: 269.
Mastonia hindsi (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Trifora hindsi Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora hindsi Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 36, fig. 16–19, 39, 51.
Type locality. Reunion.
Neotype type locality. Reunion, Cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 10 m.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9490, neotype.
Distribution. Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Hervier 1899), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. Neotype designatd by Jay (2007).

Iniforis hinuhinu Kay, 1979
Iniforis hinuhinu Kay, 1979: 134, fig. 48h.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kepuhi Point, Oahu, 60 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9786, holotype. BPBM 9787 and NHMUK 1982263, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang 1998).

Triforis hirca Dall, 1881
Triforis hircus Dall, 1881: 83.
Triforis bigemma var. *hircus* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889b: 138, pl. 20, fig. 11.
Triphora bigemma var. *hircus* Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora hircus Dall, 1881—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.

Type locality. Yucatan Strait, 640 fathoms deep (1170 m).
Type material. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) remarked that no type material was found in USNM and other American museums.
Distribution. Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881, Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Notosinister hopensis Laseron, 1958
Notosinister hopensis Laseron, 1958: 634, fig. 208–209.
Type locality. Australia, off Hope Islands, 5–10 fathoms deep (9–18 m).
Type material. AMS C.103074, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphora hungerfordi G.B. Sowerby III, 1914
Triphora hungerfordi G.B. Sowerby III, 1914: 477, pl. 19, fig. 10.
Cautor hungerfordi (G.B. Sowerby III, 1914)—Kosuge 1963a: 250, pl. 17, fig. 32.
Mesophora hungerfordi (G.B. Sowerby III, 1914)—Okutani 2000: 309, pl. 153, fig. 38.
Inella hungerfordi (G.B. Sowerby III, 1914)—Chang & Wu 2005: 24, fig. 45.
Coriophora hungerfordi (G.B. Sowerby III, 1914)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Hong Kong.
Type material. NHMUK 1919.12.31.17, syntype. NMW.1955.158, possible syntypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hong Kong (Sowerby 1914; Yen 1942; Kosuge 1963a; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c), Thailand (Gemert 2003).
Remarks. Marshall considered this name a junior synonym of *Triforis fusca* Dunker, 1860.

Triphora huttoni Suter, 1908
Triphora huttoni Suter, 1908: 38, pl. 3, fig. 48.
Teretriphora huttoni (Suter, 1908)—Finlay 1926: 384, 386.
Notosinister huttoni (Suter, 1908)—Pilkington 1976: 341, fig. 2e, f.
Type locality. New Zealand, Stewart's Island, 30 fathoms deep (55 m).
Type material. NMNZ M.000140, syntype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Hutton 1873; Suter 1908; Suter 1913; Finlay 1926; Pilkington 1976; Powell 1979; Marshall 1983; Nützel 1997).

Triforis ibex Dall, 1881
Triforis ibex Dall, 1881: 86.
Triforis (*Sychar*) *inflata* var. *ibex* Dall, 1881 in Dall 1889a: 249, pl. 20, fig. 12b.
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *inflata* var. *ibex* Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora ibex Dall, 1881—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Inella ibex (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 110, fig. 14k–m, 36g.
Strobiligera ibex (Dall, 1881)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. Off Cape San Antonio, Yucatan Strait, 640 fathoms deep (1170 m).
Type material. MCZ 7391, lectotype. MCZ 7392 and USNM 87313, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Cuba (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Florida (Dall 1889b), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triforis idonea Melvill & Standen, 1901
Triforis idoneus Melvill & Standen, 1901: 376, pl. 22, fig. 17.
Triphora idonea Melvill & Standen, 1901—Kazmi 2018: 56.
Type locality. Persian Gulf, Linjah, anchorage, 5 fathoms deep (9 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1901.12.9.219, syntype.
Distribution. Pakistan (Kazmi 2018), Persian Gulf (Melvill & Standen 1901; Melvill 1918; Bosch *et al.* 1995; Du-

Pont & Al-Tamimi 2002; Kazmi 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis idonea*.

Triphora ignobilis Thiele, 1925
Triphora ignobilis Thiele, 1925: 131 (97), pl. 10, fig. 26, 26a.
Type locality. Tanzania, off Zanzibar, 5°55.8'S, 39°1.2'E, 50 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109277a, lectotype. ZMB 109277b–d, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Tanzania, Zanzibar (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Triphora (*Iniforis*) *ikukoae* Kosuge, 1963
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *ikukoae* Kosuge, 1963b: 258, pl. 18, fig. 1, textfig. 1.
Iniforis ikukoae (Kosuge, 1963)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Mastonia ikukoae (Kosuge, 1963)—Chang & Wu 2005: 30, fig. 62.
Mastoniaeforis ikukoae (Kosuge, 1963)—Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020: 3.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Naze City.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13077, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1963b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Inella ile Jousseaume, 1898
Inella ile Jousseaume, 1898: 72.
Type locality. Djibouti.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898).

Triphoris ima Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris ima Bartsch, 1915: 108, pl. 10, fig. 6.
Viriola ima (Bartsch, 1915)—Turton 1932: 119.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 186807, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932).
Remarks. Additional specimens where cited by Bartsch (1915) (USNM 227722, USNM 249683 and USNM 249675), but there is no evidence for their type status so far.

Iniforis immaculata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993
Iniforis immaculata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993: 104, fig. 16–19, 25–27.
Iniforis inmaculata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993 [sic]—Espinosa *et al.* 2007: 74.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/6821, holotype. AMNH 226458, MNHN-IM-2000-381, NHMUK 1992135 and ZMA.MOLL.136652, paratypes.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Diez & Capote 2013; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).

Opimaphora impara Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora impara Laseron, 1958: 626, fig. 170–171.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.103131, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

†Triforis imperatrix Boettger, 1901
Triforis imperatrix Boettger, 1901: 123.
Type locality. Romania, Kostej, Parau ungurului.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Romania (Boettger 1901; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1901; Zilch 1934).

†Triforis inaequipartita Deshayes, 1866
Triforis inaequipartitus Deshayes, 1866: 242, pl. 8,2 fig. 23, 25.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *inaequipartita* Deshayes—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora inaequipartita Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 57, fig. 42–43.
Type locality. France, Parnes, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis inaequipartita*.

Triphora inaudita Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Triphora inaudita Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 150, fig. 26a–d.
Strobiligera inaudita Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 167, fig. 2a–k.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Dry Tortugas, 26°42.9'N, 83°43.2'W, 73.3–78.5 m.
Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. BMSM 15203, paratype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Metaxia incerta F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988
Metaxia incerta F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988: 21, pl. 1, fig. 10, pl. 3, fig. 11, 14.
Type locality. Cape Verde, ilha do Sal.
Type material. MNCM 11–41–1017, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-375 and NHMUK 1988077, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019).

(*†*)*Triphoris incisa* Pease, 1861
Triphoris incisa Pease, 1861: 434.
Triforis incisa Pease, 1861—Martens & Langkavel 1871: 37.
Triforis incisus Pease, 1861—Tryon 1887: 190, pl. 39, fig. 65.
Sinistroseila incisus (Pease, 1861)—Oliver 1915: 523.
Triphora incisa Pease, 1861—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *incisa* (Pease, 1861)—Kosuge 1961b: 414, pl. 22, fig. 9.
Viriola incisa (Pease, 1861)—Kosuge 1962b: 86.
Euthymella incisa (Pease, 1861)—Severns 2011: pl. 92, fig. 7.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1961151, lectotype. NHMUK 1961152, MCZ 50061 and MCZ 73738, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Australia, Cocos Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Pease 1861; Martens & Langkavel 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Oliver 1915; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson & Ingram 1939; Ingram 1939; Edmondson 1946; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Indonesia (Ladd 1972), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Micronesia (Kay 1979; Kurozumi & Asakura 1994; Chang & Wu 2005), New Guinea (Martens & Langkavel 1871; Hedley 1899), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino

1928; Kay 1965; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino, 2008), Polynesia (Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Chang & Wu 2005), Samoa (Ladd 1972), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972), Pliocene (Ladd 1972).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Kay (1965).

Triphora inclara Kosuge, 1974
Triphora inclara Kosuge, 1974: 2, pl. 1, fig. 2.
Type locality. Philippines, Sulu Archipelago, Balut Island "off Baluk, Baluk Id.".
Type material. USNM 264148, holotype.
Distribution. Philippines (Kosuge 1974).

Triphora incolumis Melvill, 1918
Triphora incolumis Melvill, 1918: 149, pl. 4, fig. 18.
Type locality. Persian Gulf, Fao Cable, and along the north coast.
Type material. NHMUK 1921.1.28.18–1921.1.28.20 and NMW 1955.158.207, syntypes.
Distribution. Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918; Bosch *et al.* 1995; Albano *et al.* 2019; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021).

Coriophora inconspicua Laseron, 1958
Coriophora inconspicua Laseron, 1958: 607, fig. 112–113.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin.
Type material. AMS C.103090, holotype. AMS C.64197, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphoris inconspicua C.B. Adams, 1852
Triphoris inconspicuus C.B. Adams, 1852: 159, species 208.
Triforis inconspicuus C.B. Adams, 1852—Carpenter 1857: 341.
Triphora inconspicua C.B. Adams, 1852—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Panama, Taboga.
Type material. MCZ 186553, paratype.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Carpenter 1857; Keen 1971), Panama (Adams 1852; Carpenter 1857; Paetel 1888; Bartsch 1907b; Strong & Hertlein 1939; Turner 1956; Keen 1971).
Remarks. We were not able to locate the holotype. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris inconspicua*.

Triphoris inconspicua var. *bicolor* Bartsch, 1907 [invalid: primary homonymy]
Triphoris inconspicuus var. *bicolor* Bartsch, 1907b: 259.
Triphora bicolor Bartsch, 1907—Draper, 1972: 6.
Type locality. Bay of Panama, 18 fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. USNM 195376, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Draper 1972; Skoglund 1992), Panama (Bartsch 1907b; Skoglund 1992).
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triphoris bicolor* Pease, 1868 according to art. 57 of the ICZN (1999). A replacement name has not been introduced.

Subulophora indianica Laseron, 1958
Subulophora indianica Laseron, 1958: 641, fig. 241–242.
Mastonia indianica (Laseron 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 32, fig. 67.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103064, holotype. AMS C.64470, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005), Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Triphora (*Biforina*) *indigena* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Biforina*) *indigena* Dall, 1927: 93.
Triphora indigena Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Strobiligera indigena (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, off Georgia, 805 m deep.
Type material. USNM 108079, lectotype and paralectotype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Triphora (*Inella*) *indrai* Beets, 1941
Triphora (*Inella*) *indrai* Beets, 1941: 60, pl. 3, fig. 115.
Type locality. Indonesia, Borneo, East Borneo, "Halbinsel Mangkalihat" (Mangkalihat Peninsula).
Type stratum. Lower Miocene.
Type material. RGM.312353, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Beets 1941; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Geological age. Miocene (Beets 1941; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

Triphora infelix Webster, 1906
Triphora infelix Webster, 1906: 307, pl. 38, fig. 6, 6a.
Notosinister infelix (Webster, 1906)—Finlay 1926: 384, 386.
Type locality. New Zealand, Off Great Barrier Island, 201 m deep.
Type material. NMNZ M.1674, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Webster 1906; Suter 1907; Suter 1913; Odhner 1924; Finlay 1926; Powell 1979).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora infelix* a junior synonym of *Triphoris pallida* Pease, 1871.

Opimaphora inflata Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora inflata Laseron, 1958: 620, fig. 155–156.
Nanaphora cf. *inflata* (Laseron, 1958)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby.
Type material. AMS C.8531, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge, 1990), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Papua New Guinea (Laseron, 1958).

Triforis (*Sychar*) *inflata* var. *filata* Dall, 1889 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis (*Sychar*) *inflata* var. *filata* Dall, 1889a: 249.
Type locality. United States Virgin Islands, near Santa Cruz Island, 929 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. According to Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) this is a *nomen nudum* due to the lack of a formal description.

Cerithium (*Triforis*) *inflatum* R.B. Watson, 1880
Cerithium (*Triforis*) *inflatum* R.B. Watson, 1880: 103.
Triforis inflata (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Dall 1881: 81.
Triforis inflatus (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Paetel 1888: 348.
Triforis (*Sychar*) *inflata* (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Dall 1889a: 249.
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *inflata* (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Abbott 1974: 112.
Strobiligera inflata (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Inella inflata (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 98, fig. 9c, 36g.
Type locality. United States Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, N. off Culebra Island, 18°38'30"N, 65°5'30"W, 390 fathoms deep (713 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1766, lectotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Gulf of Mexico (Abbott 1974; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Puerto Rico (Dall 1889a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Florida (Dall 1889a; Abbott 1974; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Georgia (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Watson 1880; Watson

1886; Paetel 1888; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Albano *et al.* 2019), Vietnam (Kostina *et al.* 2016), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881, Watson 1886; Dall 1889a).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The record from Vietnam (Kostina *et al.* 2016) should be disregarded as it is an Atlantic species.

Mastonia iniqua Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia iniqua Jousseaume, 1898: 75.
Triphora iniqua (Jousseaume, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 104, pl. 41, fig. 1.
Tetraphora iniqua (Jousseaume, 1898)—Marshall 1983: 33, fig. 6f, 15d–f.
Inella iniqua (Jousseaume, 1898)—Chang & Wu 2005: 18, fig. 29.
Costatotriphora iniqua (Jousseaume, 1898)—Stephens 2017: 1, pl. 1, fig. d.
Type locality. Djibouti, New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1175, lectotype. MNHN-IM-2000-1264, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005; Stephens 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1898; Hervier 1899; Marshall 1983), Philippines (Poppe 2008; Lee *et al.* 2018), Red Sea (Higo *et al.* 1999; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang 2006c), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Bu-on & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Kosuge (1965) considered *Triphora kawamurai* Kosuge, 1962 a junior synonym of *Mastonia iniqua* Jousseaume, 1898. Marshall (1983) considered *Mesophora sardonyx* Laseron 1958, *Notosinister kawamurai* Kosuge, 1962 and *Triphora fuscolineae* Kosuge, 1974 junior synonyms of *Mastonia iniqua* Jousseaume, 1898.

Mesophora iniqua Laseron, 1958
Mesophora iniqua Laseron, 1958: 596, fig. 65–65.
Coriophora iniqua (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103060, holotype. AMS C.64139, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis innocens G.B. Sowerby III, 1921
Triforis innocens G.B. Sowerby III, 1921: 126, figured.
Triphora innocens G.B. Sowerby III, 1921—Tomlin 1931: 425.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. South Africa (Sowerby 1921; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932).

Triphora innocens Thiele, 1925 [invalid: primary homonymy]
Triphora innocens Thiele, 1925: 127 (93), pl. 10, fig. 13, 13a.
Original localities. South Africa, near Cap Agulhas, 34°51'S, 19°37,8'E, 80 m deep, and Agulhas– Bank, 35°26,8'S, 20°56,2'E.
Type material. ZMB 109264a, lectotype.
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016). This name is preoccupied by *Triforis innocens* G.B. Sowerby III, 1921 therefore Barnard introduced the replacement name *Viriola thielei* Barnard, 1963.

Triphora innotabilis Hedley, 1903
Triphora innotabilis Hedley, 1903: 608, pl. 32, fig. 23–25.
Notosinister innotabilis (Hedley, 1903)—Finlay 1926: 384.
Hedleytriphora innotabilis (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 39, fig. 7a, 17g–i.
Inella innotabilis (Hedley, 1903)—Chang & Wu 2005: 21, fig. 38.
Notosinister tinnotabilis (Hedley, 1903) [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 41, fig. 87.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13508, holotype.

Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Verco 1909; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005; Stephens 2017), Australia, Tasmania (May 1915; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered figure 25 of *Triphora innotabilis* in Hedley (1903) a different species, which he described as a new species: *Bouchetriphora marrowi*.

†Notosinister insertus Marwick, 1928
Notosinister insertus Marwick, 1928: 479, fig. 108.
Monophorus insertus (Marwick, 1928)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, Flower–pot Harbour, Pitt Island.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Marwick 1928; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marwick 1928; Maxwell 2009).

Contraforis insulana Laseron, 1958
Contraforis insulana Laseron, 1958: 638, fig. 226.
Mastoniaeforis insulana (Laseron, 1958) in Wilson 1994: 272.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103127, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Wilson 1994), Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958), Japan (Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017).

Triphora insularum Biggs ms [unavailable]
Triphora sp. Biggs, 1973: 362–363, pl. 4, fig. 4, 5.
Type locality. United Arab Emirates, N.E. of Abu Dhabi.
Type material. NHMUK 1968760–198763, specimens meant to become holotypes and paratypes.
Distribution. United Arab Emirates (Biggs 1973; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Biggs (1973) described this species but did not introduce a name because the specimens he had available lacked the protoconch, a fundamental character for species identification in Triphoridae. Specimens with this name were found in the NHMUK but the name is unavailable as never formally introduced. Albano *et al.* (2019) figured the specimens.

Opimaphora integra Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora integra Laseron, 1958: 622, fig. 166–167.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.103134, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009).

Inella intercalaris B.A. Marshall, 1983
Inella intercalaris B.A. Marshall, 1983: 22, fig. 11a–d.
Type locality. Australia, West of Eucla, 148 m deep.
Type material. SAM D.16240, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

Triforis intercalaris Gould, 1861
Triforis intercalaris Gould, 1861: 388.
Triforis interscalaris Gould, 1861 [sic]—Paetel 1888: 349.
Viriola (*Orbitophora*) *intercalaris* (Gould, 1861)—Kosuge 1961b: 415, pl. 22, fig. 8.
Viriola intercalaris (Gould, 1861)—Chang 1997: 4, fig. 7.
Viriola (*Orbitophora*) *intercalcaris* (Gould, 1861) [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 205, G1666.
Type locality. China Seas.
Type material. Redpath Museum 5213, original no. USNM 245, specimen lost (Johnson 1964).

Distribution. China Sea (Gould 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1961b; Johnson 1964), Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Higo *et al.* 1999), Philippines (Kosuge & Chino 2008), Taiwan (Chang 1997).

Triforis interfilata Gould, 1861
Triforis interfilatus Gould, 1861: 388.
Viriola interfilatus (Gould, 1861)—Chang 1997: 5, fig. 5.
Type locality. Hong Kong Harbor.
Type material. Redpath Museum 5221, original no. USNM 505, lectotype. Redpath Museum 5221a, five paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), Hong Kong (Gould 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1964; Chang & Wu 2005), Philippines (Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis interfilata*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1964).

Triforis (*Viriola*) *intergranosa* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Viriola*) *intergranosa* Hervier, 1898: 266.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *intergranosa* (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1961b: 414, pl. 22, fig. 7.
Viriola intergranosa (Hervier, 1898)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 116.
Triforis intergranosa Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1314, syntype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Kosuge 1961b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triforis intermedia Dall, 1881
Triforis intermedius Dall, 1881: 85.
Triforis (*Inella*) *triserialis* var. *intermedia* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889: 247, pl. 20, fig. 8.
Triphora triserialis var. *intermedia* Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora intermedia Dall, 1881—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Inella intermedia (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 108, fig. 14g–j, 36f.
Original localities. Off Cuba, Yucatan Strait and Cape San Antonio, 1171m deep.
Type material. MCZ 7386, lectotype.
Distribution. Barbados (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1881), Mexico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), United States, Florida (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974), Yucatan Strait (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis intermedia*. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Cerithium intermedium C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium intermedium C.B. Adams, 1850: 119.
Triphoris intermedius (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 108.
Triforis intermedius (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 188, pl. 39, fig. 54.
Triforis intermedia (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Dall & Simpson 1901: 423.
Triphora intermedia (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Parker & Curray 1956: 2434.
Similiphora intermedia (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 12, fig. 17–19.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186161, lectotype. MCZ 186162, paralectotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Antigua

(Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Brazil (Coltro 1997; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cayman Islands (Hess & Abbott 1994), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Costa Rica (Robinson & Montoya 1987; Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Mörch 1876; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Clench & Turner 1950; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Puerto Rico (Dall & Simpson 1901; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Cooley 1978; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Camp *et al.* 1998; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lee 2009; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011), United States, North Carolina (Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, South Carolina (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Parker & Curray 1956; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Mörch 1876), Uruguay (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003), Venezuela (Dautzenberg 1900; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). Records from Uruguay are unreliable (M. Fernandes pers. com. January 2020).

(†)*Coriophora intermissa* Laseron, 1958

Coriophora intermissa Laseron, 1958: 605, fig. 105–107.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *intermissa* (Laseron, 1958)—Ladd 1972: 49, pl. 12, fig. 17–18.
Cautor intermissa (Laseron, 1958)—Kay 1979: 135, fig. 49g.
Mastonia intermissa (Laseron, 1958)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Cautor intermissus (Laseron, 1958)—Severns 2011: pl. 91, fig. 1.

Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.

Type material. AMS C.103085, holotype. AMS C.64196, paratypes.

Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979), Fiji (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979), Hawaii (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kay & Johnson 1987), New Caledonia (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979), Straits of Malacca (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979).

Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972), Miocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

Mastonia interpicta Jousseaume, 1898

Mastonia interpictus Jousseaume, 1898: 74.

Original localities. Djibouti and "Bourbon" (Reunion).

Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1575, holotype.

Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898; Jay 2007), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Reunion (Jousseaume 1898; Jay 2007).

Remarks. The genus *Mastonia* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Mastonia interpicta*.

Triphora interpres Melvill, 1918

Triphora interpres Melvill, 1918: 150, pl. 5, fig. 23.

Type locality. Persian Gulf, Oman, Mussandam, 55 fathoms deep (101 m).

Type material. NHMUK 1921.1.28.26 and NMW 1955.158.208, syntypes.

Distribution. Gulf of Oman (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Oman (Melvill 1918; Albano *et al.* 2019), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; DuPont & Al-Tamimi 2002; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021).

†*Monophorus invectus* Harzhauser, 2014

Monophorus invectus Harzhauser, 2014: 106, pl. 7, fig. 10–13.

Type locality. India, Kerala State, Channa Kodi Section at Lake Ashtamudi close to Padappakkara, N 08°58'36", E 076°38'08".

Type stratum. Miocene, Warkalli Formation.
Type material. NHMW 2011/0235/0075, holotype. MNHW 2011/0235/0076 and MNHW 2011/0235/0077, paratypes.
Distribution. India (Harzhauser 2014).
Geological age. Miocene (Harzhauser 2014).

†Cerithium inversum Lamarck, 1804
Cerithium inversum Lamarck, 1804: 438, no. 9, fig. 8.
Murex inversus (Lamarck, 1804)—Costa 1829: 84.
Triforis inversus (Lamarck, 1804)—Deshayes 1866: 238, pl. 81, fig. 22, 23.
Triforis inversus non Costa—Tryon 1887: 187.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *inversa* (Lamarck, 1804)—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triforis (*Stylia*) *inversus* (Lamarck, 1804)—Cossmann & Pissarro 1901: 61, pl. 19, fig. 29.
Triphora inversa (Lamarck, 1804)—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 30.
Type locality. France, near Paris.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cuvier 1817; Rouault 1848; Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1897; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1897; Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Remarks. Tryon (1887) considered this species a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Orbitophora iredalei Laseron, 1958
Orbitophora iredalei Laseron, 1958: 583, fig. 15–16.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103043, holotype. AMS C.64166, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Mastonia iris Laseron, 1958
Mastonia iris Laseron, 1958: 590, fig. 37–39.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier reef off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.46025, holotype. AMS C.526218, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009).

Euthymella isaotakii Kosuge, 1962
Euthymella isaotakii Kosuge, 1962a: 124, pl. 8, fig. 18, textfig. 6, 8.
Triphora isaotakii (Kosuge, 1962)—Kay 1979: 146, fig. 51o.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12094, holotype. NHMUK 1966143, paratype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Aclophora islandica Laseron, 1958
Aclophora islandica Laseron, 1958: 623, fig. 187–189.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103109, holotype. AMS C.64099, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis isleana Vélain, 1877
Triforis isleanus Vélain, 1877: 112, pl. 3, fig. 10.
Type locality. St. Paul and Amsterdam Island.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1103, holotype.
Distrubition. Philippines (Hidalgo 1905), St. Paul and Amsterdam Island (Vélain 1877; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis isleana*.

Mastonia issa Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia issa Jousseaume, 1898: 74.
Type locality. Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-707, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898).

Notosinister iwaotakii Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister iwaotakii Kosuge, 1963a: 246, pl. 16, fig. 27, textfig. 3, 10.
Triphora iwaotakii (Kosuge, 1963)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1725.
Monophorus iwaotakii (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 21.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13067, holotype. NHMUK 1966149, paratype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Notosinister jacksonensis Laseron, 1954
Notosinister jacksonensis Laseron, 1954: 150, fig. 14, 14a, 25, 25a.
Type locality. Australia, North Harbour, Port Jackson.
Type material. AMS C.103076, holotype. AMS C.103077, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall, 1983 considered the specimens on which this species was based exceptionally large and unusually coloured specimens of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894. Therefore, *Notosinister jacksonensis* is considered a junior synonym.

Triforis janthina Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis janthina Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Inella japonica Kuroda & Kosuge, 1963
Inella japonica Kuroda & Kosuge, 1963: 265, fig. 1, 2.
Type locality. Japan, Shirahama, Shimoda–machi (Izu Peninsula), Shizuoka Pref.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13076, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kuroda & Kosuge 1963; Kosuge 1963b; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Hasegawa, 2006; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Poppe 2008; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c; Lee *et al.* 2018).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *javana* Martin, 1899
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *javanus* Martin, 1899: 195, pl. 31, fig. 453.
Triforis (*Triforis*) *javana* Martin, 1899—Martin 1922: 492.
Triforis javanus Martin, 1899—Martin 1919: 92.
Triphora (*Inella*) *javana* (Martin, 1899)—Beets 1941: 61, pl. 3, fig. 116–118.
Type locality. Indonesia, Tji Talahab, North of Njaliendung, in Sukabumi.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. RGM.10352, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Martin 1899; Martin 1919; Martin 1922; van der Vlerk 1931; Beets 1941; Swarko & Sufiati 1994; Hoek Ostende *et al.* 2002).
Geological age. Miocene (Martin 1899; Martin 1919; van der Vlerk 1931; Beets 1941; Swarko & Sufiati 1994; Hoek Ostende *et al.* 2002).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Monophorus*) *javana*.

†Triphora (*Inella*) *javana* subsp. *berauensis* Beets, 1981
Triphora (*Inella*) *javana* subsp. *berauensis* Beets, 1981: 16.
Triphora javana subsp. *berauensis* Beets, 1981—Beets 1984: 54.
Triphora (*Inella*) *javana* subsp. *berauensis* Beets, 1981—Swarko & Sufiati 1994: n7.
Type locality. Indonesia, Sungai Menkrawit, Berau, East Kalimantan.
Type stratum. Miocene, Lower Menkrawit Beds.
Type material. RGM.312147, holotype. RGM.312145, RGM.312146, RGM.312148, paratypes.
Distribution. Indonesia (Beets 1981; Beets 1984; Beets 1986; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Geological age. Miocene (Beets 1981; Beets 1984; Beets 1986; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

Cautotriphora jazwinskii Kosuge, 1990
Cautotriphora jazwinskii Kosuge, 1990: 144, pl. 54, fig. 7–8, textfig. 1–2.
Type locality. Marshall Islands, Kwajalein Atoll, on the reef of low tide level.
Type material. IMT–90–22, holotype.
Distribution. Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).

Triphora johnstoni F. Baker, 1926
Triphora johnstoni F. Baker, 1926: 233, pl. 24, fig. 3–4.
Type locality. Mexico, Amortajada Bay, San José Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2145, holotype. MCAS 2146, 2147 and 2148, paratypes.
Distribution. Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Triphora johnstoni subsp. *pazensis* F. Baker, 1926
Triphora johnstoni subsp. *pazensis* F. Baker, 1926: 235, pl. 24, fig. 6.
Triphora pazensis F. Baker, 1926—Keen 1971: 417.
Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, La Paz.
Type material. MCAS 2149, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *jousseaumei* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *jousseaumei* Hervier, 1898: 250.
Triphora jousseaumei Hervier, 1898—Oliver 1915: 523.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *jousseaumei* Hervier, 1898—Kosuge 1961a: 312, pl. 19, fig. 3.
Iniforis jousseaumei (Hervier, 1898)—Kurozumi & Asakura 1994: 143.
Mastoniaeforis jousseaumei (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 311, pl. 154, fig. 55.
Triforis jousseaumei Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1400, syntype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Oliver 1915; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

†Notosinister kaawaensis Laws, 1940
Notosinister kaawaensis Laws, 1940a: 441, fig. 30.
Nototriphora kaawaensis (Laws, 1940)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, Kaawa Creek.
Type stratum. Beds of Kaawa Creek.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Laws 1940a; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Pliocene (Maxwell 2009).

Triforis kanaina Jousseaume, 1884 [unnecessary replacement name]
Triforis kanainus Jousseaume, 1884: 224.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis kanaina*. Jousseaume introduced this as a replacement name for the preoccupied name of *Triphoris gracilis* Pease, 1871. However, Tryon had already introduced a replacement name for this species in 1872: *Triphoris peasei*.

†Triphora kanakoffi Willett, 1948
Triphora kanakoffi Willett, 1948: 20, pl. 4, fig. 2.
Type locality. United States, California, Orange County, South side of Newport Bay Mesa.
Type stratum. Upper Pleistocene
Type material. NHMLAC 1072, holotype.
Distribution. United States, California (Willett 1948; Kanakoff & Emerson 1959).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Willett 1948; Kanakoff & Emerson 1959).

Viriola (*Viriola*) *kanamarui* Kosuge, 1961
Viriola (*Viriola*) *kanamarui* Kosuge, 1961b: MS name, 414, pl. 22, fig. 10.
Viliora kanamarui non Oyama & Habe [sic]—Habe 1964: 45, pl. 13, fig. 16.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Island.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Habe 1964; Higo *et al.* 2001).
Remarks. The original description of *V. kanamarui* by Oyama (MS) has not been found. The earliest trace of this name is in Kosuge (1961b) who then acquires authorship of Oyama's manuscript name. Marshall (1983) considered *Viriola kanamarui* a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

Notosinister kawamurai Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister kawamurai Kosuge, 1962b: 81, pl. 10, fig. 3, textfig. 5–6.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13035, holotype. NHMUK 1966138, paratype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Kosuge (1965) considered this name a junior synonym of *Mastonia iniqua* Jousseaume, 1898.

Triphora keiki Kay, 1979
Triphora keiki Kay, 1979: 147, fig. 52f.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kepuhi Point, Oahu, 33 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9790, holotype. BPBM 9791, paratype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Severns 2011).

Metaxia kermadecensis B.A. Marshall, 1977
Metaxia kermadecensis B.A. Marshall, 1977b: 116, fig. 2d–f, h.
Type locality. Kermadec Islands, Raoul (Sunday) Island, dredged in shallow water.
Type material. NMNZ M.225922, holotype. AMS C.111874 and NHMUK 197844, paratypes.
Distribution. New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Marshall 1977b; Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Aclophora kerslakei Laseron, 1958
Aclophora kerslakei Laseron, 1958: 631, fig. 186.
Type locality. Australia, Peel Island, Moreton Bay.
Type material. AMS C.103107, holotype. AMS C.64104, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora kesteveni Hedley, 1903
Triphora kesteveni Hedley, 1903: 618, pl. 33, fig. 45.
Teretriphora kesteveni (Hedley, 1903)—Finlay 1926: 384.

Latitriphora kesteveni (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 44, fig. 19c–d.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Lady Bay, South Head, Sydney Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13505, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Hedley 1907; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983).

Inella kimblae B.A .Marshall, 1983
Inella kimblae B.A. Marshall, 1983: 21, fig. 11d–f.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, off Sydney, 34°04.2'S, 151°37.2'E, 384 m.
Type material. AMS C.130014, holotype. AMS C.113432 and AMS C.113432, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Euthymella kosugei B.A. Marshall, 1983
Euthymella kosugei B.A. Marshall, 1983: 52, fig. 22a–c.
Type locality. Solomon Islands, Aoki Harbour reef, west coast of Malaita Island, 3–7.5 m deep, alive on brown algae, coral rubble bottom on slope of sheltered side of reef.
Type material. AMS C.110711, holotype. AMS C.110840, AMS C.110853, MNHN-IM-2000-383 and MNHN-IM-384, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Comoros (Marshall 1983), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Papua New Guinea (Marshall 1983), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Viriola kosugei Chang & Wu, 2005
Viriola kosugei Chang & Wu, 2005: 15, fig. 22.
Type locality. Taiwan, Lutao.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b).

Isotriphora kurodai Kosuge, 1962
Isotriphora kurodai Kosuge, 1962b: 84, pl. 10, fig. 7, textfig. 11, 19.
Litharium kurodai (Kosuge, 1962)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 14.
Type locality. Japan, Shirahama, Shimoda–machi, Shizuoka Pref., Central Japan.
Type material. Holotype in Dr. Kuroda's collection, which is currently in NSM. NHMUK 1966151, paratypes.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Philippines (Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013).

Triphoris labiata A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris labiatus A. Adams, 1854: 279.
Triforis labiatus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triphora labiata A. Adams, 1854—Hedley 1903: 617, pl. 33, fig. 42–44.
Cautor labiata (A. Adams, 1854)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 55.
Notosinister labiata (A. Adams, 1854)—Laseron 1954: 147, fig. 6.
Cheirodonta labiata (A. Adams, 1854)—Marshall 1983: 80, fig. 8c, 32a–c.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney.
Type material. NHMUK 196569, lectotype. NHMUK 196570/1–2, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Adams 1854; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1903; Pritchard & Gatliff 1905; Hedley 1907; Verco 1909; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris labiata*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister confertus* Laseron 1954 an abnormally grown specimen of *Triphoris labiata* A. Adams, 1854 and thus considered them conspecific.

Triforis lactea Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis lactea Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Triforis lacteus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 349.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triphora laddi Kay, 1979
Triphora laddi Kay, 1979: 147, fig. 51d, i.
Type locality. Hawaii, off Waikiki, 10 to 24 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9800, holotype. NHMUK 1982273, paratypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. The type specimens supposed to be in BPBM are missing (pers. com. R. Kawamoto, 24 Sept. 2019).

†Cerithium laevum Philippi, 1846
Cerithium laevum Philippi, 1846: 63, pl. 9, fig. 11.
Triforis laevis (Philippi, 1846)—Dewalque 1868: 411.
Triforis laeva (Philippi, 1846)—Koenen 1891: 692, pl. 45, fig. 1a–c.
Ogivia laeva (Philippi, 1846)—Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007: 373, table 1.
Type locality. Germany, Magdeburg.
Type stratum. Tertiary.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Belgium (Dewalque 1868), Germany (Philippi 1846; Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007), Eocene (Dewalque 1868), Tertiary (Philippi 1846).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lamberti* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lamberti* Hervier, 1898: 262.
Triphora lamberti Hervier, 1898—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Mastonia lamberti (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1962a: 125, pl. 7, fig. 5.
Mastonia limberti (Hervier, 1898) [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 207.
Triforis lamberti Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1431, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Island (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962a; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triphora (*Mastonia*) *lamyi* Selli, 1974 [unavailable]
Original spelling. *Triphora* (*Mastonia*) *lamyi* Selli, 1974
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-486, syntypes.
Remarks. Selli (1974) cited this name in his treatment of *Mastonia maenades* Jousseaume, 1898. He recognized that his specimens could not be separated from those illustrated by Lamy with this name, highlighting that Jousseaume did not illustrate it and that Lamy himself had doubts on his own identifications. He then stated that "if" the holotype was lost or did not correspond with Lamy's figure, then he would have named his specimens *T.* (*Mastonia*) *lamyi*. Consequently, at the time of his publication, Selli was not yet using this name as valid for a taxon and this name is thus unavailable according to art. 11.5 of ICZN (1999).

Inella lanceolata Kosuge, 1962
Inella lanceolata Kosuge, 1962a: 120, pl. 8, fig. 16, textfig. 4.

Cautotriphora lanceolata (Kosuge, 1962)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 104, pl. 41, fig. 5.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12126, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000, Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987).

Triphora lara W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora lara W.H. Turton, 1932: 117.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Triphora latilirata Verco, 1909
Triphora latilirata Verco, 1909: 283, pl. 26, fig. 1.
Latitriphora latilirata (Verco, 1909)—Marshall 1983: 43, fig. 18G–J.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent.
Type material. SAM D.13447, lectotype. NHMUK 1910.3.29.45, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). In AMS, there are specimens marked as""paratypes" (C.31096). However, these specimens were not clearlydesignated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from thecollection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not listthem here in the type material.

Euthymia latisinuata Tomlin, 1931
Euthymia latisinuata Tomlin, 1931: 426, pl. 33, fig. 5.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Shepstone (Burnup).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Tomlin 1931).

Nanaphora leei M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015
Nanaphora leei M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015b: 503, fig. 5.
Type locality. Brazil, Praia de Meaípe, 20–25 m deep, Guarapari, Espírito Santo state.
Type material. MNRJ 34086, holotype. MNRJ 29765, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Isotriphora leo M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020
Isotriphora leo M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020: 16, fig. 5, 23D, 52.
Type locality. Brazil, Trindade Island, Beberibe, 4–6 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 29392, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Coriophora lessepsiana Albano, Bakker & Sabelli, 2021
Coriophora lessepsiana Albano, Bakker & Sabelli, 2021: 12, fig. 6.
Type locality. Egypt, Sinai (Red Sea), Dahab, dive site "Blue 365 Hole", 28.572° N, 34.538° E, 4 m deep.
Type material. NHMW–MO–113282, holotype. OLML LIEV 2019/70/1, MNHN–IM–2014–7546 and MZUB 60254, paratypes.
Distribution. Egypt (Red Sea) (Albano *et al.* 2021), Israel (Mediterranean Sea, non–indigenous) (Albano *et al.* 2021).

Triphora leucathema Rehder, 1980
Triphora leucathema Rehder, 1980: 42, pl. 6, fig. 12.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island, Hanga Papara, in sand patch among rocks above tide line.

Type material. USNM 756003, holotype. UNSM 757780, MNSH 200385 and ANSP 339948, paratypes.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Euthymella leucocephala Kosuge, 1963
Euthymella leucocephala Kosuge, 1963b: 260, pl. 18, fig. 5, textfig. 5, 8.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13064, holotype. NHMUK 1966139, paratype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1963b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Inella leucocephala M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella leucocephala M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 24, fig. 12.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro state, 21°43'06"S, 40°11'37"W, 71 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 18637, holotype. MNRJ 33816, MNRJ 32658, MNRJ 32661, MORG 40404, MNRJ 31080, IBUFRJ 19687, MNRJ 18303, MNRJ 18711, MNRJ 18642 and IBUFRJ 19583, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *leucomys* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *leucomys* Hervier, 1898: 261.
Nanaphora leucomys (Hervier, 1898)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115, fig. 2i.
Triforis leucomys Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1484, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Wilson 1994), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Cerithium (*Triforis*) *levukense* R.B. Watson, 1880
Cerithium (*Triforis*) *levukense* R.B. Watson, 1880: 100.
Triforis levukensis (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Watson 1886: 561, pl. 39, fig. 4.
Triforis levukense (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Tryon 1887: 186, pl. 39, fig. 37.
Mastonia levukensis (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Hervier 1899: 310.
Cautor levukensis (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 106, pl. 41, fig. 18.
Obesula levukensis (R.B. Watson, 1880)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 79.
Type locality. Fiji, Levuka.
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1760–1887.2.9.1761, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Fiji (Watson 1880; Watson 1886; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Higo *et al.* 1999; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang 2006c).

†Triphora lherbettorum Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora lherbettorum Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 226, pl. 51, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1507, holotype. NHMW 2016/0103/1527, NHMW 2016/0103/1527, RGM.1348323 and RGM.1348324, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Triforis lilaceocincta E.A. Smith, 1903
Triforis lilaceocinctus E.A. Smith, 1903: 594, 613, pl. 35, fig. 15.
Trifora lilaceocincta E.A. Smith, 1903—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Maldives, Miladumadulu Atoll.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.9.17.13, syntype.
Distribution. Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Maldives (Smith 1903; Albano *et al.* 2019), Mauritius (Smith 1903;

Viader 1937).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis lilaceocincta*.

Triforis lilacina Dall, 1889
Triforis lilacina Dall, 1889a: 243.
Triphora lilacina Dall, 1889—Abbott 1974: 112.
Type locality. United States, Turtle Harbor, Florida, 6 fathoms deep (11 m).
Type material. USNM 83087, lectotype.
Distribution. Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Vokes & Vokes 1983), United States, Florida (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Odé 1989; Camp *et al.* 1998; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The record from Mexico by Vokes & Vokes (1983) is a misidentification of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Iniforis limitaris Rehder, 1980
Iniforis limitaris Rehder, 1980: 41, pl. 6, fig. 10.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island, Onetea, Hotuiti, in patch of sand above high tide level.
Type material. USNM 756215, holotype. USNM 756772, paratype.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Mastonia limosa Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia limosa Jousseaume, 1884: 263, pl. 4, fig. 16.
Triforis limosa (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 186, pl. 39, fig. 38.
Triforis limosus (Jousseaume, 1884)—Faustino 1928: 201.
Triphora limosa (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister limosus (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 8.
Mesophora limosa (Jousseaume, 1884)—Chang & Wu 2005: 39, fig. 83.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-706, syntypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this a junior synonym of *Triforis fusca* Dunker, 1860.

Aclophora linearis Laseron, 1958
Aclophora linearis Laseron, 1958: 629, fig. 180–181.
Type locality. Australia, Lindeman Island, 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103130, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphoris lineolata Tapparone-Canefri, 1877
Triphoris lineolatus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877: 283.
Triforis lineolatus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877—Tryon 1887: 190.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Tapparone-Canefri 1877; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris lineolata*.

Opimaphora litorea Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora litorea Laseron, 1958: 621, fig. 162–165.
Type locality. Australia, Bowen, under rocks.
Type material. AMS C.103102, holotype. AMS C.64461, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Mesophora loi W.-J. Chen, C.-F. Tseng & L.-C. Lo, 2012
Mesophora loi W.-J. Chen, C.-F. Tseng & L.-C. Lo, 2012: 191, figured.
Type locality. Taiwan, "SiaoLiouciou" (Liuqiu Island).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012).

Triphora loisae Rehder, 1980
Triphora loisae Rehder, 1980: 44, pl. 6, fig. 14.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island, Hanga Papara, in sand patch among rocks above the tide line.
Type material. USNM 756778, holotype. USNM 204068, USNM 756004, USNM 756005 and USNM 756129, paratypes.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *longissima* Doncieux, 1908 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *longissima* Doncieux, 1908: 179, pl. 10, fig. 2a, 2b.
Type locality. France, Fabrezan (Fontas, metairie Bouffet).
Type stratum. Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. MNHN.F.A72023, syntype.
Distribution. France (Doncieux 1908).
Geological age. Eocene (Doncieux 1908).
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triforis* (*Ino*) *longissima* Dall, 1881. A replacement name has not been introduced.

Triforis (*Ino*) *longissima* Dall, 1881
Triforis (*Ino*) *longissimus* Dall, 1881: 80.
Triforis (*Inella*) *longissima* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 246, pl. 20, fig. 10.
Triphora longissima Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora (*Inella*) *longissima* Dall, 1881—Rios 1994: 95, pl. 31, fig. 380.
Inella longissima (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 100, fig. 10a–g, 36d.
Type locality. Cuba, off Havana, 22°9'N, 82°21'30"W, 175 m deep.
Type material. MCZ 7381, lectotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Brazil (Rios 1985; Rios 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Rios 2009), Cuba (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1881; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Guadeloupe (Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Abbott 1974; Rios 1985; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011), United States, North Carolina (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rios 1985; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Ino*) *longissima*. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). Records from Brazil are misidentifications (Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *loyaltyensis* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *loyaltyensis* Hervier, 1898: 256.
Triphora loyaltyensis Hervier, 1898—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Cautotriphora loyaltiensis (Hervier, 1898)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 205, G1668.
Triphora loyaltiensis Hervier, 1898—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Triforis loyaltyensis Hervie, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1502, syntypes.
Distribution. Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Higo *et al.* 1999; Héros *et al.* 2007), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Strobiligera lubrica Bouchet & Warén, 1993
Strobiligera lubrica Bouchet & Warén, 1993: 619, fig. 1284, 1285, 1287, 1374.

Type locality. Bay of Biscay, 47°32’N, 08°28’W, 2000 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-705, holotype.
Distribution. Bay of Biscay (Bouchet & Warén 1993).

Similiphora lucida M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020
Similiphora lucida M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020: 38, fig. 17, 24G, 66.
Type locality. Brazil, Maranhão, 01°53’S, 43°20’W, 33 m deep.
Type material. MZSP 92075, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lucidula* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lucidula* Hervier, 1898: 261.
Notosinister lucidulus (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1963a: 242, pl. 14, fig. 9.
Triphora lucidulus Hervier, 1898—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1722.
Obesula lucidulus (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 81.
Triforis lucidula Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Obesula cf. *lucidus* (Hervier, 1898) [sic]—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1489, syntype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Robba *et al.* 2007; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1963a; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Thailand (Robba *et al.* 2007; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lucidula* var. *imperfecta* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *lucidula* var. *imperfecta* Hervier, 1898: 262.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).
Remarks. This variety was introduced for smaller specimens of *T. lucidula*.

Triphoris lusoria Tapparone-Canefri, 1877
Triphoris lusorius Tapparone-Canefri, 1877: 283.
Triforis lusorius Tapparone-Canefri, 1877—Tryon 1887: 190.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Tapparone-Canefri 1877; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris lusoria*.

Inella lutaoi Chang, 2006
Inella lutaoi Chang, 2006c: 11, figured.
Type locality. Taiwan, Lutao.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Taiwan (Chang 2006c).
Remarks. Chang (2006c) referred for the original description to Chang & Wu (2006), which, however, does not report any such description. Chang included a description in his 2006c publication, which should then be considered the original description of this taxon.

Euthymella lutea Kosuge, 1962
Euthymella lutea Kosuge, 1962a: 123, pl. 8, fig. 17, textfig. 9.
Triphora lutea (Kosuge, 1962)—Kay 1979: 147, fig. 51c.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12093, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Kay

1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001).
Remarks. Okutani (2017) considered *Euthymella lutea* Kosuge, 1962 a junior synonym of *Triforis clathrata* Gould, 1861.

Triphora lutea Suter, 1908
Triphora lutea Suter, 1908: 39, pl. 3, fig. 50.
Cautor lutea (Suter, 1908)—Finlay 1926: 384, 386.
Type locality. New Zealand, near the Snares Islands.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Suter 1908; Suter 1913; Odhner 1924; Finlay 1926; Powell 1979).

Inella maculata M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella maculata M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 29, fig. 15.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro State, 23°05'S, 40°59'W, 100 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 32392, holotype. IBUFRJ 19502, MNRJ 18966, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphoris maculata Pease, 1871
Triphoris maculatus Pease, 1871: 777.
Triforis maculatus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Litharium maculata (Pease, 1871)—Kay 1979: 137, fig. 47c, 49b.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50069, lectotype. MCZ 298494, paralectotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011), Indonesia (Burghardt *et al.*, 2006).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris maculata*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Triphora maculosa Hedley, 1903
Triphora maculosa Hedley, 1903: 614, pl. 32, fig. 32–33.
Triphora masculosa Hedley, 1903 [sic]—May 1923: 59, pl. 27, fig. 21.
Cautor maculosa (Hedley, 1903)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 55, pl. 1, fig. 13.
Notosinister maculosa (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1954: 145, fig. 1.
Aclophora maculosa (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1958: 572.
Aclophoropsis maculosa (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 76, fig. 31k–m.
Type locality. Australia, Sydney, Balmoral Beach, Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13520, lectotype. AMS C.311882, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Pritchard & Gatliff 1905; Verco 1909; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Laseron 1954; Cotton, 1959; MacPherson & Gabriel 1962; Marshall 1983; Jansen 2000), Australia, Tasmania (May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983), Japan (Okutani 2017), Kenya (Fowler 2016).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister robustus* Laseron 1954 a junior synonym of *Triphora maculosa* Hedley, 1903. Marshall (1983) selected a lectotype and paralectotypes. In AMS, there are specimens marked as"“paratypes" (C.64095). However, these specimens were not clearlydesignated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from thecollection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not listthem here in the type material.

Cautor (*Cautor*) *maculosus* subsp. *mcmichaeli* Kosuge, 1962
Cautor (*Cautor*) *maculosus* subsp. *mcmichaeli* Kosuge, 1962b: 85, pl. 10, fig. 8, textfig. 7, 14.
Cautor (*Cautor*) *maculosa* subsp. *mcmichaeli* Kosuge, 1962—Kosuge 1963a: 250, pl. 17, fig. 30.
Cautor maculosus subsp. *macmichaeli* Kosuge, 1962 [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 212, G1745.
Aclophoropsis mcmichaeli (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 317, pl. 157, fig. 88.
Notosinister mcmichaelli (Kosuge, 1962) [sic]—Chang 2006e: 17, species 921.
Cautor maculosus subsp. *mcmichaeli* Kosuge, 1962—Poppe 2008: pl. 307, fig. 2.
Cautor macmichaeli Kosuge, 1962 [sic]—Severns 2011: pl. 91, fig. 4.

Notosinister macmichaelli (Kosuge, 1962) [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 43, fig. 96.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13042, holotype. NHMUK 1966150, paratype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Fiji (Lee *et al.* 2018), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Philippines (Poppe 2008; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphora madgei Viader, 1938
Triphora madgei Viader, 1938: 7, pl. 2, fig. 17–18.
Type locality. Mauritius, Savinia.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1938).

Triphoris madria Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris madria Bartsch, 1915: 105, pl. 12, fig. 5.
Triphora madria Bartsch, 1915—Tomlin 1931: 425.
Trifora madria Bartsch, 1915—Barnard 1963a: 114, fig. 19i.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 249677, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a).

(†)*Mastonia maenades* Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia maenades Jousseaume, 1898: 72.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *maenades* (Jousseaume, 1898)—Lamy 1938: 67, pl., fig. 4x10.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *maenades* (Jousseaume, 1898)—Selli 1974: 332, pl. 19, fig. 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b.
Type locality. Djibouti, Périm, Djeddah, Suez.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-485 and MNHN-IM-2000-510, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898; Selli 1974), Egypt (Jousseaume 1898; Lamy 1938; Selli 1974), Eritrea (Selli 1974), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).
Geological age. Quaternary (Selli 1974).

Triphora magica Feng, 1996
Triphora magica Feng, 1996: 136, 160, pl. 26, fig. 7–10.
Type locality. China, Ran Pin Jiao reef, Xian Ping Jiao reef or Nunchelen Jiao reef.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. China (Feng 1996).
Remarks. This taxon requires further study. Feng did not select a holotype or paratype and it is unclear if the figured specimens are the specimens used for the original description as they differ in size.

†*Triphora* (*Inella*) *maharatai* Beets, 1941
Triphora (*Inella*) *maharatai* Beets, 1941: 62, pl. 4, fig. 145–146.
Inella maharatai (Beets, 1941)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Type locality. Indonesia, Borneo, East Borneo, "Halbinsel Mangkalihat" (Mangkalihat peninsula).
Type stratum. Lower Miocene.
Type material. RGM.312354, holotype. RGM.312355, RGM312356, paratypes.
Distribution. Indonesia (Beets 1941; Ladd 1972; Beets 1986; Swarko & Sufiati 1994), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).
Geological age. Miocene (Beets 1941; Ladd 1972; Beets 1986; Kay & Johnson 1987; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

†*Triforis major* O. Meyer, 1886
Triforis major O. Meyer, 1886: 72, pl. 1, fig. 6.
Type locality. United States, Alabama, Claiborne.

Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Alabama (Meyer 1886).
Geological age. Eocene (Meyer 1886).

†Triforis malayana P.J. Fischer, 1921
Triforis malayanus P.J. Fischer, 1921: 244.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *malayanus* P.J. Fischer, 1921—Swarko & Sufiati 1994: n8.
Type locality. Indonesia, Seran, Moluccas.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Indonesia (Fischer 1921; van der Vlerk 1931; Swarko & Sufiati 1994)
Geological age. Pliocene (Fischer 1921; van der Vlerk 1931; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis malayana*.

Iniforis malvacea Jousseaume, 1884
Iniforis malvaceus Jousseaume, 1884: 239, pl. 4, fig. 1–2.
Triforis malvaceus (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 180, pl. 37, fig. 97, 97a.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1130 and MNHN-IM-2000-1139, syntype.
Distribution. Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Marshall 1983).

Nanaphora mamilla Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora mamilla Laseron, 1958: 618, fig. 149–150.
Type locality. Australia, off Endeavour Reef, 20 fathoms deep (37m).
Type material. AMS C.103099, holotype. AMS C.64450, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Socienna maoria Finlay, 1930
Socienna maoria Finlay, 1930: 230, pl. 45, fig. 45.
Metaxia maoria (Finlay, 1930)—Marshall 1979: 398, fig. 1a–c, 2g.
Type locality. New Zealand, Doubtless Bay, 6 fathoms deep (11 m).
Type material. AIM MA70713, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Finlay 1930; Marshall 1979).

Tetraphora mapoonensis Laseron, 1958
Tetraphora mapoonensis Laseron, 1958: 625, fig. 193.
Type locality. Australia, Mapoon, Gulf of Carpentaria.
Type material. AMS C.14296, holotype. AMS C.170700, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983).

Coriophora marceda Laseron, 1958
Coriophora marceda Laseron, 1958: 603, fig. 94–97.
Cautor marcedus (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1963a: 250, pl. 17, fig. 38.
Cautor marceda (Laseron, 1958)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 211, G1743.
Litharium marceda (Laseron, 1958)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 73.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103092, holotype. AMS C.64441, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017).

Triforis margaritacea Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis margaritacea Dunker—Schmeltz 1869: 80.

Triforis margaritaceus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 349.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1869 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1869). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore this name shall be considered to be a *nomen nudum*.

Subulophora marginata Laseron, 1958
Subulophora marginata Laseron, 1958: 642, fig. 245–246.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103138, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Marshallora mariangelae F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988
Marshallora mariangelae F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988: 26, pl. 1, fig. 5, pl. 2, fig. 5.
Type locality. Cape Verde, Boavista.
Type material. MNCN 11–41–1015, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-376 and NHMUK 1988080, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Inella mariei Jousseaume, 1884
Inella mariei Jousseaume, 1884: 246, pl. 4, fig. 7.
Triforis mariei (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 180, pl. 37, fig. 100.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1266 and MNHN-IM-2000-1611, syntypes.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000) Reunion (Paetel 1888).

Obesula marisnostri Bouchet, 1985
Obesula marisnostri Bouchet, 1985: 42, fig. 30.
Obesula marinostri Bouchet, 1985 [sic]—Vazzana 2010: 69.
Type locality. Algeria, circalittoral d'Oran.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-703, holotype.
Distribution. Alboran Sea (Bouchet 1995), Algeria (Bouchet 1985), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), France (Bouchet 1985; Bouchet 1995), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014; Manousis *et al.* 2018), Italy (Bouchet 1985; Bouchet 1995; Vazzana 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Montenegro (Bouchet 1985), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Portugal, Savage Islands (Bouchet 1985), Spain (Giribet & Peñas 1997; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Gofas *et al.* 2011).

Triforis marmorata Pease in Martens & Langkavel, 1871
Triforis marmorata Pease MS—Martens & Langkavel 1871: 38, pl. 2, fig. 7.
Triforis marmoratus Pease, 1871—Paetel 1888: 349.
Type locality. Hawaii.
Type material. MCZ 50055, lectotype. MCZ 298492, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Martens & Langkavel 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994). Kosuge (1965) considered *Triforis marmorata* Pease in Martens & Langkavel (1871) a junior synonym of *Triphoris flammulata* Pease, 1861.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *marmorata* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *marmoratus* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Triforis marmoratus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora marmorata Hinds, 1843—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Type locality. West Indies.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK.
Distribution. Unknown.

Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *marmorata*. Considered a *nomen dubium* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Cerithium maroccanum Bruguière, 1792
Cerithium maroccanum Bruguière, 1792: 495.
Triforis maroccanus (Bruguière, 1792)—Tryon 1887: 187.
Type locality. Morocco.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Bouchet (1985) considered this name a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Bouchetriphora marrowi B.A. Marshall, 1983
Bouchetriphora marrowi B.A. Marshall, 1983: 64, fig. 5e, 27a–c.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney, Long Reef, Collaroy, alive under intertidal rocks.
Type material. AMS C.130020, holotype. AMS C.13516, AMS C.32593, AMS C.116221 and AMS C.116225, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) based his description on the specimen of *Triphora innotabilis* figured by Hedley (1903: 608, pl. 32, fig. 25).

†Obesula marshalli Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Obesula marshalli Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 222, pl. 47, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. France, Renauleau, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. MNHN.F.A66692, holotype. MNHN.F.A66693, NHMW 2016/0103/1520, NHMW 2016/0103/1521, RGM.1348466 and RGM.1348467, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Triphora marshii A.M. Strong & Hertlein, 1939
Triphora marshii A.M. Strong & Hertlein, 1939: 214, pl. 20, fig. 2–3.
Triphora marshi A.M. Strong & Hertlein, 1939 [sic]—Keen 1971: 416.
Type locality. Panama, in Bahia Honda, 3 to 9 fathoms deep (5–16 m).
Type material. MCAS 745, holotype. MCAS 745A, paratype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), Panama (Strong & Hertlein 1939; Keen 1971).

Triphora martii Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995
Triphora martii Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995: 16, fig. 39–42.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay, 20–40 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/17225, holotype. AMNH 226502, paratype. Other paratypes in IES and in private collections.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Diez & Capote 2013).

†Triforis martini Dickerson, 1917
Triforis martini Dickerson, 1917: 176, pl. 30, fig. 8a, 8b.
Type locality. United States, Washington, Lewis County, Near Vader, on east bank of the Cowlitz River, just back of the Greeco ranch house, about four miles east of Vader.
Type stratum. Oligocene.
Type material. MCAS 421, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Washington (Dickerson 1917).
Geological age. Oligocene (Dickerson 1917).

Triphoris (*Ino*) *maxillaris* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *maxillaris* Hinds, 1843b: 18.

Triphoris maxillaris Hinds, 1843—Smith 1884: 502.
Triforis maxillaris Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 87.
Trifora maxillaris Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora maxillaris Hinds, 1843—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Inella maxillaris (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1962a: 119, pl. 7, fig. 2.
Inella (*Inella*) *maxillaris* (Hinds, 1843)—Springsteen & Leobrera 1986: 174, pl. 46, fig. 21.
Latitriphora maxillaris (Hinds, 1843)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 31.
Strobiligera maxillaris (Hinds, 1843)—Burghardt *et al.* 2006: 31.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, dredged from 18 to 23 fathoms deep (33–42 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.202/1, lectotype. NHMUK 1879.2.26.202/2 and NHMUK 1844.6.7.12, paralectotypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Guam (Smith 2003), Indonesia (Burghardt *et al.* 2006), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Philippines (Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Poppe 2008), Seychellen (Smith 1884), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Smith 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019).

Teretriphora mcgilpi Cotton, 1952
Teretriphora mcgilpi Cotton, 1952: 25.
Tetraphora mcgilpi (Cotton, 1952)—Marshall 1983: 32, fig. 15a–c.
Type locality. Australia, Henley Beach.
Type material. SAM D14464, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Cotton 1952; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

(†)*Triphora medinae* Parodiz, 1955
Triphora medinae Parodiz, 1955: 79, figured.
Type locality. Uruguay, Punta Carretas, around Montevideo.
Type material. CMNH 17196, holotype.
Distribution. Uruguay (Parodiz 1955; Martinez *et al.* 2006).
Geological age. Holocene (Martinez *et al.* 2006).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *mediotincta* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *mediotincta* Hervier, 1898: 259.
Mastonia mediotincta (Hervier, 1898)—Chang & Wu 2005: 31, fig. 63.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1490, syntype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Triforis (*Inella*) *melantera* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *melantera* Hervier, 1898: 254.
Trifora melantera Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora melantera Hervier, 1898—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Triforis melantera Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1493, syntype.
Distribution. Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999).

(†)*Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium melanura C.B. Adams, 1850: 117.
Triphoris melanura (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 108.
Triforis melanura (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 191.

Triforis melanurus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Paetel 1888: 349,
Triphora melanura (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Parker & Curray 1956: 2434.
Cosmotriphora melanura (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Marshall 1983: 110.
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *melanura* (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Odé 1989: 109.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186159, lectotype. MCZ 186160, paratype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Bermuda (Jensen & Pearce 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Rios 1970; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Absalão 1989; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rios 1994; de Barros *et al.* 2002; Coelho-Filho 2004; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Gomes *et al.* 2006; Santos *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Oliveira *et al.* 2009; Rios 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cape Verde (Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rolán 2005), Cayman Islands (Hess & Abbott 1994), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Daccarett & Bossio 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Costa Rica (Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Diez & Capote 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Dall 1889b; Smith 1890; Clench & Turner 1950; Leal 1991; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Liberia (Bouchet 1985), Mexico (Ekdale 1974; Vokes & Vokes 1983; Cruz & Gándara 2006; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Puerto Rico (Dall & Simpson 1901; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Senegal (Ardovini & Cossignani 2004), Saint Barthelemy (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Helena (Smith 1890; Rios 1975; Rios 1985), Saint Martin (Lamy & Pointier 2017), São Tomé Island (Fernandes & Rolán 1993), Spain (Peñas *et al.* 2006), Spain, Canary Islands (Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994), United States, Florida (Dall 1892; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Portell *et al.* 1995; Camp *et al.* 1998; Montagna *et al.* 2008; Lee 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, North Carolina (Dall 1889b; Dall 1892; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Parker & Curray 1956; Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Virginia (Lea 1843; Dall 1892), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Venezuela (Rios 1985; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Virgin Islands (Fernandes *et al.* 2013).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Portell *et al.* 1995), Miocene (Dall 1892).
Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). Lea (1843) recorded this species from the Unites States, Virginia as *Cerithium moniliferum*. *Triforis grimaldii* Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1906 is widely accepted as a junior synonym of *Cerithium melanura* (e.g. Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020). Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) and Fernandes & Pimenta (2020) considered *Cerithium dealbatum* C.B. Adams, 1850 a synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850. Dall (1892) considered *Cerithium submoniliferum* d'Orbigny, 1852 a synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850.

Mesophora mellita Laseron, 1958
Mesophora mellita Laseron, 1958: 595, fig. 62–63.
Coriophora mellita (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103058, holotype. AMS C.64144, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Nanaphora melwardi Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora melwardi Laseron, 1958: 617, fig. 146.

Mastonia melwardi (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 28, fig. 55.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 10–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103100, holotype. AMS C.64449, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

†Triforis meridionalis O. Meyer, 1886
Triforis meridionalis O. Meyer, 1886: 72, pl. 1, fig. 7.
Type locality. United States, Mississippi, Red Bluff.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Mississippi (Meyer 1886).
Geological age. Eocene (Meyer 1886).

†Cerithiopsis merignacensis Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922
Cerithiopsis merignacensis Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 294, pl. 6, fig. 77–80.
Metaxia merignacensis (Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922)—Lozouet 1999: 21.
Type locality. France, Mérignac (le Pontic).
Type stratum. Miocene, Aquitanian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).
Geological age. Miocene (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).

(*†*)*Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828
Murex metaxa Delle Chiaje, 1828: 222.
Cerithium metaxa (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Wood 1848: 71, pl. 8, fig. 6, 6a.
Cerithiopsis metaxa (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Jeffreys 1885: 119, pl. 118, fig. 18, pl. 120, fig. 9–10.
Cerithiopsis metaxae (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Friedberg 1914: 306, pl. 18, fig. 20–21.
Cerithiopsis (*Metaxia*) *rugulosa metaxae* (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Strausz 1966: 167, pl. 8, fig. 21.
Cerithiopsis (*Metaxia*) *metaxae* (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Baluk 1975: 160, pl. 19, fig. 15–16.
Metaxia metaxae (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Bouchet 1985: 15, fig. 14, 18.
Metaxia metaxa (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Dowgiallo 2004: 192
Type locality. Italy, Napoli.
Neotype type locality. France, Corsica, Calvi.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-702, neotype. Holotype lost (Bouchet 1985).
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Belgium (Marquet 1996), Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; van der Linden 1998; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), Cuba (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), France (Locard 1886; Bouchet 1985), Greece (Cosenza & Fasulo 1997), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Hungary (Strausz, 1954; Strausz 1966; Landau *et al.* 2006), Israel (Mediterranean) (Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Delle Chiaje 1828; Monterosato 1875; Harmer 1918; Richter & Thorson 1975; Landau *et al.* 2006; Vazzana 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Lebanon (Crocetta *et al.* 2020), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Morocco (van der Linden 1998; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004), Poland (Friedberg 1914; Baluk 1975; Landau *et al.* 2006), Portugal (Landau *et al.* 2006), Portugal, Madeira (van der Linden 1998; Segers *et al.* 2009), Romania (Landau *et al.* 2006), Senegal (Ardovini & Cossignani 2004), Spain (Harmer 1918; Templado 1986; Giribet & Peñas 1997; van der Linden 1998; Taruella Ruestes 2002; Landau *et al.* 2006; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Tarruella Ruestes & Soriano 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Spain, Canary Islands (Fernandes & Rolán 1991; van der Linden 1998), Tunesia (Bouchet 1985), Turkey (Demir 2003), United Kingdom (Jeffreys 1885; Harmer 1918; Bouchet 1985), United States, North Carolina (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Geological age. Holocene (Landau *et al.* 2006), Pleistocene (Harmer 1918; Landau *et al.* 2006; Landau *et al.* 2018), Pliocene (Landau *et al.* 2006; Landau *et al.* 2018), Miocene (Friedberg 1914; Baluk 1975; Landau *et al.* 2006; Landau *et al.* 2018).
Remarks. Rosenberg *et al.* (2009) recorded this species also for Cuba, Gulf of Mexico and North Carolina, and Dowgiallo (2004) recorded this species for the Bahamas; however, these identifications should be verified because they could be misidentifications of *Cerithiopsis metaxae* var. *taeniolata* Dall, 1889. *Murex metaxa* was considered

a *nomen dubium* by Marshall (1977) because of the lack of type material, but Bouchet (1985) selected a neotype from Calvi, Corsica. Monterosato realized himself shortly afterwards having introduced *Cerithium benoitianum* Monterosato, 1869 that it was a junior synonym of *Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828. *Cerithium subcylindricum* Brusina, 1865, *Metaxia rugulosa* var. *exilissima* Monterosato, 1884 and *Cerithiopsis excavata* Locard, 1897 are considered junior synonyms of *Murex metaxa* Delle Chiaje, 1828 (Bouchet 1985).

(†)*Cerithiopsis metaxae* var. *taeniolata* Dall, 1889
Cerithiopsis metaxae var. *taeniolata* Dall, 1889a: 256.
Metaxia taeniolata (Dall, 1889)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992: 173, fig. 3, 8.
Type locality. United States, off North Carolina coast.
Type material. USNM 92743, 92745, 92746, syntypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Segadilha 2019; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Florida (Dall 1892; Camp *et al.* 1998; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), United States, North Carolina (Dall 1889a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Geological age. Pliocene (Dall 1892).

Triphoris (*Ino*) *metcalfeii* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *metcalfeii* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Triforis metcalfei Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?"
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Philippines (Hidalgo 1905).

Opimaphora metellona Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora metellona Laseron, 1958: 622, fig. 168–169.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier Reef, off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.46007, holotype. AMS C.170817, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *meteora* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *meteora* Dall, 1927: 95.
Triphora meteora Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Inella meteora (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 122, fig. 18f–h.
Strobiligera meteora (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, Georgia. In Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) as: United States, Florida, off Fernandina.
Type material. USNM 108081, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Notosinister micans Laseron, 1958
Notosinister micans Laseron, 1958: 633, fig. 200–201.
Type locality. Australia, under rocks, Bowen.
Type material. AMS C.103073, holotype. AMS C.64084, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphoris (*Ino*) *micans* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *micans* Hinds, 1843b: 18.
Triphoris micans Hinds, 1843—Cooke 1885: 45.
Triforis micans Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 88.

Inella micans (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1981: 97, pl. 31, fig. 3.
Type locality. New Guinea, dredged from mud from 5 to 18 fathoms (9–33 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1844.6.7.10–1844.6.7.11 and NHMUK 1879.2.26.209, syntypes.
Distribution. Egypt, Suez Canal (Cooke 1885), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Guinea (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Cooke 1885; Tryon 1887; Albano *et al.* 2019), Philippines (Kosuge 1981).

Triphoris milda Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris milda Bartsch, 1915: 102, pl. 11, fig. 3.
Triphora milda Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 116.
Trifora milda Bartsch, 1915—Barnard 1963a: 113, fig. 19e.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 249685, holotype.
Distribution. Angola (Barnard 1963a), South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a).
Remarks. Barnard (1963a) considers *Triphora capensis* Thiele, 1925 and *Triphora barnardi* Tomlin, 1945 junior synonyms of *Triphoris milda* Bartsch, 1915.

Notosinister millepunctatus Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister millepunctatus Kosuge, 1962b: 83, pl. 10, fig. 4, textfig. 12, 17.
Triphora millepunctata (Kosuge, 1962)—Kuroda *et al.* 1971: 268, pl. 113, fig. 13.
Mesophora millepunctatus (Kosuge, 1962)—Chang & Wu 2005: 36, fig. 77.
Mastonia millepunctata (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 309, pl. 153, fig. 45.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13038, holotype. NHMUK 1966144, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Stephens 2017), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Kill *et al.* 2013; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018; Albano *et al.* 2019), Korea (Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Philippines (Poppe 2008; Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Subulophora minima Laseron, 1958
Subulophora minima Laseron, 1958: 612, fig. 130–131.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin.
Type material. AMS C.103067, holotype. AMS C.64418, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphoris minima Pease, 1871
Triphoris minimus Pease, 1871: 774.
Triforis minimus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Cautor minima (Pease, 1871)—Kay 1979: 137, fig. 49h.
Original localities. Hawaii, Howland Island and Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50071, lectotype. MCZ 50070 and MCZ 298495, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kay 1979; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris minima*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Cerithium (*Ino*) *minimum* Hutton, 1873 [invalid; primary homonymy]
Cerithium (*Ino*) *minimum* Hutton, 1873: 27.
Type locality. New Zealand.
Type material. NMNZ M.000140, syntype.
Remarks. *Cerithium minimum* Hutton, 1873 is a preoccupied name, therefore Suter (1908) introduced a replacement name *Triphora huttoni*.

†Triforis minuata Deshayes, 1866
Triforis minuatus Deshayes, 1866: 240, pl. 81, fig. 40–43.
Triforis minutus Deshayes, 1866 [sic]—Cossmann 1889: 52.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *minuata* Deshayes—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora minuta Deshayes, 1866 [sic]—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 11, 28.
Type locality. France, Grignon, Parnes, Chaussy, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis minuata*.

Nanaphora minuta Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora minuta Laseron, 1958: 640, fig. 237–238.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103141, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Viriola minuta W.H. Turton, 1932
Viriola minuta W.H. Turton, 1932: 120, pl. 26, fig. 874.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Triphoris minutissima Tapparone-Canefri, 1877
Triphoris minutissimus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877: 283.
Triforis minutissimus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877—Tryon 1887: 190.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Tapparone-Canefri 1877; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris minutissima*.

Cautor minutulus Kosuge, 1974
Cautor minutula Kosuge, 1974: 5, pl. 1, fig. 6.
Cautor minutulus Kosuge, 1974—Smith 2003: 259.
Type locality. United States, Guam, Mariana Islands.
Type material. USNM 614032, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Guam (Kosuge 1974; Smith 2003).
Remarks. The genus *Cautor* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Cautor minutulus*.

†Triphora miopygmaea Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora miopygmaea Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 227, pl. 52, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. MNHN.F.A57944, holotype. MNHN.F.A57945, NHMW 2016/0103/1512, NHMW 2016/0103/1513, RGM.1348712 and RGM.1348713, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

(*†*)*Cerithium mirabile* C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium mirabile C.B. Adams, 1850: 118.
Triforis mirabilis (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 188.
Triphora mirabile (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Nowell-Usticke 1959: 43.
Iniforis mirabile (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Type locality. Jamaica.

Type material. MCZ 154353, holotype.
Distribution. Jamaica (Adams 1850; Dall 1889b; Clench & Turner 1950), United States, Florida (Dall 1892), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959).
Geological age. Pliocene (Dall 1892).
Remarks. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (1993) considered this species a junior synonym of *Turbo turristhomae* Holten, 1802.

Triphoris mirifica Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris mirificus Deshayes, 1863: 104, pl. 21, fig. 32–33.
Triforis mirifica Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 283.
Triforis mirificus Deshayes, 1863—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 10.
Trifora mirifica Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora mirifica Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 39, fig. 20–22, 52.
Type locality. Reunion.
Neotype type locality. Reunion, Cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 10 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9491, neotype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Marshall Islands (Smith 1884), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Héros *et al.* 2007), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris mirifica*. Neotype designated by Jay (2007).

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *mirifica* var. *lifuana* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *mirifica* var. *lifuana* Hervier, 1898: 249.
Triphora lifuana Hervier, 1898—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *lifuana* Hervier, 1898—Kosuge 1961a: 311, pl. 19, fig. 5.
Iniforis lifuana (Hervier, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 51.
Mastoniaeforis lifuana (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 311, pl. 154, fig. 53.
Mastoniaeforis lifunana (Hervier, 1898) [sic]—Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016: 286.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1508, syntypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021), Vietnam (Tu *et al.* 2021).

Cheirodonta miskitorum Rolán & Luque, 1999
Cheirodonta miskitorum Rolán & Luque, 1999: 109, fig. 4–6.
Nanaphora miskitorum—Fernandes & Pimenta 2015: 502.
Type locality. Nicaragua, Arrecife, The Witties, Miskitos Archipelago, 14°10.6'N, 82°43.2'W, 8 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/31724, holotype.
Distribution. Nicaragua (Rolán & Luque 1999).

Coriophora mistura Laseron, 1958
Coriophora mistura Laseron, 1958: 607, fig. 114–115.
Inella mistura (Laseron 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 20, fig. 34.
Type locality. Australia, Caloundra.
Type material. AMS C.103082, holotype. AMS C.64423, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

†*Triforis mitella* Dall, 1892
Triforis mitella Dall, 1892: 265, pl. 21, fig. 10.
Triphora mitella Dall, 1892—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Chipola beds, Burns.
Type stratum. Lower Miocene.
Type material. USNM–MO 113315, syntypes.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Dall 1892).
Geological age. Miocene (Dall 1892).

Cheirodonta mizifio M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015
Cheirodonta mizifio M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015b: 496, fig. 2.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro State, 21°43'06"S, 40°11'37"W, 73 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 18696, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Oliveira *et al.* 2018).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 by Fernandes & Pimenta (2020).

(†)*Cerithium modestum* C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium modestum C.B. Adams, 1850: 117.
Triphoris modestus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 107.
Triforis modestum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 188.
Triforis perversa var. *modesta* (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Dall 1892: 264.
Triphora modestum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 50.
Triphora modesta (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Díaz & Puyana 1994: 148, fig. 525.
Marshallora modesta (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 10, fig. 1–4.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186180, lectotype. MCZ 186181, paratype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Aguirre-Aguirre *et al.* 2007; Gutiérrez-Salcedo *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Rodríguez & Campos 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Segadilha 2019), Costa Rica (Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; García 2016; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Dall 1892; Clench & Turner 1950; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Treece 1980), Panama (Olsson & McGinty 1958; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Dall 1892; Gundersen 1997; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Mörch 1876), Venezuela (Márquez & Jiménez 2002; Reyes *et al.* 2007).
Geological age. Pliocene (Dall 1892), Miocene (Dall 1892).
Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950).

Opimaphora molecula Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora molecula Laseron, 1958: 627, fig. 174–175.
Type locality. Australia, north-west Australia, Cambridge Gulf, 15 fathoms deep (27 m).
Type material. AMS C.103132, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *monacha* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *monacha* Hervier, 1898: 257.
Trifora monacha Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora monacha Hervier, 1898—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister monacha (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1963a: 242, pl. 14, fig. 7.
Cautotriphora monacha (Hervier, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 17.
Monophorus monachus (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 26.
Triforis monacha Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.

Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1503, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999; Stephens 2017), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Kosuge 1963a; Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

(†)*Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *monilifer* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *monilifer* Hinds, 1843b: 19.
Triphoris monilifer Hinds, 1843—Deshayes 1863: 98.
Triforis monilifera Hinds, 1843—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis monilifer Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 18.
Mastonia monilifer (Hinds, 1843)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Mastonia monilifera (Hinds, 1843)—Hervier 1899: 310.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *monilifer* Hinds, 1843—Sturany 1903: 262.
Trifora monilifera Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora monilifera Hinds, 1843—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *monilifera* Hinds, 1843—Selli 1974: 330, pl. 19, fig. 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b.
Mesophora monilifera (Hinds, 1843)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 34.
Coriophora monilifera (Hinds, 1843)—Özdikmen 2013: 255.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, 18 to 23 fathoms deep (33–42 m), mud.
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.208 and NHMUK 1844.6.7.28–1844.6.7.29, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Eritrea (Selli 1974), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Smith 1884; Kosuge 1990; Chang & Wu 2005), Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Sturany 1903; Selli 1974; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Selli, 1974), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Smith 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Selli 1974; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Quaternary (Selli 1974).

†*Inella moniliferata* Darragh, 2017
Inella moniliferata Darragh, 2017: 58, fig. 4.1–4.3.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Walpole, 24 km north of Walpole townsite on west side of Thomson Road.
Type stratum. Eocene, Eucla Basin, Pallinup Formation.
Type material. WAM 15.29, holotype. WAM 99.169a and NMV P327577, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Darragh 2017).
Geological age. Eocene (Darragh 2017).

Cerithium moniliferum H.C. Lea, 1846 non Deshayes, 1833
Cerithium moniliferum H.C. Lea, 1846: 43, pl. 37, fig. 92.
Type locality. Petersburg, Virginia (Tertiary).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Virginia (Lea, 1846)
Geological age. Tertiary (Lea, 1846).
Remarks. Dall (1892) considered this species a synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850, despite it had been introduced earlier.

Monophorus monocelha M.R. Fernandes & Araya, 2019
Monophorus monocelha M.R. Fernandes & Araya, 2019: 5, fig. 19–43.
Type locality. Chile, Calderilla beach, under sunken rocks at very low tide, Caldera, Region de Atacama, 27°05’15”

S, 70°51’29” W.
Type material. MNRJ 23164, holotype. MNRJ 23165, paratypes.
Distribution. Chile (Fernandes & Araya 2019).

Coriophora monovitta Laseron, 1958
Coriophora monovitta Laseron, 1958: 605, fig. 108.
Inella monovitta (Laseron 1958)—Chang 1997: 6, fig. 10, 11, 14.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103080, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).
Remarks. Kosuge (1965) and Marshall (1983) considered *Coriophora monovitta* a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898.

Triphora monteiroi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2015
Triphora monteiroi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2015: 47, pl. 3, fig. A–F.
Type locality. Guadeloupe, Basse–Terre, Baie de Baille–Argent, 16’15.55”N, 61’48.8”W, 40 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-30473, holotype.
Distribution. Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015).

Triphoris montereyensis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris montereyensis Bartsch, 1907b: 249, pl. 16, fig. 17.
Triphora montereyensis Bartsch, 1907—Abbott 1974: 112.
Type locality. United States, California, Monterey.
Type material. USNM 32216, holotype.
Distribution. United States, California (Bartsch 1907b; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Additional specimens where cited by Bartsch (1907) (USNM 56015), but there is no evidence for their type status so far.

Triforis (*Inella*) *montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898: 253.
Triforis montrouzieri Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Risbecia montrouzieri (Hervier, 1898)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Differoforis montrouzieri (Hervier, 1898)—Boutet *et al.* 2020: 222, figured.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1504 and ZMA.MOLL.174489, syntypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007; Bakker 2021).

Triforis (*Inella*) *montrouzieri* var. *lilacea* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *montrouzieri* var. *lilacea* Hervier, 1898: 253.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).
Remarks. This name was introduced for a colour variation.

Coriophora montuosa Laseron, 1958
Coriophora montuosa Laseron, 1958: 609, fig. 120.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103087, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Trifora morgani Barnard, 1963
Trifora morgani Barnard, 1963a: 111, fig. 19a.

Type locality. South Africa, Sandy Point, north of Cape Morgan, 51 fathoms deep (93 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

Viriola morychus Jousseaume, 1898
Viriola morychus Jousseaume, 1898: 76.
Type locality. Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-484, syntypes. NMW.1955.158, possible syntype.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

†Eorex multicarinatus Nützel, 1997
Eorex multicarinatus Nützel, 1997: 121, taf. 18a–b.
Type locality. France, Gan bei Pau.
Type stratum. Eocene, Cuisium.
Type material. SMF 311765, holotype. SMF 311766/2, paratypes. One paratype in GPIMH.
Distribution. France (Nützel 1997).
Geological age. Eocene (Nützel 1997).

(*†*)*Triforis multigyrata* Yokoyama, 1922
Triforis multigyrata Yokoyama, 1922: 75, pl. 5, fig. 5.
Triphora multigyrata Yokoyama, 1922—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister multigyratus (Yokoyama, 1922)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 8, fig. 12.
Inella multigyrata (Yokoyama, 1922)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 30.
Latitriphora multigyrata (Yokoyama, 1922)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 30.
Type locality. Japan, Shitõ, Ichihara City, Chiba prefecture, central Honshű.
Type stratum. Pliocene, Upper Musashino, Semata "Formation".
Type material. UMUT CM20961, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Yokoyama 1922; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Taki & Oyama 1954; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Oyama 1973; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013).
Geological age. Pliocene (Taki & Oyama 1954).
Remarks. Type information reported in Oyama (1973).

Cerithiopsis (*Seila*) *multilirata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1894
Cerithiopsis (*Seila*) *multilirata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1894: 154, pl. 12, fig. 7.
Cerithiopsis multilirata G.B. Sowerby III, 1894—Yen 1942: 208, pl. 15, fig. 82.
Type locality. Hong Kong Harbour.
Type material. NHMUK 95.4.29.147, holotype.
Distribution. Hong Kong (Sowerby 1894; Yen 1942).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this name a junior synonym of *Bittium turritelliforme* Angas, 1877. He also considered it not to be collected in the China Sea, but may rather be a mislabelled Australian specimen.

Inella multitecta Kosuge, 1962
Inella multitecta Kosuge, 1962a: 120, pl. 8, fig. 13, textfig. 3.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12127, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017).

Nanaphora murrayensis Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora murrayensis Laseron, 1958: 616, fig. 141–142.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.103142, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Obesula mus Jousseaume, 1898
Obesula mus Jousseaume, 1898: 76.
Type locality. Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1595, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019).

Triforis nana Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis nana Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Cerithium nanum C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium nanum C.B. Adams, 1850: 117.
Triphoris nanum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Sowerby 1855: 897.
Triphoris nanus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Mörch 1876: 107.
Triforis nanus (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora nana (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 16.
Triphora nanum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Díaz & Miloslavich 2010: Table S6.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. Types are lost, they were possibly sold to Cuming and other collectors (Clench & Turner, 1950).
Distribution. Jamaica (Adams 1850; Mörch 1876; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Clench & Turner 1950; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010).
Remarks. Considered a *nomen dubium* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007).

Trifora natalensis Barnard, 1963
Trifora natalensis Barnard, 1963a: 112, fig. 19c.
Type locality. South Africa, off Umhloti river (Natal), 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

Coriophora negrita Laseron, 1958
Coriophora negrita Laseron, 1958: 602, fig. 92–93.
Mesophora negrita (Laseron, 1958)—Marshall 1983: fig. 19H.
Type locality. Australia, Port Curtis, 7–10 fathoms deep (13–18 m).
Type material. AMS C.103086, holotype. AMS C.64426, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983).

Marshallora nicaraguensis Rolán & Luque, 1999
Marshallora nicaraguensis Rolán & Luque, 1999: 108, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. Nicaragua, Cayo Muerto, Miskitos Archipelago, 14°34.1'N, 82°43.2'W, 6 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/31723, holotype.
Distribution. Nicaragua (Rolán & Luque 1999).

Marshallora nichupte Rolán & Cruz-Abrego, 1995
Marshallora nichupte Rolán & Cruz-Abrego, 1995: 88, fig. 1–9.
Type locality. Mexico, Nichupté Lagoon.
Type material. MNCM 15.05/18726, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.136639, MNHN-IM-2000-382 and NHMUK 1996045, paratypes.
Distribution. Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Rolán & Cruz-Abrego 1995; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), United States, Florida (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009).
Remarks. The records from Florida, United States, are a misidentification of *Triphora calva* Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991 (M.R. Fernandes, pers. com. January 2020).

(†)*Cerithium nigrocinctum* C.B. Adams, 1839
Cerithium nigrocinctum C.B. Adams, 1850: 286, pl. 4, fig. 11.
Triphoris nigrocinctus (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Mörch 1876: 106.
Triforis nigrocinctus (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Stimpson 1860: 5.
Triforis perversa var. *nigrocincta* (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Dall 1889a: 243.
Triphora nigrocincta (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Pilsbry & Aguayo 1933: 119.
Triphora (*Monophorus*) *nigrocincta* (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Odé 1989: 114.
Marshallora nigrocincta (C.B. Adams, 1839)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 10, fig. 5–7.
Type locality. United States, Massachusetts, Darthmouth harbor.
Type material. MCZ 186159, lectotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Barbados (Dall 1889a), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Bermuda (Abbott 1974; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Jensen & Pearce 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Brazil (Rios 1970; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Spencer & Campbell 1987; Absalão 1989; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rios 1994; Coltro 1997; Paranaguá *et al.* 1999; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Agudo-Padrón & Bleicker 2009; Rios 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Veras 2011; Longo *et al.* 2014; Queiroz & Dias 2014; Agudo-Padrón 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Colombia (Porta & Porta 1960; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Gutiérrez-Salcedo *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Costa Rica (Houbrick 1968; Robinson & Montoya 1987; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Pilsbry & Aguayo 1933; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Italy (Grillo 1877), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Grenada (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989), Martinique (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Ekdale 1974; Vokes & Vokes 1983; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Panama (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Dall 1892; Abbott 1954; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Houbrick 1968; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Emerson & Jacobson 1976; Rios 1985; Spencer & Campbell 1987; Odé 1989; Camp *et al.* 1998; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lee 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Georgia (Wolfe 2008), United States, Massachusetts (Adams 1839; Gould 1841; Gould 1870; Mörch 1876; Dall 1889b; Dall 1892; Clench & Turner 1950; Abbott 1954; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Houbrick 1968; Abbott 1974; Emerson & Jacobson 1976; Spencer & Campbell 1987; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, New England (Thiriot-Quievreux & Scheltema 1982), United States, New Jersey (Spencer & Campbell 1987), United States, North Carolina (Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Spencer & Campbell 1987; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, South Carolina (Dall 1892), United States, Texas (Abbott 1954; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Houbrick 1968; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, Virginia (Marsh 1973; Marsh 1976; Spencer & Campbell 1987; Douglass *et al.*, 2010), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Uruguay (Martinez *et al.* 2006), Venezuela (Rios 1985; Sevilla *et al.* 2003).
Geological age. Holocene (Martinez *et al.* 2006), Pleistocene (Porta & Porta 1960; Spencer & Campbell 1987), Pliocene (Dall 1892; Spencer & Campbell 1987).
Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). The report of this species from Italy by Grillo (1877) is a misidentification. The name *Cerithium nigrocinctum* hides a complex of species, and its true range is limited to southeastern Canada to the southern U.S.A. (M.R. Fernandes, pers. com. January 2020). The record from Florida, United States, by Lee (2009) is a misidentfication of *Triphoris dupliniana* Olsson, 1916 (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphoris nigrofusca A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris nigro-fuscus A. Adams, 1854: 278.
Triforis nigro–fuscus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triphora nigrofusca A. Adams, 1854—Hedley 1903: 611, pl. 33, fig. 34–35.
Monophorus nigrofusca (A. Adams, 1854)—Marshall 1983: 28, fig. 4f, 14a–c.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney.
Type material. NHMUK 196557, lectotype. NHMUK 196558, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Adams 1854; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1903; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Marshall 1983; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris nigrofusca*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora cinerea* Hedley, 1903 a synonym of *Triphoris nigrofusca* A. Adams, 1854.

Coriophora nigrogranosa Laseron, 1958
Coriophora nigrogranosa Laseron, 1958: 604, fig. 103–104.
Type locality. Australia, Caloundra.
Type material. AMS C.103083, holotype. AMS C.64419, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this name a junior synonym of *Mesophora aspergata* Laseron, 1958.

Triphoris nina Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris nina Bartsch, 1915: 108, pl. 11, fig. 8.
Triphora nina Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 116.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 250352, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932).

Notosinister nitidus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister nitidus Kosuge, 1963a: 247, pl. 16, fig. 25, textfig. 8.
Triphora nitida (Kosuge, 1963)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1726.
Monophorus nitida (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 20.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13072, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphora nocturna Hedley, 1903
Triphora nocturna Hedley, 1903: 613, pl. 32, fig. 30–31.
Notosinister nocturna (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1954: 153, fig. 19, 19a.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney, Pearl Bay, Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13515, holotype. AMS C.170694, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Hedley 1918; Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis fusca* Dunker, 1860.

Triphoris nodifera A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris nodiferus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 46, pl. 11, fig. 37A–B.
Triforis nodiferus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 177, pl. 37, fig. 77.
Triphora nodifera A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris nodifera*. Kosuge (1981) considered *Triphoris nodifera* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850 a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *concors* Hinds, 1843.

†Triforis nodosoplicata Benoist, 1873
Triforis nodoso plicata Benoist, 1873: 340, no. 499.
Triphora (*Ogivia*) *nodosoplicata* Benoist, 1873—Cossmann & Peyrot 1922: 312.
Triphora nodosoplicata Benoist, 1873—Lozouet *et al.* 2001: 50, pl. 19, fig. 16—pl. 20, fig. 5; pl. 21, fig. 3.
Type locality. France, Bordeaux, Lariey.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Benoist 1873; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).
Geological age. Miocene (Benoist 1873; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).

Inella noduloides Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella noduloides Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 102, fig. 12A-B.
Type locality. Bahamas, Tamarind, Grand Bahama Island, 26°30'45"N, 78°36'00"W, 500 m deep.
Type material. ANSP 374588, holotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triforis nodulosa Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis nodulosa Dunker—Schmeltz 1869: 80.
Triforis nodulosus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 349.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1869 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1869). However, Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triphora novapostrema Verco, 1910
Triphora novapostrema Verco, 1910: 126, pl. 30, fig. 1–2.
Cautor novapostrema (Verco, 1910)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 55.
Teretriphora novapostrema (Verco, 1910)—Marshall 1983: 36, fig. 16g–i.
Type locality. Australia, off Cape Borda, 55 fathoms deep (101 m).
Type material. SAM D.13450, lectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1910; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The holotype report by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019). Additional specimens are present in the NHMUK (1911.8.12.1–1911.8.12.2), but there is no evidence for their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019). In AMS, there are specimens marked as""paratypes" (C.31596). However, these specimens were not clearlydesignated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from thecollection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not listthem here in the type material.

Triphora novem Nowell-Usticke, 1969
Triphora novem Nowell-Usticke, 1969: 12, fig. 403.
Mesophora novem (Nowell-Usticke, 1969)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995: 11, fig. 8–11.
Coriophora novem (Nowell-Usticke, 1969)—Lee 2009: 90.
Type locality. United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix, Ham Bay.
Type material. AMNH 195419, holotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Antigua (Nowell-Usticke 1969; Nowell-Usticke 1971; Zhang 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Redfern 2013), Belize (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; García 2016; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Jamaica (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Florida (Lee 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes *et al.* 2013), United States, Texas (Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1969; Nowell-Usticke 1971; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Virgin Islands (Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Leal (1991) recorded this species from Brazil as *Marshallora* spec 1 (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020). The record of *Triphora* spec. indet. A by Odé (1989) from Texas, United States, refers also to this species (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Inella numerosa Jousseaume, 1898
Inella numerosa Jousseaume, 1898: 72.
Original localities. Djibouti, Périm, Aden, Djeddah.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-509, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Saudi Arabia (Jousseaume 1898), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

Mastonia obesula Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia obesula Jousseaume, 1884: 255, pl. 4, fig. 17.
Triforis obesula (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 38, fig. 27.
Triforis obesulus (Jousseaume, 1884)—Paetel 1888: 349.
Notosinister obesulus (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 7.
Obesula obesula (Jousseaume, 1884) in Marshall 1983: fig. 26h–j.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1614, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1899; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a), New Guinea (Hedley 1899), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).

Triphora obliqua May, 1915
Triphora obliqua May, 1915: 91.
Cautor obliqua (May, 1915)—Finlay 1926: 384.
Notosinister obliqua (May, 1915)—May 1958: 31, pl. 27, fig. 23.
Inella obliqua (May, 1915)—Marshall 1983: 20, fig. 4d, 6e–g.
Type locality. Australia, Tasmania, Port Arthur, 50–70 fathoms deep (91–128 m).
Type material. TMAG E529a, lectotype. AMS C.39503, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (May 1915; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983).

Inella obtusa B.A. Marshall, 1983
Inella obtusa B.A. Marshall, 1983: 21, fig. 11A–C.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, off North Head, Sydney, 33 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.116240, holotype. AMS C.110858, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Mastonia obtusa Laseron, 1958
Mastonia obtusa Laseron, 1958: 592, fig. 48–49.
Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.
Type material. AMS C.103135, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Viriolopsis occidua B.A. Marshall, 1983
Viriolopsis occidua B.A. Marshall, 1983: 50, fig. 4M, 21D–F.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, west side of Carnac Island, off Fremantle, alive in mixed algae washings, 4–8 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130018, holotype. AMS C.110841, AMS C.110842, AMS C.110864, AMS C.110867, AMS C.110868, AMS C.110874 and MNHN-IM-2012-41454, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

Viriola oceanica Laseron, 1958
Viriola oceanica Laseron, 1958: 639, fig. 229–230.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103136, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Triphora (*Litharium*) *oceanida* Dall, 1924
Triphora (*Litharium*) *oceanida* Dall, 1924: 89.
Litharium oceanida (Dall, 1924)—Kay 1979: 138, fig. 49j.
Type locality. Hawaiian Islands.
Type material. USNM 333276, syntype.

Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Raines 2002), Hawaii (Dall 1924; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Raines 2002; Severns 2011), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang 2006c).

(†)Triphora ofuensis F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora ofuensis F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 38, pl. 5, fig. 3.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *ofuensis* F. Baker & Spicer, 1935—Ladd 1972: 47, pl. 12, fig. 8–12.
Iniforis ofuensis (F. Baker & Spicer, 1935)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Type locality. Samoa, Ofu.
Type material. TheNAT 23762, holotype. BPBM 196194, paratypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Ladd 1972), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Samoa (Baker & Spicer 1935; Ladd 1972).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

Isotriphora onca M.R. Fernandes, Pimenta & Leal, 2013
Isotriphora onca M.R. Fernandes, Pimenta & Leal, 2013: 10, fig. 9–10, 45–50.
Type locality. Brazil, Trindade Island, Vitória–Trindade Chain, 20°30'S, 29°16'W, 360 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 16236, holotype. MNHN-IM-2012-2111, paratype. More paratypes in M.R. Fernandes *et al.* (2013).
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Iniforis ordinata Laseron, 1958
Iniforis ordinata Laseron, 1958: 636, fig. 214–216.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103046, holotype. AMS C.64462, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1990), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011).

Triphoris oreada Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris oreada Bartsch, 1915: 103, pl. 11, fig. 4.
Triphora oreada Bartsch, 1915—Tomlin 1931: 425.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 249682, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Tomlin 1931; Turton 1932).

(†)*Triphora* (*Cosmotriphora*) *oreodoxa* Olsson & Harbison, 1953
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *oreodoxa* Olsson & Harbison, 1953: 296, pl. 43, fig. 3, 3A–B.
Cosmotriphora oreodoxa Olsson & Harbison, 1953 in Rosenberg *et al.* 2009: 645.
Type locality. United States, Florida, St. Petersburg.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. ANSP 19003, holotype.
Distribution. Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Florida (Olsson & Harbison 1953), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Garcia & Lee 2011).
Geological age. Pliocene (Olsson & Harbison 1953).

Triphoris ornata Deshayes, 1832
Triphoris ornatus Deshayes, 1832: 1053.
Cerithium ornatum (Deshayes, 1832)—Kiener 1841: 77, pl. 25, fig. 2.
Triphoris ornata Deshayes, 1832—Cooke 1885: 45.
Triforis ornatus Deshayes, 1832—Tryon 1887: 188, pl. 39, fig. 46.
Triphora ornata Deshayes, 1832—Olsson & McGinty 1958: 13.
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *ornata* (Deshayes, 1832)—Odé 1989: 110.
Cosmotriphora ornata (Deshayes, 1832)—Rosenberg *et al.* 2009: 645.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-483 and MNHN-IM-2000-503, syntypes.

Distribution. ABC–Islands (Kobluk & Lysenko 1986; de Jong & Coomans 1988; Sevilla *et al.* 2003), Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Bermuda (Odé 1989), Brazil (Rios 1970; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Absalão 1989; Odé 1989; Leal 1991; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rios 1994; Paranaguá *et al.* 1999; de Barros *et al.* 2002; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Absalão & Pimenta 2005; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Gomes *et al.* 2006; Santos *et al.* 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Rios 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Daccarett & Bossio 2011; Gracia *et al.* 2013), Costa Rica (Houbrick 1968; Robinson & Montoya 1987; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Cuba (Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Vokes & Vokes 1983; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Panama (Olsson & McGinty 1958; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Suez Canal (Cooke 1885), United States, Florida (Warmke & Abbott 1962; Houbrick 1968; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Leal 1991; Camp *et al.* 1998; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, North Carolina (Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), United States, Texas (Odé 1989; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), Venezuela (Rios 1985; Sevilla *et al.* 2003, United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Mörch 1876; Nowell-Usticke 1959), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Kiener 1841; Mörch 1876).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris ornata*.
Hervier (1899) reported this species from New Caledonia but this is an Atlantic/Caribbean species. The record of this species from the Suez Canal by Cooke (1885) is likely a misidentification (see also Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 90). The record from Bermuda by Odé (1989) is an incorrect citation of another source and therefore should be disregarded.

Triphora orteai Espinosa, 2001
Triphora orteai Espinosa, 2001—Espinosa & Ortea 2001: 21, fig. 7.
Type locality. Costa Rica, Punta Mona.
Type material. Holotype in INBio, Costa Rica.
Distribution. Costa Rica (Espinosa & Ortea 2001).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Triphora ellyae* de Jong & Coomans, 1988 (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triphoris oryza Pease, 1871
Triphoris oryza Pease, 1871: 776.
Triforis oryza Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50072, lectotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Triphora osclausum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995
Triphora osclausum Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995: 15, fig. 36–38.
Sagenotriphora osclausum (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 132, fig. 22a–i.
Type locality. Cuba, Jibacoa, 6 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/17224, holotype. AMNH 226501, NHMUK 1996051 and ZMA.MOLL.136645, paratypes. Other paratypes in IES and in private collections.
Distribution. Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Redfern 2013), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020; Bakker 2021), Guadeloupe (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2011), United States, North Carolina (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. The record of E.F. Garcia & H.G. Lee (2011) from Louisiana, United States, is a misidentification (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Marshallora ostenta Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Marshallora ostenta Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 94, fig. 7A–N, 8E–F.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/47055, holotype. BMSM 15206, paratype. For a complete list of types see Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2011).
Remarks. The record of this species by Garcia & Lee (2011) from Louisiana, United States, is a misidentification (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

(†)*Triforis otsuensis* Yokoyama, 1920
Triforis otsuensis Yokoyama, 1920: 69, pl. 4, fig. 11.
Triphora otsuensis Yokoyama, 1920—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Notosinister otsuensis (Yokoyama, 1920)—Kosuge 1962b: 89, pl. 10, fig. 2.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *otsuensis* Yokoyama, 1920—Ladd 1972: 45, pl. 11, fig. 15.
Bouchetriphora otsuensis (Yokoyama, 1920)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Bouchetriphora otusensis (Yokoyama, 1920) [sic]—Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020: 3.
Type locality. Japan, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokosuka City.
Type stratum. Pleistocene, Upper Musashino, Otsu Formation.
Type material. UMUT CM.20191, holotype.
Distribution. China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), Japan (Yokoyama 1920; Yokoyama 1922; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Taki & Oyama 1954; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Ladd 1972; Oyama 1973; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020).
Geological age. Miocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Pliocene (Taki & Oyama 1954), Pleistocene (Yokoyama 1920; Oyama 1973).

Triphora oweni F. Baker, 1926
Triphora oweni F. Baker, 1926: 232, pl. 24, fig. 10.
Type locality. Mexico, Puerto Escondido, Lower California.
Type material. MCAS 2144, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Shasky 1989; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Draper 1972; Abbott 1974; Skoglund 1992).

(†)*Triphoris pagodus* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris pagodus Hinds, 1843a: 22.
Triforis pagodus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis pagoda Hinds, 1843—Paetel 1888: 349.
Viriola (*Viriola*) *pagoda* (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1961b: 413, pl. 22, fig. 2.
Viriola pagoda (Hinds, 1843)—Kosuge 1962b: 86.
Euthymella pagoda (Hinds, 1843)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115
Viriola pagodus (Hinds, 1843)—Okutani 2017: 886, pl. 176, fig. 6.
Type locality. Philippines, Bohol, Baclayon Island.
Type material. NHMUK 196517, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996c; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1981; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017) Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Hinds 1843a; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1981; Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Kosuge & Chino 2008; Poppe 2008; Albano *et al.* 2019), Samoa (Ladd 1972), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b), Thailand (Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

†Mastoniaeforis pagodiformis Darragh, 2017
Mastoniaeforis pagodiformis Darragh, 2017: 57, fig. 4.14–4.18.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Walpole, 24 km north of Walpole townsite on west side of Thomson Road.
Type stratum. Eocene, Eucla Bassin, Pallinup Formation.
Type material. WAM 69.153a, holotype. WAM 15.25 and NMV P327573, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Darragh 2017).
Geological age. Eocene (Darragh 2017).

Solosinister pagoda Laseron, 1954
Solosinister pagoda Laseron, 1954: 157, fig. 27, 27a.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Port Stephens.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered that the holotype of *Solosinister pagoda* is an immature specimen of *Viriola corrugata*, making *S. pagodus* a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *corrugata* Hinds, 1843.

Mesophora pallenta Laseron, 1958
Mesophora pallenta Laseron, 1958: 596, fig. 44–45, 66–67.
Coriophora pallenta (Laseron, 1958) in Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Port Curtis, 7–10 fathoms deep (13–18 m).
Type material. AMS C.103059, holotype. AMS C.64118, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

(*†*)*Triphoris pallida* Pease, 1871
Triphoris pallidus Pease, 1871: 774.
Triforis pallidus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *pallida* Pease, 1871—Ladd 1972: 45, pl. 11, fig. 14.
Bouchetriphora pallida (Pease, 1871)—Marshall 1983: 61, fig. 3, 7c, 26a–g.
Bouchetriphora pallidus (Pease, 1871)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 211.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50073, lectotype. MCZ 288955, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Kay 1979; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Higo *et al.* 1999), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Marshall 1983; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Higo *et al.* 1999; Severns 2011), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Mayotte (Marshall 1983), Micronesia (Kay 1979), Mozambique Channel (Marshall 1983), New Caledonia (Marshall 1983), New Zealand (Marshall 1983; Maxwell 2009), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Thailand (Robba *et al.* 2004; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Pleistocene (Maxwell 2009), Pliocene (Maxwell 2009).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris pallida*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994). Kay (1979) and Marshall (1983) considered *Mesophora albomicra* Laseron 1958 a junior synonym of *Triphorus pallida* Pease, 1871. Marshall (1983) considered also *Triphora infelix* Webster, 1906, *Triphora angasi* var. *leuca* Verco, 1909, *Notosinister glacialus* Laseron 1954 and *Notosinister candefactus* Kosuge, 1963 junior synonyms of *Triphoris pallida* Pease, 1871.

Notosinister pallidus Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister pallidus Kosuge, 1962b: 84, pl. 10, fig. 10 textfig. 8, 20.
Tetraphora pallidus (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 28.
Tetraphora pallida (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2017: 884, pl. 173, fig. 5.

Costatophora pallida (Kosuge, 1962)—Boutet *et al.* 2020: 222, figured.
Type locality. Japan, Ogokuda, Shiono–isaki, Kii Peninsula.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13041, holotype.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang 2006f), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triphora palmeri A.M. Strong & Hertlein, 1939
Triphora palmeri A.M. Strong & Hertlein, 1939: 209, pl. 20, fig. 1.
Type locality. Panama, off Taboga Island, dredged from 3 to 9 fathoms deep (5–16 m).
Type material. MCAS type coll. 747, holotype.
Distribution. Panama (Strong & Hertlein 1939; Keen 1971).

Triphoris panamensis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris panamensis Bartsch, 1907b: 256, pl. 16, fig. 19.
Triphora panamensis Bartsch 1907—Keen 1971: 417.
Type locality. Panama.
Type material. USNM 56014, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Draper 1972; Skoglund 1992), Panama (Bartsch 1907b; Keen 1971).

Euthymella pannata Laseron, 1958
Euthymella pannata Laseron, 1958: 588, fig. 31.
Type locality. Australia, Queensland, Heron Island.
Type material. AMS C.103117, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

Obesula pantherina Jousseaume, 1898
Obesula pantherina Jousseaume, 1898: 76.
Original localities. Aden, Périm, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1596 and MNHN-IM-2000-1597, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

Monophorus pantherinus Rolán & Peñas, 2001
Monophorus pantherinus Rolán & Peñas, 2001: 36, fig. 3, 9, 12, 18, 19, 21B.
Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Las Canteras Beach, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/44158, holotype and paratype in current catalogues under the same number. MNHN-IM-2000-736, paratype. Other paratype in private collection.
Distribution. Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Spain, Canary Islands (Rolán & Peñas 2001).

†Triforis papaveracea Benoist, 1873
Triforis papaveracea Benoist, 1873: 340, no. 498.
Triphora papaveracea Benoist, 1873—Cossmann & Peyrot 1922: 309, pl. 7, fig. 83–84.
Type locality. France, Bordeaux, Lariey.
Neotype type locality. France, Léognan (le Thil).
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05932, neotype.
Distribution. France (Benoist 1873; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).
Geological age. Miocene (Benoist 1873; Cossmann & Peyrot 1922; Lozouet *et al.* 2001).
Remarks. Neotype designated by Cossmann & Peyrot (1922).

†Triphora papaveracea var. *inflexicosta* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922
Triphora papaveracea var. *inflexicosta* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 311, pl. 6, fig. 81–82.

Type locality. France, Mérignac (Baour).
Type stratum. Miocene, Aquitanian.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05934, holotype. MNHN.F.J05935 and MNHN.F.J05936, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).
Geological age. Miocene (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *papillata* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *papillata* Hervier, 1898: 259.
Triphora papillata Hervier, 1898—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Mastonia papillata (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1962a: 125, pl. 7, fig. 9.
Triforis papillata Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1505, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China (Feng 1996), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020).

†Triforis passyi Deshayes, 1866
Triforis passyi Deshayes, 1866: 245, pl. 81, fig. 26–27.
Type locality. France, Chaumont, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866).

Triphora patricia Thiele, 1925
Triphora patricia Thiele, 1925: 128 (94), pl. 10, fig. 16.
Original localities. South Africa, Cap Agulhas and 35°29'S, 21°2,5'E, 102 m deep and Agulhasbank 35°26,8' S, 20°56,2'E.
Type material. ZMB 109267a, lectotype. ZMB 109267b–e, paralectotypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Mesophora pavimenta Laseron, 1958
Mesophora pavimenta Laseron, 1958: 594, fig. 56–57.
Cautotriphora pavimenta (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1966: 307, pl. 1, fig. 4.
Inella (*Cautotriphora*) *pavimenta* (Laseron, 1958)—Feng 1996: 137, pl. 26, fig. 1, 4.
Type locality. Australia, Darnley Island.
Type material. AMS C.103054, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China (Feng 1996), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970).

Mastonia peanites Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia peanites Jousseaume, 1898: 74.
Original localities. Djibouti, Djeddah, Massawah.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-506, syntypes. NMW.1955.158, possible syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Eritrea (Jousseaume 1898), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Red Sea (Higo *et al.* 1999; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

Triphoris peasei Tryon, 1872
Triphora peasei Tryon, 1872: 206.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Johnson 1994).

Mastonia peasi Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia peasi Jousseaume, 1884: 222.
Triforis peasei (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora peasei (Jousseaume, 1884)—Kay 1979: 148, fig. 47a–b, 52c.
Triphora peasi (Jousseaume, 1884)—Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986: 4.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962808, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1861; Paetel 1888; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. *Triphoris affinis* Pease, 1861 is preoccupied by *Triphora affinis* Hinds, 1843, thus Jousseaume (1884) introduced *Mastonia peasi* as a *nomen novum*.

(†)*Triphoris pedroana* Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris pedroanus Bartsch, 1907b: 250, pl. 16, fig. 1.
Triphora pedroana Bartsch, 1907—Jordan 1926: 246.
Type locality. United States, California,San Pedro.
Type material. USNM 155206, syntypes.
Distribution. Mexico (Jordan 1926; Abbott 1974), United States, California (Bartsch 1907b; Abbott 1954; Kanakoff & Emerson 1959; McLean 1969; Abbott 1974).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Kanakoff & Emerson 1959).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, the name should thus be *Triphoris pedroana*.

Triphora peetersae Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989
Triphora peetersae Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989: 78, fig. 1–5.
Isotriphora peetersae (Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989)—Rolán & Espinosa 1994: 64, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. Aruba, West Indies, Mangel Atlu, 20–50 m deep, in shell sand.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.136611, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.136612, 44 paratypes.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Moolenbeek & Faber 1989, Rolán & Espinosa 1994; Bakker 2021), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Cuba (Rolán & Espinosa 1994; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Diez & Capote 2013), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Mexico (Cruz-Abrego 1997).

Triphora peleae F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora peleae F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 40, pl. 5, fig. 6.
Iniforis peleae (F. Baker & Spicer, 1935)—Kay 1979: 134, fig. 48a.
Type locality. Samoa, Ofu.
Type material. TheNAT 23765, holotype. BPBM 196193, paratype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011), Samoa (Baker & Spicer 1935).

Iniforis pelorcei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2009
Iniforis pelorcei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2009: 105, fig. 6–11, 23–28.
Type locality. Saint Lucia, north of Grenadines Is., 0–20 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-22190, holotype. NHMUK 20090255, paratype.
Distribution. Saint Lucia (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2009; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphoris peninsularis Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris peninsularis Bartsch, 1907b: 255, pl. 16, fig. 2.

Triphora peninsularis Bartsch, 1907—Baker 1926: 237.
Type locality. Mexico, Lower California, Point Abreojos.
Type material. USNM 106424, holotype and two other specimens in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Bartsch 1907b; Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974; Skoglund 1992), United States, California (Skoglund 1992).

†Triphora (*Ogivia*) *pentataeniata* Cossmann, 1922
Triphora (*Ogivia*) *pentataeniata* Cossmann, 1922: 142, pl. 1, fig. 17.
Type locality. France, Loire-Inférieure, Bois-Gouët.
Type stratification. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.A81072, holotype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1922).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1922).

Triphoris perfecta Pease, 1871
Triphoris perfectus Pease, 1871: 775.
Triforis perfectus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Iniforis perfecta (Pease, 1871)—Kay 1979: 135, fig. 48i.
Type locality. Hawaiiï, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 302553, lectotype. MCZ 50075, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kay 1979; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a; Severns 2011), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris perfecta*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Inella perimensis Jousseaume, 1898
Inella perimensis Jousseaume, 1898: 72.
Original localities. Djeddah, Aden, Périm, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-480, MNHN-IM-2000-481, MNHN-IM-2000-482, MNHN-IM-2000-505 and MNHN-IM-2000-1587, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Saudi Arabia (Jousseaume 1898), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

†Triphoris perlata Issel, 1869
Triphoris perlatus Issel, 1869: 152, 279.
Triforis perlatus Issel, 1869—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 38, fig. 28.
Mastonia perlatus (Issel, 1869)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *perlatus* Issel, 1869—Hall & Standen 1907: 67.
Mastonia perlata (Issel, 1869)—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 24.
Triphora perlata Issel, 1869—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Type locality. Red Sea.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1582, syntype.
Distribution. Red Sea (Issel 1869; Tryon 1887; Jousseaume 1898; Hall & Standen 1907; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Suez Canal (Moazzo 1939).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris perlata*. Dekker & Orlin (2000) listed this species name two times in their checklist of the Red Sea, one time as *Mastonia perlata* and one time as *Triphora perlata*.

†Metaxia permacra Lozouet, 1999
Metaxia permacra Lozouet, 1999: 21, pl. 11, fig. 9–11.
Type locality. France, Landes, St.–Paul–lès–Dax (Estoti).
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1594, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-504, paratype(s)

Distribution. France (Lozouet 1999).
Geological age. Oligocene (Lozouet 1999).

†Epetrium pernilleae Schnetler & Nielsen, 2018
Epetrium pernilleae Schnetler & Nielsen, 2018: 31, pl. 5, fig. 9.
Type locality. Denmark, Fyn, north of Odense, Gravel–pit at Gundstrup.
Type stratum. Middle Paleocene, Selandian, Kerteminde Marl.
Type material. MGUH 31946, holotype.
Distribution. Denmark (Schnetler & Nielsen 2018).
Geological age. Paleocene (Schnetler & Nielsen 2018).

Triforis perversa var. *bicolor* Monterosato, 1875 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Trifoiris perversus var. *bicolor* Monterosato, 1875: 37.
Triforis adversa var. *bicolor* Monterosato, 1875 in Monterosato 1878: 98.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis perversa* var. *bicolor*. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) and Bouchet (1985) stated that this is a *nomen nudum* and anyway considered it within the variation of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758.

†Triphora perversa var. *borealis* Kautsky, 1925
Triphora perversa var. *borealis* Kautsky, 1925: 85, pl. 7, fig. 8.
Triphora borealis Kautsky, 1925—Marquet 1996: 140, pl. 1, fig. 4.
Type locality. West–France.
Type stratum. Miocene (Helvetian, Burdigalian).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996), France (Kautsky 1925), Italy (Kautsky 1925), The Netherlands (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Kautsky 1925), Miocene (Kautsky 1925; Marquet 1996).

Triforis perversa var. *cylindrata* Monterosato, 1878
Triforis perversus var. *cylindrata* Monterosato, 1878a: 98.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversus* var. *cylindrata* Monterosato, 1878—Sacco 1895: 64, pl. 3, fig. 63.
Triphora perversa f. *cylindrata* Monterosato, 1878—Nordsieck 1968b: 155.
Type locality. Italy, Palermo.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Monterosato 1878a; Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Geological age. Miocene (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis perversa* var. *cylindrata*. It is considered a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bouchet 1985).

Triforis perversa var. *elongata* Pallary, 1906
Triforis perversa var. *elongata* Pallary, 1906: 94, pl. 4, fig. 10.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversa* var. *adversa* f. *elongata* Pallary, 1906 Dautzenberg 1927: 106.
Triphora perversa var. *elongata* non Monterosato –Nordsieck 1982: 74.
Type locality. Tunisia, Sfax or Canal d'Adjim.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Tunisia (Pallary 1906).
Remarks. It is considered a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bouchet 1985).

Triforis (*Biforina*) *perversa* var. *gracilis* Dautzenberg, 1895 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis (*Biforina*) *perversa* var. *gracilis* Dautzenberg, 1895: 368.
Original localities. Tunisia, Ras Dimas or Bay of Surkennis.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Tunisia (Dautzenberg 1895).
Remarks. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) considered this name a *nomen nudum*.

Triforis perversa var. *lactea* Monterosato, 1875 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis perversus var. *lacteal* Monterosato, 1875: 37.
Triforis adversa var. *lactea* Monterosato, 1875—Monterosato 1878a: 98.
Triphora lactea T. di Monterosato, 1878—Nordsieck 1968b: 156, fig. 44.06.
Type locality. Italy, Livorno.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Monterosato 1875; Monterosato 1878a), Spain, Canary Islands (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Nordsieck 1982).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis perversa* var. *lactea*. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) considered this name to be a *nomen nudum*.

Biforina perversa var. *parva* Milaschewitsch, 1916
Biforina perversa var. *parva* Milaschewitsch, 1916: 81, pl. 3, fig. 16–18.
Biforina perversa var. *parva* Mil.—Milaschewitsch 1910: 11.
Triphora parva (Milaschewitsch, 1916)—Nordsieck 1968b: 155, fig. 44.01.
Biforina (*Biforina*) *parva* (Milaschewitsch, 1916)—Grossu 1986: 332, fig. 140.
Type locality. Black Sea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Black Sea (Nordsieck 1968b; Golikov & Starobogatov 1972; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Nordsieck 1982), Spain, Canary Islands (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera 1979; Nordsieck 1982).
Remarks. Despite earlier occurrences of this name in Milaschewitsch's papers of 1909 and 1910, the formal introduction of this name occurred in 1916 (Milaschewitsch 1916, and V.V. Anistratenko, pers. com., January 2020). It is considered a junior synonym of *Murex adversus* Montagu, 1803 (Bouchet 1985).

Triphora perversa var. *persica* Melvill, 1918
Triphora perversa var. *persica* Melvill, 1918: 151.
Type locality. Pakistan, Karachi.
Type material. NMW.1955.158.212, syntypes.
Distribution. Pakistan (Melvill 1918).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversa* var. *pertricingulata* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversus* var. *pertricingulata* Sacco, 1895: 64, pl. 3, fig. 65.
Type locality. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Miocene, "Elveziano".
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895).
Geological age. Miocene (Sacco 1895).

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversa* var. *subbicingulata* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversus* var. *subbicingulata* Sacco, 1895: 64, pl. 3, fig. 64.
Type locality. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Pliocene, Piacenzian, "Astiano" (Astian).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895).
Geological age. Pliocene (Sacco 1895).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Monophorus*) *perversa* var. *subbicingulata*.

Cerithium perversum var. *pallescens* Jeffreys, 1867
Cerithium perversum var. *pallescens* Jeffreys, 1867: 262.
Triforis adversa var. *pallescens* (Jeffreys, 1867)—Monterosato 1878a: 98.
Triforis perversus var. *pallescens* (Jeffreys, 1867)—Bucquoy *et al.* 1884: 212.
Triphora pallescens (Jeffreys, 1867)—Bouchet & Guillemot 1978: 352, fig. 2, 9, 12, 19, 24.
Cheirodonta pallescens (Jeffreys, 1867)—Bouchet 1985: 52, fig. 3, 10–11, 34.
Type locality. Guernsey.

Type material. USNM 62160, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), France (Bouchet 1985), Israel (Mediterranean) (Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Monterosato 1878a), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Portugal, Azores (Ávila *et al.* 1998; Ávila 2000; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Spain (Fretter & Graham 1982; Templado 1986; Taruella Ruestes 2002; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Tunisia (Bouchet 1985), United Kingdom (Jeffreys 1867; Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Fretter & Graham 1982; Seaward 1982).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Bouchet & Guillemot (1978).

(†)*Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758
Trochus perversus Linnaeus, 1758: 760.
Trocho perverso Linnaeus, 1758—Chemnitz 1786: 126, pl. 113, fig. 966.
Cerithium perversum (Linnaeus, 1758)—Bosc 1824: 180.
Triphoris perversus (Linnaeus, 1758)—Chenu 1859: 284, fig. 1914.
Triforis perversa (Linnaeus, 1758)—Weinkauff 1868: 167.
Triforis perversum (Linnaeus, 1758)—Woodward 1870: 642, pl. 8, fig. 18.
Triforis perversus (Linnaeus, 1758)—Monterosato 1875: 37.
Triforis perversus non Deshayes—Granger 1880: 150.
Biforina perversa (Linnaeus, 1758)—Monterosato 1884: 126.
Triforis (*Biforina*) *perversa* (Linnaeus, 1758)—Dautzenberg 1895: 368.
Triphora perversa (Linnaeus, 1758)—Melvill 1918: 150.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *perversa* (Linnaeus, 1758)—Dautzenberg 1927: 105.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *perversa* (Linnaeus, 1758)—Sieber 1937: 475.
Biforina (*Biforina*) *perversa* (Linnaeus, 1758)—Gründel 1975: 151, pl. 1–5, fig. 1–2.
Monophorus perversus (Linnaeus, 1758)—Bouchet 1985: 20, fig. 5–7, 20–21, 37.
Type locality. Mediterranean.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Adriatic Sea (Jeffreys 1885), Albania (Dhora 2009), Algeria (Weinkauff 1868), Angola (Bouchet 1985; Rolán & Peñas 2001), Australia (Woodward 1851), Austria (Auinger 1856; Sieber 1937), Baltic Sea (Jagnow & Gosselck 1987), Bay of Biscay (Dautzenberg 1927), Black Sea (Jeffreys 1885; Golikov & Starobogatov 1972), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), Denmark (Jeffreys 1867; Lorenz 1998), Egypte (Jeffreys 1885), France (Payraudeau 1826; Kiener 1841; Lamarck 1843; Woodward 1851; Weinkauff 1868; Benoist 1873; Granger 1880; Locard 1886; Bucquoy *et al.* 1890; Smith 1890; Locard 1892; Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981; Bouchet 1985), Germany (Meyer & Mobius 1872; Koenen 1883; Anderson 1960; Anderson 1964; Janssen 1967), Greece (Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), India (Melvill & Standen 1901), Iran (Melvill & Standen 1901), Ireland (Jeffreys 1867), Israel (Barash & Danin 1992; Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Philippi 1836; Philippi 1844; Scacchi 1857; Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Aradas & Benoit 1870; Monterosato 1875; Aradas & Benoit in Kobelt 1876; Monterosato 1878a; Nordsieck 1968b; Gründel 1975; Richter & Thorson 1975; Nordsieck 1982; Seaward 1982; Cavello & Repeto 2009; Vazzana 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Ivory Coast (Bouchet 1985; Rolán & Peñas 2001), Lebanon (Crocetta *et al.* 2020), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Morocco (Weinkauff 1868; Jeffreys 1885; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004), Norway (Woodward 1851; Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Jeffreys 1885; Watson 1886; Kobelt 1908; Nordsieck 1968a), Persian Gulf (Melvill 1918; Hosseinzadeh *et al.* 2001; Ahmadreza *et al.* 2012; Kohan *et al.* 2012; Kohan & Barbardast 2012; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Poland (Friedberg 1914; Baluk 1975), Portugal (Weinkauff 1868; Smith 1890; Hidalgo 1917), Portugal, Azores (Weinkauff 1868; Jeffreys 1885; Watson 1886; Smith 1890; Ávila *et al.* 1998; Ávila 2000), Portugal, Madeira (Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Jeffreys 1885; Watson 1886; Smith 1890; Locard 1897; Kobelt 1908; Nordsieck 1968a), Romania (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Grossu 1986), Senegal (Bouchet 1985; Rolán & Peñas 2001), Saint Helena (Smith 1890), São Tomé Island (Fernandes & Rolán 1993), Spain (Weinkauff 1868; Hidalgo 1917; Bouchet 1985; Templado 1986; Giribet & Peñas 1997; Taruella Ruestes 2002; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Tarruella Ruestes & Soriano 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007), Spain, Canary Islands (Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Jeffreys 1885; Watson 1886; Tryon 1887; Smith 1890; Kobelt 1908; Nordsieck 1968a; Bouchet 1985; Rolán & Peñas 2001; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Sweden (Jeffreys 1867; Jeffreys 1885), Syria (Pallary 1912; Pallary 1919; Pallary 1938), The Netherlands (Nordsieck 1972), Tunisia (Weinkauff 1868; Dautzenberg 1895, Bouchet 1985). Turkey (Demir 2003), United Kingdom (Jeffreys 1867; Weinkauff 1868; Fretter 1951; Seaward 1982).
Geological age. Miocene (Benoist 1873; Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Friedberg 1914; Sieber 1937; Anderson

1964; Janssen 1967; Nordsieck 1972; Baluk 1975), Oligocene (Koenen 1883; Kobelt 1908; Anderson 1960), Eocene (Harris & Burrows 1891; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Remarks. The record from Woodward (1851), Jeffreys (1885), Melvill & Standen (1901) and Smith (1890) from Australia, Egypt, India, Iran and Saint Helena are misidentifications. Golikov & Starobogatov (1972) reported *Triphora perversa* from the Black Sea but they listed as synonyms many names now considered *Marshallora adversa* (Montagu, 1803). It is thus unclear which species the authors referred to. *Cerithium maroccanum* Bruguière, 1792, *Trochus seriatus* Muhlfeld, 1824, *Triforis benoitiana* Aradas, 1869, *Triforis perversa* var. *cylindrata* Monterosato, 1878, *Triforis* (*Biforina*) *perversa* var. *gracilis* Dautzenberg, 1895 and *Triforis perversa* var. *elongata* Pallary, 1906 are considered junior synonyms of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Tryon 1887; Bouchet 1985). Tryon (1887) suggested that *Cerithium inversum* de Lamarck, 1804, *Cerithium tuberculare* de Blainville, 1828 and *Murex granulosus* Brocchi, 1814 are junior synonyms of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758.

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *peyreirensis* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *peyreirensis* Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 305, pl. 6, fig. 76, pl. 7, fig. 85–86.
Type locality. France, Peyrehorade (Peyrère).
Type stratum. Miocene, Aquitanian.
Type material MNHN.F.J05928 and MNHN.F.J05929, syntypes.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).
Geological age. Miocene (Cossmann & Peyrot 1922).

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *pezanti* Cossmann, 1913
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *pezanti* Cossmann, 1913: 169, pl. 6.
Triphora pezanti Cossmann, 1913—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 54, fig. 12, 22.
Type locality. France, Parnes.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1913; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1913; Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

Triphoris pfeifferi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865
Triphoris pfeifferi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865: 47, pl. 1, fig. 14–15.
Triforis pfeifferi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 9.
Triphora pfeifferi Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865—Verco 1909: 287.
Notosinister pfeifferi (Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 54, pl. 1, fig. 14.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK.
Distribution. Australia (Crosse & Fischer 1865; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (Tate & May 1901).
Remarks. Three specimens labelled as types of *Triphoris pfeifferi* in the NHMUK (1870.10.26.126) do not belong to this species (Albano *et al.* 2019). Marshall (1983) considered this a junior synonym of *Triphoris scitula* A. Adams, 1854.

Triforis picturata G.B. Sowerby III, 1901
Triforis picturatus G.B. Sowerby III, 1901: 210, pl. 22, fig. 11.
Type locality. Philippines.
Type material. NHMUK 1901.10.3.89–1901.10.3.90, syntypes.
Distribution. Philippines (Sowerby 1901; Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis picturata*.
Marshall (1983) considered this name a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

Euthymella pilea Laseron, 1958
Euthymella pilea Laseron, 1958: 589, fig. 33–34.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier Reef off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.46023, holotype. AMS C.170819, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Inella pinarena Espinosa, Ortea & Fernández-Garcés, 2007
Inella pinarena Espinosa, Ortea & Fernández-Garcés, 2007: 73, fig. 46.
Type locality. Cuba, Pinar del Rio, Yemayá, Maria la Gorda, Guanahacabibes.
Type material. Holotype in IES. Paratypes in MUNA and in a private collection.
Distribution. Cuba (Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Espinosa *et al.* 2012).

Inella planaria Kosuge, 1974
Inella planaria Kosuge, 1974: 4, pl. 1, fig. 4.
Type locality. Philippines, off Sirum Id., Tawi–tawi Islands, Sulu Archipelago.
Type material. USNM 275765, holotype.
Distribution. Philippines (Kosuge 1974).

Triphora plebeja Thiele, 1925
Triphora plebeja Thiele, 1925: 129 (95), pl. 10, fig. 21.
Original localities. South Africa, Francis–Bucht, 34°38.9'S, 24°59.3'E, 100 m deep, Algoa–Bucht, 33°50.5'S, 25°48.8'E, 40 m deep and Agulhasbank, 35°26.8'S, 20°56.2'E, 100 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109272a, lectotype. ZMB 109272b–d, paralectotypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016). Barnard (1963a) considered *Triphora plebeja* Thiele, 1925 a junior synonym of *Triphoris africana* Bartsch, 1915.

Mastonia plecta Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia plecta Jousseaume, 1898: 73.
Original localities. Aden, Périm, Djibouti.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

†Triforis (*Stylia*) *plesiomorpha* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901
Triforis (*Stylia*) *plesiomorphus* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901: 59, pl. 19, fig. 17.
Type locality. France, Fresville.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Stylia*) *plesiomorpha*.

Eucharilda pleurorbis Laseron, 1951
Eucharilda pleurorbis Laseron, 1951b: 331, fig. 84.
Type locality. Australia, Manly Beach, from shell sand.
Type material. AMS C.103226, lectotype. AMS C.393116, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1951b; Bieler 1995).
Remarks. Bieler (1995) selected a lectotype and paralectotype of *Eucharilda pleurorbis* Laseron, 1951 and considered this a junior synonym of *Seilarex turritelliformis* (Angas, 1877).

†Norephora pliocaenica Marquet, 1996
Norephora pliocaenica Marquet, 1996: 141, pl. 1, fig. 2.
Type locality. Belgium, Vrasenedok, Kallo, municipality of Beveren, province of Oost–Vlaanderen, x = 140,850, y = 216,700 (near 51°15'36.0"N, 4°14'16.8"E).
Type stratum. Lower Pliocene, Kattendijk Formation, Petaloconchus layer.
Type material. IRScNB IST 6240, holotype. IRScNB IST 6241, RGM.393970 and RGM.395971, paratypes. Also paratypes in KBIN.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996).

Notosinister pocula Laseron, 1954
Notosinister pocula Laseron, 1954: 148, fig. 8.
Type locality. Australia, Yamba, Clarence River, North Coast.
Type material. AMS C.65850, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered that the species is based on rare color form of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894 and should thus be considered a junior synonym of the latter.

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *poecila* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *poecila* Hervier, 1898: 252.
Triphora poecila Hervier, 1898—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *poecila* Hervier, 1898—Kosuge 1961a: 312, pl. 19, fig. 6.
Iniforis poecila (Hervier, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 48.
Iniforis poecilus (Hervier, 1898)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 212, G1755.
Triforis poecila Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Mastoniaeforis poecila (Hervier, 1898)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China (Feng 1996), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1961a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a).

Metaxia polynesica Rehder, 1980
Metaxia polynesica Rehder, 1980: 47, pl. 7, fig. 1.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island.
Type material. MNSH 200413, holotype. USNM 758002 and MNSH 200389, paratypes.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *pompona* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *pompona* Dall, 1927: 94.
Triphora (*Inella*) *pompona* Dall, 1927—Rios 1975: 51, pl. 14, fig. 193.
Triphora pompona Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 17.
Inella pompona (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 124, fig. 19a–c.
Strobiligera pompona (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, Georgia.
Type material. USNM 108339, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Brazil (Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Rios 1994; Rios 2009), United States, Florida (Rios 1975; Rios 1985), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). Records from Brazil are misidentifications (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *pompona* var. *dinea* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *pompona* var. *dinea* Dall, 1927: 95.
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *dinea* Dall, 1927—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora dinea Dall, 1927—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 15.
Inella dinea (Dall, 1927)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 126, fig. 19d–i.
Strobiligera dinea (Dall, 1927)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2014: 169.
Type locality. United States, off Georgia.
Type material. USNM 333517, lectotype and 11 paralectotypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fer-

nandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Teretriphora ponderorum B.A. Marshall, 1983
Teretriphora ponderorum B.A. Marshall, 1983: 35, fig. 16D–F.
Type locality. Australia, off Peppermint Grove Beach, between Bunbury and Busselton, 4.6–7.6 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130023, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Iniforis porrecta Laseron, 1958
Iniforis porrecta Laseron, 1958: 581, fig. 13.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.103047, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora portoricensis Rolán & Redfern, 2008
Triphora portoricensis Rolán & Redfern, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 158, fig. 32A–E.
Type locality. Puerto Rico.
Type material. FLMNH 363895, holotype.
Distribution. Bahamas (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Redfern 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Guadeloupe (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

†Triforis praelonga Koenen, 1891
Triforis praelonga Koenen, 1891: 689, pl. 45, fig. 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 8a, 8b.
Biforina (*Oriforina*) *praelonga* (Koenen, 1891)—Gründel 1975: 155, fig. 5.
Monophorus (*Oriforina*) *praelongus* (Koenen, 1891)—Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007: 373, table 1, pl. 3, fig. 6–9.
Type locality. Germany, Lattorf, Calbe a/S., Atzendorf?; Grimmittingen?
Type stratum. Lower Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007), Ukraine (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1891; Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007), Eocene (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).

†Biforina (*Oriforina*) *praeversa* Gründel, 1975
Biforina (*Oriforina*) *praeversa* Gründel, 1975: 152, pl. 1–5, fig. 3–4.
Oriforina praeversa Gründel, 1975—Nützel 1997: 125.
Type locality. Germany, Tagebau Höllkopf bei Glimmerode bei Kassel.
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Gründel 1975; Nützel 1997), The Netherlands (Janssen 1984).
Geological age. Miocene (Janssen 1984), Oligocene (Gründel 1975; Nützel 1997).

Triphora princeps G.B. Sowerby III, 1904
Triphora princeps G.B. Sowerby III, 1904: 174, figured.
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *princeps* G.B. Sowerby III, 1904—Schepman 1909: 172.
Tetraphora princeps (G.B. Sowerby III, 1904)—Kosuge 1981: 97, pl. 31, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. NHMUK 1904.12.23.147, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Japan (Okutani 2017), Philippines (Kosuge 1981; Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Poppe 2008), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Obesula profundior B.A. Marshall, 1983
Obesula profundior B.A. Marshall, 1983: 71, fig. 30A–D.
Type locality. Australia, off Neptune Island, South Australia, 190m.

Type material. SAM D.16244, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Coriophora progressa Laseron, 1958
Coriophora progressa Laseron, 1958: 640, fig. 234–236.
Epiforis progressa (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1965: 211.
Iniforis progressa (Laseron, 1958)—Okutani 2000: 311, pl. 154, fig. 51.
Iniforis progress (Laseron, 1958) [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 10, fig. 10.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103084, holotype. AMS C.64468, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1965; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a; Chen *et al.* 2012), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021). \

Nanaphora projecta Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora projecta Laseron, 1958: 615, fig. 138.
Cautor projecta (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1965: 214.
Epiforis projecta (Laseron, 1958)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 104, pl. 41, fig. 2.
Mastoniaeformis projecta (Laseron, 1958)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 212, G1751.
Type locality. Australia, off Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.48640, holotype. AMS C.170820, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965), Japan (Kosuge 1965; Higo *et al.* 1999), Micronesia (Kurozumi & Asakura 1994), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang 2006a).
Remarks. Kosuge (1965) considered *Cautor pygmaeus* Kosuge, 1963 a junior synonym of *Nanaphora projecta* Laseron, 1958.

Metaxia prompta Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Metaxia prompta Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 86, fig. 2D–J.
Type locality. Bermuda, Hamilton Parish, Shelly Bay.
Type material. FLMNH 359136, holotype.
Distribution. Bermuda (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Metaxia propinqua Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Metaxia propinqua Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 85, fig. 1C–H.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Monroe Co, near Dry Tortugas, 76 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 154988, holotype. FLMNH 291348, FLMNH 238623 and FLMNH 47382, paratypes.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), United States, Louisiana (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).
Remarks. Fernandes & Pimenta (2011) considered that there are no differences between *M. propinqua* and *M. rugulosa* G.B. Sowerby, 1850 (M.R. Fernandes pers. obs.).

Metaxia propria Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Metaxia propria Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 85, fig. 2A–C.
Type locality. United States, Florida, Key Largo, 228 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 393603, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Opimilda protolineata Laseron, 1951
Opimilda protolineata Laseron, 1951b: 331, fig. 81.
Metaxia protolineata (Laseron, 1951)—Marshall 1983: 16, fig. 9d–f.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney, Manly Beach.
Type material. AMS C103225, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1951b; Marshall 1983; Bieler 1995).

†Obesula protopaucispirata Landau, La Perna & Marquet, 2006
Obesula protopaucispirata Landau, La Perna & Marquet, 2006: 5, pl. 1, fig. 2.
Type locality. Velerín conglomerates, Velerín, Estepona, province of Málaga, Spain.
Type stratum. Lower Pliocene, Upper Zanclean.
Type material. IRSNB IST 6997, holotype.
Distribution. Spain (Landau *et al.* 2006).
Geological age. Pliocene (Landau *et al.* 2006).

Triphora pseudobesula Nordsieck, 1968
Triphora pseudobesula Nordsieck, 1968b: 155, fig. 44.02.
Type locality. "Mittelm. Lus., Kanaren bis Azoren".
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Portugal, Azores (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck 1982), Spain, Canary Islands (Nordsieck 1968b; Nordsieck 1982).
Remarks. Bouchet (1985) considered this a junior synonym of *Marshallora adversa* (Montagu, 1803).

Eutriphora pseudocana B.A. Marshall, 1983
Eutriphora pseudocana B.A. Marshall, 1983: 55, fig. 23D–G.
Type locality. Australia, south of Cape Carnot, South Australia (35°15'S, 134°32'E), 150–178m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130021, holotype. AMS C.170623, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Stephens & Vafiadis 2015).

Cosmotriphora pseudocanarica Bouchet, 1985
Cosmotriphora pseudocanarica Bouchet, 1985: 40, fig. 1, 29.
Pogonodon pseudocanaricus (Bouchet, 1985)—Bouchet 1995: 212, fig. 10c, 11–14.
Type locality. Algeria, circalittoral d'Oran.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1598, holotype.
Distribution. Alboran Sea (Bouchet 1995), Algeria (Bouchet 1985), Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán 2005), Israel (Mediterranean) (Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Bouchet 1985; Bouchet 1995; Vazzana, 2010; Albano & Sabelli 2012), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Portugal, Azores (de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Spain (Bouchet 1995; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Gofas *et al.* 2011).
Remarks. Due to the homonymy of *Pogonodon* Bouchet, 1985 with *Pogonodon* Cope, 1880 (Carnivora: Nimravidae), the current name is *Ionthoglossa pseudocanarica* (Bouchet, 1985) (Vinola-Lopez & Bouchet 2020).

Inella pseudolongissima Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella pseudolongissima Rolán & F. Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 102, fig. 11A–H.
Type locality. Cuba, off Havana, 823 m deep.
Type material. USNM 87316, holotype.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triphora pseudonovem Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Triphora pseudonovem Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 150, fig. 26E–I.
Type locality. United States, Massachusetts, Barnegat Bay.
Type material. FLMNH 193355, holotype and paratypes in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Massachusetts (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Iniforis pseudothomae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993
Iniforis pseudothomae Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993: 100, fig. 5–8, 22–23.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/6820, holotype. AMNH 226459, MNHN-IM-2000-1513, NHMUK 1992133 and ZMA.MOLL.136647, paratypes.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Fernandes *et al.* 2013), Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; García 2016; Lamy & Pointier

2017; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes *et al.* 2013).
Remarks. Recorded from Brazil by Leal (1991) as *Triphora* spec. 2.

Inella pseudotorticula Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Inella pseudotorticula Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 181, fig. 17H–I.
Type locality. Bermuda, South of Castle Roads, 100 m deep.
Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. Paratype in USNM.
Distribution. Bermuda (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

(†)*Triphoris pulchella* A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris pulchellus A. Adams, 1854: 278.
Triforis pulchellus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis pulchella non C.B. Adams, 1850—Dall 1889b: 138.
Triphora pulchella A. Adams, 1854—Abbott 1954: 159.
Triphora pulchella non C.B. Adams, 1850—de Morretes 1949: 80.
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *pulchella* non C.B. Adams, 1850—Odé 1989: 111.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. NHMUK 196556, syntype.
Distribution. Brazil (de Morretes 1949; Rios 1970; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Absalão 1989; Odé 1989; Rios 1994; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Santos *et al.* 2007; Agudo-Padrón & Bleicker 2009; Rios 2009; Agudo-Padrón 2015), Colombia (Porta & Porta 1960), Costa Rica (Houbrick 1968; Robinson & Montoya 1987), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989), Haiti (Dall 1889b), Jamaica (Rios 1985), Mexico (Vokes & Vokes 1983), United States, Florida (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1954; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985); United States, North Carolina (Rios 1975; Rios 1985), Uruguay (Rios 1985), United States, Texas (Parker & Curray 1956; Odé 1989).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Porta & Porta 1960).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris pulchella*. Regarded as *nomen dubium* by Fernandes & Pimenta (2020).

†*Costatophora pulcherrima* Darragh, 2017
Costatophora pulcherrima Darragh, 2017: 60, fig. 4.35–4.39.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Walpole, 24 km north of Walpole townsite on west side of Thomson Road.
Type stratum. Eocene, Eucla Basin, Pallinup Formation.
Type material. WAM 15.62, holotype. WAM 15.64 and NMV P329294, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Darragh 2017).
Geological age. Eocene (Darragh 2017).

Triphoris punctata Pease, 1871
Triphoris punctatus Pease, 1871: 775.
Triforis punctatus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Hawaii, Annaa Island.
Type material. Not found (Johnson 1994).
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris punctata*.

Turbo punctatus Kanmacher, 1798 [invalid: primary homonym]
Turbo punctatus Kanmacher, 1798: 638, pl. 24, fig. 21.
Type locality. Hawaii, 'Sandwich'.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. *Turbo punctatus* Kanmacher, 1798 is a primary homonym of *Turbo punctatus* Gmelin, 1791 (=*Echinolittorina punctata*). A replacement name has not been introduced.

Triforis punctulata Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis punctulata Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Triforis puncticulatus Dunker [sic]—Paetel 1888: 350.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore this name is considered to be a *nomen nudum*.

Cautor puniceus Kosuge, 1963
Cautor puniceus Kosuge, 1963a: 252, pl. 17, fig. 35, textfig. 12–13.
Notosinister puniceus (Kosuge, 1963)—Chang 1998: 10, fig. 12c.
Monophorus puniceus (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 23.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo no. 13068, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphoris pupaeformis Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris pupaeformis Deshayes, 1863: 105, pl. 22, fig. 3–4.
Triforis pupaeformis Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Mastonia pupaeformis (Deshayes, 1863)—Hervier 1899: 310.
Trifora pupaeformis Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora pupaeformis Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 39, fig. 23–24, 53.
Type locality. Neotype's locality: Reunion. Cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 20 m deep, but see Remarks.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9492, neotype.
Distribution. Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Jay 2007).
Remarks. The neotype designation of Jay (2007) is invalid as the specimen does not fit the original description (P.G. Albano pers. obs.).

Mesophora pura Laseron, 1958
Mesophora pura Laseron, 1958: 597, fig. 72–73.
Coriophora pura (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Hope Islands, Lindeman Island, 5–10 fm deep (9–18 m).
Type material. AMS C.103052, holotype. AMS C.64130, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

(†)*Triforis pura* E.A. Smith, 1903
Triforis pura E.A. Smith, 1903: 594, 614, pl. 35, fig. 20–21.
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *pura* E.A. Smith, 1903—Schepman 1909: 174.
Triphora (*Triphora*) *pura* E.A. Smith, 1903—Swarko & Sufiati 1994: n9.
Type locality. Maldives, Mahlos Atoll.
Type material. NHMUK 1903.9.17.14, syntype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Schepman 1909; Swarko & Sufiati 1994), Maldives (Smith 1903; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

Triforis purpurata Pilsbry, 1895
Triforis purpuratus Pilsbry, 1895: 58.
Triphora purpurata Pilsbry, 1895—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. Japan, Kamakura, eastern Sagami bay, central Honshŭ.
Type material. ANSP 56881, syntype.
Distribution. Japan (Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis purpurata*. Kuroda *et al.* (1971) considered *Triforis purpurata* Pilsbry, 1895 a junior synonyms of *Triphoris conspersa* E.A. Smith, 1875.

Mesophora purpurea Laseron, 1958
Mesophora purpurea Laseron, 1958: 595, fig. 60–61.
Coriophora purpurea (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Masthead Island.
Type material. AMS C.19037, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Cerithium pusillum Pfeiffer, 1840
Cerithium pusillum Pfeiffer, 1840: 257.
Triphora pusilla (Pfeiffer, 1840)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 17.
Type locality. Cuba.
Type material. ZMB 117874a, lectotype. ZMB 117874 and 117874b, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Cuba (Pfeiffer 1840; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016). Considered a *nomen dubium* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007), but considered a valid species by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Notosinister pusillus Kosuge, 1962
Notosinister pusillus Kosuge, 1962b: 84, pl. 9, fig. 10, textfig. 10, 21.
Triphora pusillus (Kosuge, 1962)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1732.
Obesula pusillus (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2000: 317, pl. 156, fig. 82.
Obesula pusilla (Kosuge, 1962)—Okutani 2017: 888, pl. 177, fig. 12.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13040, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f).

Triphoris pustulosa Pease, 1871
Triphoris pustulosus Pease, 1871: 776.
Triforis pustulosus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora pustulosa Pease, 1871—Kay 1979: 148, fig. 52j–l.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50077, lectotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Severns 2011), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris pustulosa*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Cautor pygmaeus Kosuge, 1963
Cautor pygmaeus Kosuge, 1963a: 252, pl. 17, fig. 36, textfig. 14, 17.
Nanaphora pygmaeus (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 317, pl. 157, fig. 91.
Nanaphora pymaeus (Kosuge, 1963) [sic]—Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016: 286, fig. 3O.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13075, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

(†)*Triphoris pyramidalis* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris pyramidalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 46, pl. 11, fig. 36A–B.
Triforis pyramidalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 83.
Triphora pyramidalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Inella pyramidalis (A. Adams & L. A. Reeve, 1850)—Kosuge 1962a: 119, pl. 7, fig. 3.
Cautotriphora pyramidalis (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 46.
Triphora (*Inella*) *pyramidalis* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Ladd 1972: 45, pl. 11, fig. 16, 17.
Inella (*Cautotriphora*) *pyramidalis* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Springsteen & Leobrera 1986: 173, pl. 46, fig. 17.
Euthymella pyramidalis (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Okutani 2000: 313, pl. 155, fig. 66.

Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Ladd 1972; Chang & Wu 2005; Zongguo & Mao 2012), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Philippines (Ladd 1972; Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Poppe 2008), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972), Miocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

Triphoris pyrrha Henderson & Bartsch, 1914
Triphoris pyrrha Henderson & Bartsch, 1914: 419, pl. 14, fig. 1.
Type locality. United States, Virginia, Chicoteague Island.
Type material. USNM 252571, lectotype.
Distribution. United States, Virginia (Henderson & Bartsch 1914; Abbott 1974; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Metaxia quadrata Faber, 2010
Metaxia quadrata Faber, 2010: 30, fig. 1–2.
Type locality. Aruba, south coast.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.410014, holotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Faber 2010).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Cerithium rugulosum* C.B. Adams, 1850 (M.R. Fernandes, pers. com., January 2020).

Triforis quadrilineata Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis quadrilineata Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *quadrimaculata* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *quadrimaculata* Hervier, 1898: 264.
Notosinister quadrimaculatus (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1963a: 242, pl. 15, fig. 19.
Mastonia quadrimaculata (Hervier, 1898)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 12.
Bouchetriphora quadrimaculata (Hervier, 1898)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115, fig. 2j.
Triphora quadrimaculata Hervier, 1898—Hemmes *et al.* 1996d: 4, fig. 47.
Mesophora quadrimaculatra (Hervier, 1898) [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 34, fig. 72.
Mesophora quadrimaculata (Hervier, 1898)—Chang 2006e: 6, species 901.
Triforis quadrimaculata Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Monophorus quadrimaculata (Hervier, 1898)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-502, syntype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1963a; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Mastonia queenslandica Laseron, 1958
Mastonia queenslandica Laseron, 1958: 591, fig. 42–43, 46–47.
Type locality. Australia, Queensland, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103115, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris granosa* Pease, 1871.

†Triphora radiospirata Marquet, 1996
Triphora radiospirata Marquet, 1996: 138, pl. 1, fig. 5.
Type locality. Belgium, Vrasenedok, Kallo, municipality of Beveren, province of Oost–Vlaanderen, x = 140,850, y = 216,700 (near 51°15'36.0"N, 4°14'16.8"E).
Type stratum. Lower Pliocene, Kattendijk Formation, Petaloconchus layer.
Type material. IRScNB IST 6244, holotype. IRScNB IST 6245, IRScNB IST 6252, RGM.395968 and RGM.393969, paratypes. Also paratypes in private collections.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996).

Epiforis radix Laseron, 1958
Epiforis radix Laseron, 1958: 637, fig. 220–222.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103094, holotype. AMS C.64464, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Murex radula Olivi, 1792
Murex radula Olivi, 1792: 152.
Triforis radula (Olivi, 1792)—Tryon 1887: 187.
Type locality. Italy, Gulf and Lagoon of Venice.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Olivi 1792).
Remarks. Bouchet & Guillemot (1978) noted that this species is based on a figure by Gualtieri (1742) depicting a dextral cerithiid which is not possible to identify further. It is thus a *nomen dubium*.

†Triphora rakhiensis Eames, 1952
Triphora rakhiensis Eames, 1952: 46, pl. 1, fig. 25.
Type locality. Pakistan, Sulaiman Range, Rakhi Nala section.
Type stratum. Eocene, Rakhi Nala section, upper chocolate clays (upper part, local zone 13).
Type material. NHMUK G. 68167, holotype. NHMUK Geology Department reg.no. G. 68168, topotype.
Distribution. Pakistan (Eames 1952).
Geological age. Eocene (Eames 1952).

Huetriphora raymondi Caro & Bertrand, 2020
Huetriphora raymondi Caro & Bertrand, 2020: 279, fig. 3.
Type locality. Reunion, Saint-Leu, Crique de la ravine La veuve.
Type material. MC 45049587, holotype.
Distribution. Reunion (Caro & Bertrand, 2020).

Triforis recta E.A. Smith, 1890
Triforis recta E.A. Smith, 1890: 292, pl. 24, fig. 3.
Inella recta (E.A. Smith, 1890)—Bakker & Swinnen 2021: 135, fig. 4.
Type locality. Saint Helena.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Ascension Island (Bakker & Swinnen 2021), Saint Helena (Smith 1890; Bakker & Swinnen 2021).

Triphoris reevei Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris reevei Deshayes, 1863: 101, pl. 21, fig. 25–26.
Triforis reevei Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Iniforis reevii (Deshayes, 1863) [sic]—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Trifora reevei Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Iniforis reevei (Deshayes, 1863)—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 24.
Mastonia reevei (Deshayes, 1863)—Chang & Wu 2005: 33, fig. 70.
Triphora reevei Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 39, fig. 25–27, 54.
Type locality. Reunion.

Neotype locality. Reunion, cape La Houssaye, Saint Paul, 15 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-9493, neotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Chang & Wu 2005; Jay 2007), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).
Remarks. Neotype designated by Jay (2007).

Euthymia regalis Jousseaume, 1884
Euthymia regalis Jousseaume, 1884: 265, pl. 4, fig. 18.
Triforis regalis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 177, pl. 37, fig. 76.
Trifora regalis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Euthymella regalis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Laseron 1958: 588, fig. 30.
Triphora regalis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Poppe 2008: pl. 309, fig. 9.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1133, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997), Kenya (Fowler 2016), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Laseron 1958), Philippines (Poppe 2008).

Triphora regia Thiele, 1925
Triphora regia Thiele, 1925: 130 (96), pl. 10, fig. 23.
Type locality. Tanzania, Zanzibar, Zanzibar canal, 5°27,9'S, 39°18,8'E, 463 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109274a, lectotype. ZMB 109274b, paralectotype.
Distribution. Tanzania, Zanzibar (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

†Triforis regina Boettger, 1901
Triforis regina Boettger, 1901: 123.
Triphora regina Boettger, 1901—Baluk 1975: 169, pl. 20, fig. 1.
Type locality. Romania, Kostej, Valea semini and Parau ungurului.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Poland (Baluk 1975), Romania (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934).
Geological age. Miocene (Boettger 1901; Boettger 1907; Zilch 1934; Baluk 1975).

Triphora regina Hedley, 1903 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphora regina Hedley, 1903: 608, pl. 32, fig. 21.
Cautor regina (Hedley, 1903)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 55.
Notosinister regina (Hedley, 1903)—Laseron 1954: 152, fig. 17, 29.
Nototriphora regina (Hedley, 1903)—Marshall 1983: 66, fig. 27g–i.
Type locality. Australia, Balmoral Beach, Middle Harbour.
Type material. AMS C.13511, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Laseron 1954; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Preoccupied by *Triforis regina* Boettger, 1901. A replacement name has not been introduced.

†Monophorus renauleauensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Monophorus renauleauensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 220, pl. 46, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Renauleau, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. NHMW 2016/0103/1516, holotype. MNHN.F.A57946, NHMW 2016/0103/1517 and NHMW 2016/0103/1518, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Nanaphora renevanwalleghemi Bakker & Swinnen, 2021
Nanaphora renevanwalleghemi Bakker & Swinnen, 2021: 133, fig. 2.
Type locality. Saint Helena, Long Ledge, 11 m deep.
Type material. RBINS I.G. 34360 MT.3899, holotype. MNHN-IM-2016-5340, MNHN-IM-2016-5341, RMNH. MOL.433859 and RMNH.MOL.433860, paratypes.
Distribution. Saint Helena (Bakker & Swinnen 2021).

Liniphora restis Laseron, 1958
Liniphora restis Laseron, 1958: 639, fig. 227–228.
Mastonia restis (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 33, fig. 71.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103049, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005), Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1962a), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Turbo reticulatus Donovan, 1803
Turbo reticulatus Donovan, 1803: 159.
Triforis reticulatus (Donovan, 1803)—Tryon 1887: 190.
Type locality. United Kingdom, in the sands on the coast of Cornwall.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United Kingdom (Donovan 1803).
Remarks. Considered a junior synonym of *Murex adversus* Montagu, 1803 by Bouchet (1985).

Coriophora retusa Laseron, 1958
Coriophora retusa Laseron, 1958: 608, fig. 116–117.
Type locality. Australia, off Endeavour Reef, 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103081, holotype. AMS C.64416, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triphora retusa W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora retusa W.H. Turton, 1932: 117, pl. 25, fig. 855.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. OUMNH type material is lost.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Additional specimens are present in the NHMUK (1933.9.4.37), but there is no evidence for their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019).

†Triphora richei Doncieux, 1908
Triphora richei Doncieux, 1908: 181, pl. 10, fig. 4.
Type locality. France, Fabrezan (Fontas).
Type stratum. Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Doncieux 1908).
Geological age. Eocene (Doncieux 1908).

Triphora rietensis W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora rietensis W.H. Turton, 1932: 116, pl. 25, fig. 848.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Aclophora robusta Laseron, 1958
Aclophora robusta Laseron, 1958: 627, fig. 176.
Type locality. Australia, Curtis Island.
Type material. AMS C.103113, holotype. AMS C.64095, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994), Japan (Okutani 2000), Philippines (Poppe 2008).

Triphoris robusta Pease, 1871
Triphoris robustus Pease, 1871: 775.
Triforis robustus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Mastonia robusta (Pease, 1871)—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. Hawaii, Makaimo Island.
Type material. MCZ 73923, lectotype and paralectotypes in current catalogues under the same number. MCZ 298499, paralectotypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris robusta*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Notosinister robustus Laseron, 1954
Notosinister robusta Laseron, 1954: 147, fig. 7.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sow and Pigs Reef, dredged 6–9 fathoms deep (11–16 m).
Type material. AMS C.103075, lectotype. AMS C.311882, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the original spelling should be *Notosinister robustus*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphora maculosa* Hedley, 1903.

†Triphora (*Inella*) *roddai* Ladd, 1972
Triphora (*Inella*) *roddai* Ladd, 1972: 46, pl. 11, fig. 18.
Type locality. Fiji, Viti Levu, Marls of the Mba Group on Korotambua Cree, south of Mba.
Type stratum. Pliocene, (Tertiary *h*).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Fiji (Ladd 1972).
Geological age. Pliocene (Ladd 1972).

†Inella rolani Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Inella rolani Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 219, pl. 45, fig. 1.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St. Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. MNHN.F.A57727, holotype. MNHN.F.A557728, NHMW 2016/0103/0529, NHMW 2016/0103/0530 and RGM.1348322, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *rosea* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *roseus* Hinds, 1843b: 21.
Triforis rosea Hinds, 1843—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis roseus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 14.
Trifora rosea Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. "Pacific Ocean?"
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.212, syntype.
Distribution. Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), Polynesia (Martens 1880), Red Sea (Martens 1880), Tahiti (Schmeltz 1874; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *rosea*.

Inella rossiteri Jousseaume, 1884
Inella rossiteri Jousseaume, 1884: 249, pl. 4, fig. 9.
Triforis rossiteri (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 39, fig. 39.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1246 and MNHN-IM-2000-1313, syntypes.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *ruber* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *ruber* Hinds, 1843b: 19.
Mastonia ruber (Hinds, 1843)—Jousseaume 1884: 270.
Triforis ruber Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 13.
Mastonia rubra (Hinds, 1843)—Hervier 1899: 310.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *ruber* Hinds, 1843—Sturany 1903: 262.
Triphora rubra Hinds, 1843—Hedley 1907: 481.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *rubra* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 175.
Trifora rubra Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, in 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1844.5.6.22–144.5.6.26 and NHMUK 1879.2.26.192/1–5, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1907; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1962b; Wilson 1994; Nützel 1997; Higo *et al.* 1999), Australia, Christmas Island (Tomlin 1935), Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994; Chang & Wu 2005), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Djibouti (Lamy 1905), Fiji (Kosuge 1962b), Guam (Smith 2003), Indonesia (Schepman 1909; Burghardt *et al.* 2006), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee *et al.* 2018), Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Thiele 1925; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Hedley 1899; Hervier 1899; Laseron 1958), New Guinea (Hedley 1899), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Faustino 1928; Kosuge 1981; Springsteen & Leobrera 1986; Chang & Wu 2005; Poppe 2008), Red Sea (Sturany 1903; Lamy 1905; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Samoa (Schmeltz 1874; Paetel 1888), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Kosuge 1962b; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Kuroda 1941; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Sawatna *et al.* 2012; Bu-on & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899), Vietnam (Kostina *et al.* 2016)

Triphora rufanensis W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora rufanensis W.H. Turton, 1932: 118, pl. 25, fig. 862.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. OUMNH type material is lost.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Additional specimens are present in the NHMUK (1933.9.4.22–1933.9.4.23), but there is no evidence for their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Mesophora rufosutura Laseron, 1958
Mesophora rufosutura Laseron, 1958: 600, fig. 84–85.
Triphora rufosutura (Laseron, 1958)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 211, G1738.
Coriophora rufosutura (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103061, holotype. AMS C.64145, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990).

Notosinister rufotinctus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister rufotinctus Kosuge, 1963a: 249, pl. 16, fig. 26, textfig. 6–7.
Triphora rufotincta (Kosuge, 1963)—Kay 1979: 149, fig. 52g–i.
Mesophora rufotincta (Kosuge, 1963)—Chang & Wu 2005: 38, fig. 80.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13065, holotype. NHMUK 1966146, paratype.

Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e; Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister rufotinctus*.

Nanaphora rufozonata Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora rufozonata Laseron, 1958: 615, fig. 139–140.
Type locality. Australia, Barrier Reef off Cairns.
Type material. AMS C.46015, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

(†)*Triforis rufula* R.B. Watson, 1886
Triforis rufula R.B. Watson, 1886: 566, pl. 42, fig. 2.
Mastonia rufula (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Hervier 1899: 310.
Triphora rufula R.B. Watson, 1886—Hedley 1907: 481.
Notosinister rufula (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Laseron 1958: 632, fig. 196–197.
Notosinister rufulus (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Kosuge 1963a: 241, pl. 14, fig. 8.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *rufula* R.B. Watson, 1886—Selli 1974: 333, pl. 19, fig. 15a, 15b.
Monophorus rufulus (R.B. Watson, 1886)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 19.
Type locality. Australia, North-East Australia, Cape York, Off Wednesday Island, 10°30'S, 142°18'E, 8 fathoms deep (15 m), coral mud.
Type material. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1768, lectotype. NHMUK 1887.2.9.1769–1887.2.9.1771, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Watson 1886; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1907; Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1963a; Selli 1974; Albano *et al.* 2019), Eritrea (Selli 1974), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999).
Geological age. Quaternary (Selli 1974).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019).

Metaxia rugulosa var. *exilissima* Monterosato, 1884
Metaxia rugulosa var. *exilissima* Monterosato, 1884: 125.
Type locality. Not stated [Mediterranean].
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Bouchet (1985) considered this species a junior synonym of *Metaxia metaxa* (Delle Chiaje, 1828).

Cerithium rugulosum C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium rugulosum C.B. Adams, 1850: 121.
Metaxia rugulosa G.B. Sowerby, 1850 [sic]—Monterosato, 1884: 125.
Cerithiopsis rugulosum (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Olsson & McGinty 1958: 13.
Cerithiopsis regulosum (C.B. Adams, 1850) [sic]—Houbrick 1968: 14.
Cerithiopsis (*Metaxia*) *rugulosa* (G.B. Sowerby, 1850) [sic]—Richter & Thorson 1975: 133, pl. 6, fig. 37–38.
Metaxia rugulosa (C.B. Adams, 1850)—Marshall 1977: 113.
Metaxia rugulata (C.B. Adams, 1850) [sic]—Espinosa *et al.* 2012: 76.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186153, lectotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Redfern 2013), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Bermuda (Odé 1989; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Jensen & Pearce 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Daccarett & Bossio 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Costa Rica (Houbrick 1968; Robinson & Montoya 1987; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1992; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989;

Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Ortigosa *et al.* 2018), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Clench & Turner 1950; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Vokes & Vokes 1983; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Panama (Olsson & McGinty 1958; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Reed & Mikkelsen 1987; Camp *et al.* 1998; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lee 2009; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Garcia & Lee 2011; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, North Carolina (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), United States, Texas (Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Fernandes & Pimenta 2011; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). The record Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2015) from Colombia and Lamy & Pointier (2018) from Guadeloupe are misidentifications of *Cerithiopsis metaxae* var. *taeniolata* Dall, 1889 (M.R. Fernandes pers. com. January 2020). Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) considered *Cerithiopsis bermudensis* Verrill & Bush, 1900 a possible synonym of *Cerithium rugulosum* C.B. Adams, 1850. *Cerithium vicinum* is considered a junior synonym of *Cerithium rugulosum* C.B. Adams, 1850 by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) and Faber (2010). Various authors reported the name *Metaxia rugulosa* G.B. Sowerby, 1850. However, Sowerby never introduced this name, but only mistakenly recorded the Caribbean *Cerithium rugulosum* from C.B. Adams from European waters (B.A. Marshall, 1977).

Triforis (*Inella*) *rushii* Dall, 1889
Triforis (*Inella*) *rushii* Dall, 1889a: 246.
Triphora rushii Dall, 1889—Abbott 1974: 112.

Type locality. Bahamas, west of North Bimini Island, 366 m deep.

Type material. USNM 61227, holotype. According to Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) the holotype is missing.

Distribution. Bahamas (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), United States, Florida (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974).

Triforis (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898: 255.
Trifora rutilans Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Notosinister rutilans (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1963a: 241, pl. 15, fig. 10.
Subulophora rutilans (Hervier, 1898)—Marshall 1983: 24, fig. 6b, 12h–j.
Monophorus rutilans (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 16.
Triforis rutilans Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Subulophora rutitans (Hervier, 1898) [sic]—Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020: 3.

Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.

Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1106, syntype.

Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Stephens 2017; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), Australia, Christmas Island (Marshall 1983; Kosuge 1990), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), Comoren (Marshall 1983), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Marshall 1983), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1963a; Marshall 1983; Héros *et al.* 2007), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Papua New Guinea (Marshall 1983), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Poppe 2008), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012), Thailand (Gemert 2003; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Remarks. Okutani (2000: 2017) listed both *Subulophora rutilans* and *Monophorus rutilans* as described by Hervier, but Hervier described only one species as '*rutlians*'. *Monophorus rutilans* in Okutani (2000) is therefore an incorrect use for the name *Subulophora rutilans*, specimens figured under the name *Monophorus rutilans* in Okutani (2000) are misidentifications of another species. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister stramentius* Laseron 1954 and *Subulophora exporrecta* Laseron 1958 junior synonyms of *Triforis* (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898.

Triforis (*Inella*) *rutilans* var. *violacea* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Inella*) *rutilans* var. *violacea* Hervier, 1898: 256.
Trifora rutilans var. *violascens* Hervier, 1898 [sic]—Viader 1937: 43.

Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.

Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).
Remarks. This variation was introduced for a violet colour form of *Triforis* (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898.

Sychar ryosukei Kosuge, 1963
Sychar ryosukei Kosuge, 1963b: 259, pl. 18, fig. 2, textfig. 6–7.
Inella ryosukei (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 303, pl. 150, fig. 8.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13078, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1963b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Poppe 2008).

Triphoris sabita Bartsch, 1915
Triphoris sabita Bartsch, 1915: 106, pl. 11, fig. 7.
Triphora sabita Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 117.
Trifora sabita Bartsch, 1915—Barnard 1963a: 117.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 249680, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a).

Hypotriphora sagamiensis Kuroda & Habe, 1971
Hypotriphora sagamiensis Kuroda & Habe, 1971—Kuroda *et al.* 1971: 266, pl. 61, fig .8.
Inella sagamiensis (Kuroda & Habe, 1971)—Okutani 2000: 303, pl. 150, fig. 5.
Type locality. Japan, Sagami Bay, 1.5 km West of Kamekisho, 65 m deep.
Distribution. Japan (Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013).

Aclophora sagei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995
Aclophora sagei Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995: 15, fig. 33–35.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/17223, holotype. AMNH 226500 and ZMA.MOLL.136644, paratypes. Other paratypes in IES and in private collections.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Redfern 2013), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1995; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; García 2016; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Bakker 2021), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Triforis (*Sychar*) *samanae* Dall, 1889
Triforis (*Sychar*) *samanae* Dall, 1889a: 248.
Triforis samanae Dall, 1889—Dall & Simpson 1901: 423, pl. 54, fig. 18.
Triphora samanae Dall, 1889—Warmke & Abbott 1962: 77.
Type locality. Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Samana Bay, about 29 m deep.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988), Dominican Republic (Dall 1889a; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Odé 1989), Gulf of Mexico (Odé 1989), Puerto Rico (Warmke & Abbott 1962).
Remarks. The record of *Inella samanae* by Odé (1989) is a misidentification. Faber & Moolenbeek (1991) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris albida* A. Adams, 1854.

Viriola samoana Cernohorsky, 1977
Viriola samoana Cernohorsky, 1977: 130, fig. 21–26.
Type locality. Samoa, Apolima Strait, West of Upolu Island, Western Samoa, dredged subtidally.
Type material. AIM TM-1353.
Distribution. Costa Rica, Cocos Islands (Skoglund 1992), French Polynesia (Cernohorsky 1980), Hawaii (Skoglund 1992), Samoa (Cernohorsky 1977; Skoglund 1992).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphora abbotti* F. Baker & Spicer, 1935.

†Triphora sancticlementensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018
Triphora sancticlementensis Landau, Ceulemans & Van Dingenen, 2018: 228, pl. 53, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. France, Le Grand Chauvereau, St.–Clément–de–la–Place, Maine–et–Loire.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Tortonian.
Type material. MNHN.F.A66694, holotype. NHMW 2016/0103/1523, NHMW 2016/0103/1524, NHMW 2016/0103/1525, RGM.1348715 and RGM.1348716, paratypes.
Distribution. France (Landau *et al.* 2018).
Geological age. Miocene (Landau *et al.* 2018).

Strobiligera santista M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Strobiligera santista M.R. FernandeS & Pimenta, 2019b: 40, fig. 24.
Type locality. Brazil, off São Paulo state, 24°20'51"S, 44°09'55"W, 258 m deep.
Type material. MZSP 32618, holotype. MNRJ 29382, MNRJ 29374 and MNRJ 32917, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Opimaphora sarcira Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora sarcira Laseron, 1958: 620, fig. 157–158.
Mesophora sarcira (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 38, fig. 82.
Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.
Type material. AMS C.65855, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Middelfart *et al.* 2020), China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Okutani 2000; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Notosinister sarcira Laseron, 1954
Notosinister sarcira Laseron, 1954: 146, fig. 5.
Nototriphora sarcira (Laseron, 1954)—Marshall 1983: 67, fig. 28a.
Type locality. Australia, off Long Reef, 14 fathoms deep (26 m).
Type material. AMS C.65855, holotype. AMS C.170721, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983).

Mesophora sardonyx Laseron, 1958
Mesophora sardonyx Laseron, 1958: 598, fig. 74–75.
Triphora sardonyx (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1965: 212.
Type locality. Australia, Queensland, Bowen.
Type material. AMS C.103056, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1965), Japan (Kosuge 1965).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Mastonia iniqua* Jousseaume, 1898.

Triforis (*Inella*) *sarissa* Dall, 1889
Triforis (*Inella*) *sarissa* Dall, 1889a: 247.
Triphora sarissa Dall, 1889—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 17.
Inella sarissa (Dall, 1889)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 118.
Type locality. Near Barbados, 13°11.54'N, 59°38.45'W (13.19233, –59.64083), 134 m, coral.
Type material. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) included the remark that the lot USNM 87314 marked as 'Holotype' was found empty.
Distribution. Barbados (Dall 1889a; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Murex savignyus Delle Chiaje, 1828
Murex savignyus Delle Chiaje, 1828: 222.
Triforis savignyanus (Delle Chiaje, 1828)—Tryon 1887: 187.
Type locality. Italy, Regno di Napoli.

Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Tryon (1887) considered this species a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758. Bouchet (1985) considered it a *nomen dubium* because Delle Chiaje based it on a specimen illustrated by Savigny (1817: plate 4, fig. 4) which is in poor condition and most probably coming from the Red Sea.

Trifora scala Barnard, 1963
Trifora scala Barnard, 1963a: 115, fig. 19D.
Type locality. South Africa, off Umkomaas river (Natal), 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a).

†Obesula scaldensis Marquet, 1996
Obesula scaldensis Marquet, 1996: 140, pl. 2, fig. 6–7.
Type locality. Belgium, Antwerp, Kanaaldok B1.
Type stratum. Lower part of Middle Pliocene, Lillio Formation, Luchtbal Sand Member, between 21 and 21,80 m.
Type material. RGM.395965, holotype. IRScNB IST 6251, paratypes. Also paratypes in KBIN and in private collections.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996).

Triphora sceptrum Thiele, 1925
Triphora sceptrum Thiele, 1925: 130 (96), pl. 10, fig. 24, 24A.
Type locality. Tanzania, near Dar es Salaam, 6°34,8'S, 39°35,5'E, 404 m deep.
Type material. ZMB/Moll no. 109275, lectotype. ZMB/Moll no. 109275b–c, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Tanzania (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Triforis schmeltziana Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis schmeltziana Dunker—Schmeltz 1874: 113.
Triforis schmeltzianus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 350.
Remarks. This species was listed as a new species in 1874 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1874). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triphora (*Euthymia*) *schmidti* Schepman, 1909
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *schmidti* Schepman, 1909: 173, pl. 11, fig. 9.
Triphora schmidti Schepman, 1909—Bakker 2021: 149, fig. 4.
Type locality. Indonesia, anchorage off Pulu Sarassa, Postillon–Islands, up to 36 m deep.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.136653, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Schepman 1909; Bijl *et al.* 2010; Bakker 2021).

Triphoris scitula A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris scitulus A. Adams, 1854: 278.
Triforis scitulus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora scitula A. Adams, 1854—Hedley 1904: 883.
Notosinister scitula (A. Adams, 1854)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 54.
Hedleytriphora scitula (A. Adams, 1854)—Marshall 1983: 38, fig. 17d–f.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, Port Lincoln.
Type material. NHMUK 196561, lectotype. NHMUK 196562/1–2, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Adams 1854; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hedley 1904; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris scitula*. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered *Triphoris pfeifferi* Crosse & P. Fischer, 1865 a junior synonym of *Triphoris scitula* A. Adams, 1854.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *sculpta* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *sculptus* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Triphoris sculpta Hinds, 1843—Deshayes 1863: 98.
Triforis sculpta Hinds, 1843—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis sculptus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 82.
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *sculpta* Hinds, 1843—Schepman 1909: 172.
Triphora sculpta Hinds, 1843—Melvill 1909: 90.
Trifora sculpta Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, in 18 fathoms deep (33 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1844.6.7.17–1844.6.7.19, NHMUK 1855.11.15.20 and NHMUK 1879.2.26.201, syntypes.
Distribution. Andaman Islands (Smith 1903), Indonesia (Schepman 1909), Maldives (Smith 1903), Mauritius (Melvill 1909; Viader 1937), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, thus the name should be *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *sculpta*.

†Triforis (*Metalepsis*) *sculptata* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901
Triforis (*Metalepsis*) *sculptatus* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901: 63, pl. 19, fig. 20.
Type locality. France, Hauteville.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, thus the name should be *Triforis* (*Metalepsis*) *sculptata*.

Triphora scylla M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015
Triphora scylla M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2015b: 509, fig. 8.
Type locality. Brazil, exit of Guarapari canal, Guarapari, Espírito Santo state.
Type material. MZUSP 119013, holotype. IBUFRJ 7568, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

†Triphora sematensis Oyama, 1954 [unavailable]
Triphora sematensis Oyama, 1954—Taki & Oyama 1954: 11, pl. 23, fig. 16.
Type locality. Japan, Kwanto Region.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Habe & Kosuge (1966) and Kuroda *et al.* (1971) considered *Triphora sematensis* Oyama, 1954 a junior synonym of *Triphoris conspersa* E.A. Smith, 1875. However, the name *Triphora sematensis* is not available because it was introduced without a description of the species and of the characters to differentiate it from other taxa, but only with a figure (ICZN Art. 13 (ICZN, 1999)).

Triforis (*Viriola*) *senafirensis* Sturany, 1903
Triforis (*Viriola*) *senafirensis* Sturany, 1903: 262, pl. 5, fig. 7A–B.
Type locality. Saudi Arabia, Senafir Island.
Type material. NHMW 37912, holotype.
Distribution. Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Saudi Arabia (Sturany 1903; Albano *et al.*, 2017).

Obesula senilis Jousseaume, 1898
Obesula senilis Jousseaume, 1898: 75.
Original localities. Périm, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-501 and MNHN-IM-2000-1588, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

†Bithium sensuyi Vidal, 1921
Bithium sensuyi Vidal, 1921: 102, pl. 6, fig. 4.
Bittium sensuyi Vidal, 1921—Bataller 1949: 112.
Trempinella sensuyi (Vidal, 1921)—Kiel 2001: 70, pl. 17, fig. 2–3.
Type locality. Spain, Lerida, Sensui.
Type stratum. Upper Cretaceous, Maastrichtian.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Spain (Vidal 1921; Kiel 2001).
Geological age. Upper Cretaceous (Vidal 1921; Bataller 1949; Kiel 2001).

Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *sentoma* Dall, 1927
Triphora (*Strobiligera*) *sentoma* Dall, 1927: 96.
Type locality. United States, Georgia. In Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008) as: United States, Florida, off Fernandina, 805 m deep.
Type material. USNM 108072, lectotype and paralectotype in current catalogues under the same number.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2014), United States, Georgia (Dall 1927; Abbott 1974).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *separabilis* Ravn, 1933
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *separabilis* Ravn, 1933: 55, pl. 5, fig. 17A–B.
Epetrium separabilis (Ravn, 1933)—Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014: 73, fig. 96.
Type locality. Denmark, Calcaire de Faxe.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. MGUH 3179, holotype.
Distribution. Denmark (Ravn 1933; Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).
Geological age. Paleocene (Lauridsen & Schnetler 2014).

(*†*)*Triforis serana* P.J. Fischer, 1921
Triforis seranus P.J. Fischer, 1921: 244.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *seranus* P.J. Fischer, 1921—Fischer 1927: 54, pl. 1, fig. 22.
Tetraphora (*Costatophora*) *serana* (P.J. Fischer, 1927)—Marshall 1994: 40, fig. 1–6.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *seranus* P.F. Fischer, 1921—Swarko & Sufiati 1994: n8.
Type locality. Indonesia, Seran, Moluccas.
Type stratum. Pliocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Indonesia (Fischer 1921; Fischer 1927; van der Vlerk 1931; Marshall 1994; Swarko & Sufiati 1994), Philippines (Poppe 2008).
Geological age. Pliocene (Fischer 1921; van der Vlerk 1931; Marshall 1990; Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, thus the name should be *Triforis serana*. Fischer introduced the name for the first time in his 1921 paper on the Pliocene fauna of Seran in the Moluccas. A footnote points to the differences from *Triphoris granulata* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850. Despite minimal, this comparative statement is here considered a valid introduction of the name. In 1927, Fischer described the species more thoroughly in his revision on the Pliocene and Quaternary of Timor and illustrated it, but despite its mention of *Triforis seranus* "spec. nov.", the 1921 should be considered as the year of publication for this species.

Trochus seriatus Muhlfeld, 1824
Trochus seriatus Muhlfeld, 1824: 210, pl. 7, fig. 7A–B.
Triforis seriatus (Muhlfeld, 1824)—Tryon 1887: 187.
Type locality. Italy, Rimini.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Italy (Muhlfeld 1824).
Remarks. Tryon (1887) and Bouchet (1985) considered this a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeues, 1758.

Cautotriphora serrata Kosuge, 1974
Cautotriphora serrata Kosuge, 1974: 3, pl. 1, fig. 5.
Type locality. Philippines, off Matocot Pt., West Luzon, 170 fathoms deep (311 m).
Type material. USNM 278517, holotype.
Distribution. Philippines (Kosuge 1974).

Mastonia servaini Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia servaini Jousseaume, 1884: 253, pl. 4, fig. 11.
Triforis servaini (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 38, fig. 34.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *servaini* (Jousseaume, 1884)—Lamy 1905: 262.
Original localities. Aden, Yemen, Red Sea.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1581, syntype.
Distribution. Djibouti (Lamy 1905), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Lamy 1905; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1884).

Trifora shepstonensis E.A. Smith, 1906
Trifora shepstonensis E.A. Smith, 1906: 43, pl. 7, fig. 12, 12A.
Triphoris shepstonensis E.A. Smith, 1906—Bartsch 1915: 102.
Triphora shepstonensis E.A. Smith, 1906—Turton 1932: 116.
Notosinister shepstonensis (E.A. Smith, 1906)—Chang 2006e: 12, fig. e.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Shepstone.
Type material. NHMUK 1906.6.23.11, lectotype. NHMUK 1906.6.23.12, paralectotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Smith 1906; Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932; Barnard 1963a; Kensley 1973; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Chang 2006e).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano *et al.* (2019). The report of *Notosinister shepstonensis* in Taiwan by Chang (2006e) is doubtful because this is a South African species.

Mesophora shihi Chang & Wu 2005
Mesophora shihi Chang & Wu, 2005: 35, fig. 74.
Coriophora shihi (Chang & Wu, 2006)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Taiwan, beach of Lutao.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Triphora similior Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978
Triphora similior Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978: 353, fig. 4, 8, 14, 21, 26.
Similiphora similior (Bouchet & Guillemot, 1978)—Bouchet 1985: 49, fig. 13, 33, 35.
Type locality. France, Locmiquel, Golfe du Morbihan.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1586, holotype.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), France (Bouchet & Guillemot 1978; Bouchet 1985), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Ireland (Seaward 1982), Israel (Mediterranean) (Albano *et al.* 2020), Italy (Vazzana 2010), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Portugal, Azores (de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Spain (Templado 1986; Giribet & Peñas 1997; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Tarruella Ruestes & Soriano 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Tunesia (Bouchet 1985), United Kingdom (Fretter & Graham 1982; Graham 1988).

†Triforis similis O. Meyer, 1886 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triforis similis O. Meyer, 1886: 71, pl. 1, fig. 8, 8A.
Type locality. United States, Alabama, Claiborne.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Alabama (Meyer 1886).
Geological age. Eocene (Meyer 1886).
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triphoris similis* Pease, 1871. A replacement name has not been introduced.

Triphoris similis Pease, 1871
Triphoris similis Pease, 1871: 774.
Triforis similis Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *similis* Pease, 1871—Lamy 1905: 263.
Cautor similis (Pease, 1871)—Kay 1979: 137, fig. 49c–e.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50079, lectotype.
Distribution. Borneo (Kay 1979), Djibouti (Lamy 1905), Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011), Philippines (Kay 1979).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

†Notosinister (*Cautotriphora*) *simulans* Laws, 1940
Notosinister (*Cautotriphora*) *simulans* Laws, 1940b: 51, fig. 24.
Cautotriphora simulans (Laws, 1940)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, Nukumaru.
Type stratum. Pliocene, Waitotaran Stage.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Zealand (Laws 1940b; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Pliocene (Maxwell 2009).

Isotriphora simulata B.A. Marshall, 1983
Isotriphora simulata B.A. Marshall, 1983: 59, fig. 24H–K.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, off Cape Borda.
Type material. SAM D.16243, holotype. AMS C.170622, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).

†Triforis singularis Deshayes, 1866
Triforis singularis Deshayes, 1866: 244, pl. 82, fig. 1–5.
Triforis (*Ogivia*) *singularis* Deshayes, 1866—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Triphora singularis Deshayes, 1866—Gougerot & Le Renard 1981: 57, fig. 38–39.
Type locality. France, Grignon, Chaussy, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Middle Eocene, Lutetian.
Type material. Type material in UCBL (pers. com. J.-M. Pacaud with PGA, 11 April 2020).
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann 1897).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann 1897).

†Triphora singularis subsp. *gouetensis* Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981
Triphora singularis subsp. *gouetensis* Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981: 57, fig. 40–41.
Type locality. France, Paris Basin.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).
Geological age. Eocene (Gougerot & Le Renard 1981).

†Cerithium sinistrorsum Deshayes, 1824
Cerithium sinistrorsum Deshayes, 1824: 396, pl. 56, fig. 25–28.
Triforis sinistrorsus Deshayes, 1824—Deshayes 1866: 237.
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *sinistrorsa* Deshayes, 1824—Harris & Burrows 1891: 89.
Type locality. France, Grignon and Valmondois.
Type stratum. Unknown.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Deshayes 1866; Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann 1897).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1889; Harris & Burrows 1891; Cossmann 1897).

†Epetrium skeldervigense Hansen, 2019
Epetrium skeldervigense Hansen, 2019: 111, fig. 27P–R.
Type locality. Denmark, Skeldervig, Stevns Klint.
Type stratum. Paleocene, Lower Danian, Cerithium Limestone Member of the Rødvig Formation at Skeldervig, Stevns Klint.
Type material. MGUH 33194, holotype. MGUH 33195 and MGUH 33196, paratypes.
Distribution. Denmark (Hansen 2019).
Geological age. Paleocene (Hansen 2019).

Inella slapcinskyi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008
Inella slapcinskyi Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008: 130, fig. 21A–D.
Type locality. Cayman Islands, Little Cayman, Jackson's Bight, 35 m deep.
Type material. FLMNH 350382, holotype.
Distribution. Cayman Islands (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Triphora slevini F. Baker, 1926
Triphora slevini F. Baker, 1926: 231, pl. 24, fig. 5.
Type locality. Mexico, Northeast Anchorage, Monserrate Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2143, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Triphora smithi G.B. Sowerby III, 1904
Triphora smithi G.B. Sowerby III, 1904: 174, figured.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. NHMUK 1904.12.23.146, holotype.
Distribution. Unknown.

Triphoris smithi Bartsch, 1915 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphoris smithi Bartsch, 1915: 100, pl. 10, fig. 7–8.
Triphora smithi Bartsch, 1915—Turton 1932: 119.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. USNM 227719, syntypes.
Distribution. South Africa (Bartsch 1915; Turton 1932).
Remarks. This name is preoccupied by *Triphora smithi* G.B. Sowerby III, 1904. A replacement name has not been introduced.

Metaxia solitaria B.A. Marshall, 1979
Metaxia solitaria B.A. Marshall, 1979: 400, fig. 1G–I.
Type locality. New Zealand, off Three Kings Island, 805 m deep.
Type material. NMNZ M.020809, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Marshall 1979).

Triphora somersi Bartsch [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triphora somersi Bartsch Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008 Peile 1926: 78.
Triphora somersi Peile, 1926 Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 17.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Bermuda (Peile 1926; Jensen & Pearce 2009), Cuba (Pilsbry & Aguayo 1933).
Remarks. *Triphora somersi* Pilsbry & Aguayo, 1933 was reported as a *nomen nudum* by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007); Pilsbry & Aguayo (1933: 119) never described this species. Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) also listed *Triphora somersi* Peile 1926, but Peile (1926) never described this species either. Peile referred to *Triphora somersi* "Bar.", where "Bar." stands for Bartsch. Yet again we have not found any publication of Bartsch where he described *Triphora somersi*.

†Triphora (*Eocautor*) *soriensis* Eames, 1952
Triphora (*Eocautor*) *soriensis* Eames, 1952: 47, pl. 2, fig. 65.
Type locality. Pakistan, Zinda Pir section.
Type stratum. Eocene, Zinda Pir section, upper chocolate clays (upper part, local zone 13).
Type material. NHMUK Geology Department reg.no. G.68169, holotype.
Distribution. Pakistan (Eames 1952).
Geological age. Eocene (Eames 1952).

Viriola sowerbyi W.H. Turton, 1932
Viriola sowerbyi W.H. Turton, 1932: 119, pl. 26, fig. 872.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Triphoris speciosa A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris speciosus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 45, pl. 11, fig. 28A–B.
Triforis speciosus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 24.
Trifora speciosa A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora speciosa A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Triphora (*Iniforis*) *speciosa* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kosuge 1961a: 311, pl. 19, fig. 1.
Iniforis speciosa (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 109, pl. 41, fig. 50.
Mastoniaeforis speciosa (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Okutani 2000: 311, pl. 154, fig. 54.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. Not found in the NHMUK (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Kosuge 1961a; Chang & Wu 2005; Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a), Vietnam (Tu *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris speciosa*.

Triphora spica Verco, 1909
Triphora spica Verco, 1909: 281, pl. 23, fig. 1.
Teretriphora spica (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56.
Type locality. Australia, off Beachport, 40 fathoms deep (73 m).
Type material. SAM D.13453, lectotype. NHMUK 1910.3.29.54–1910.3.29.55, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. The holotype report by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Inella spicula Kosuge, 1962
Inella spicula Kosuge, 1962a: 121, pl. 8, fig. 14, textfig. 5.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12251, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Okutani 2017), Philippines (Poppe 2008).

Triphora spina Verco, 1909
Triphora spina Verco, 1909: 280, pl. 22, fig. 2–4.
Notosinister spina (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 54.
Inella spina (Verco, 1909)—Marshall 1983: 20, fig. 10i–k.
Type locality. Australia, 110 fathoms deep (201 m), off Beachport.
Type material. SAM D.13449, lectotype. NHMUK 1910.3.29.39, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Remarks. The holotype report by Marshall (1983) should be considered a lectotype (Albano *et al.* 2019). Marshall (1983) noted: "Verco based his description of the basal features of *Hypotriphora subula* (Verco, 1909) on a specimen of *Inella spina*". In AMS, there are specimens marked as""paratypes" (C.31099). However, these specimens were not clearlydesignated by Marshall (1983) nor we have evidence of their status from thecollection since we did not inspect it personally. Therefore, we do not listthem here in the type material.

Mastonia squalida Kosuge, 1962
Mastonia squalida Kosuge, 1962a: 126, pl. 8, fig. 19, textfig. 12–13.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12253, holotype. NHMUK 1966145, paratype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

(†)*Mastonia squamosa* Kosuge, 1962
Mastonia squamosa Kosuge, 1962a: 125, pl. 8, fig. 15, textfig. 10–11.
Triphora (*Mastonia*) *squamosa* (Kosuge, 1962)—Ladd 1972: 48, pl. 12, fig. 16.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type loction. NSMT-Mo 12252, holotype.
Distribution. Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Ladd 1972; Higo *et al.* 1999; Higo *et al.* 2001), Marshall Islands (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987), Samoa (Ladd 1972).
Geological age. Holocene (Ladd 1972; Kay & Johnson 1987).

†*Triforis* (*Epetrium*) *staadti* Cossmann, 1906
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *staadti* Cossmann, 1906a: 246, pl. 5.
Type locality. France, Chenay.
Type stratum. Paleocene, Thanetian.
Type material. MNHN.F.J03651, holotype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1906a).
Geological age. Paleocene (Cossmann 1906a).

Triphoris stearnsi Bartsch, 1907
Triphoris stearnsi Bartsch, 1907b: 254, pl. 16, fig. 3.
Triphora stearnsi Bartsch, 1907—Jordan 1926: 246.
Type locality. Mexico, Gulf of California.
Type material. USNM 32259, holotype.
Distribution. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Bartsch 1907b; Jordan 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974), United States, California (Skoglund 1992).

Triphora stephensi F. Baker & Spicer, 1935
Triphora stephensi F. Baker & Spicer, 1935: 42, pl. 5, fig. 8–9.
Type locality. Mexico, Gulf of California.
Type material. TheNAT 23767, holotype.
Distribution. Mexico (Baker & Spicer 1935; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974).

Notosinister stipara Laseron, 1958
Notosinister stipara Laseron, 1958: 632, fig. 198–199.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103069, holotype. AMS C.64093, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Notosinister stramentius Laseron, 1954
Notosinister stramentia Laseron, 1954: 154, fig. 22.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Hawkes Bay, Port Stephens.

Type material. AMS C.65853, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister stramentius*. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Inella*) *rutilans* Hervier, 1898.

Notosinister strictus Laseron, 1958
Notosinister stricta Laseron, 1958: 633, fig. 202–203.
Type locality. Australia, Mornington Island.
Type material. AMS C.14606, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister strictus*.

Subulophora strigosa Laseron, 1958
Subulophora strigosa Laseron, 1958: 611, fig. 127–129.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island, 5–8 fathoms deep (9–15 m).
Type material. AMS C.103066, holotype. AMS C.64430, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Subulophora stringera Laseron, 1958 [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Subulophora stringera Laseron, 1958: 642.
Type locality. Unknown.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Remarks. Marshall (1983: 24) highlighted that this is a *nomen nudum* because it lacks a formal description. Laseron (1958) simply cited this species on page 642 in the remarks of *Subulophora indianica* Laseron, 1958.

Notosinister subaura Laseron, 1958
Notosinister subaura Laseron, 1958: 633, fig. 204–205.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.29997, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

†Triphora subcalcarea Oostingh, 1941
Triphora subcalcarea Oostingh, 1941: 22, 25, pl. 1, fig. 12.
Type locality. A. Kungkilan Besar, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Indonesia (Swarko & Sufiati 1994).
Geological age. Tertiary (Swarko & Sufiati 1994).

Cerithium subcylindricum Brusina, 1865
Cerithium subcylindricum Brusina, 1865: 17.
Type locality. Croatia, Ulbo Island [now Olib] and Punt' Amica [now spelled Puntamika, in city of Zadar].
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Croatia (Brusina 1865).
Remarks. Bouchet (1985) considered this name a junior synonym of *Metaxia metaxa* (Delle Chiaje, 1828).

Inella subfenestra Kosuge, 1962
Inella subfenestra Kosuge, 1962a: 123, pl. 8, fig. 12, textfig. 1–2.
Cautotriphora subfenestra (Kosuge, 1962)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 32.
Subulophora subfenestrata (Kosuge, 1962) [sic]—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 13.
Inella subfenestrata Kousge, 1962 [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 206, G1678.
Inella subfenistra Kosuge, 1962 [sic]—Chang & Wu 2005: 23, fig. 42.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 12125, holotype. NHMUK 1966148, paratype.

Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011), Japan (Kosuge 1962a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Cerithium submoniliferum d'Orbigny, 1847
Cerithium submoniliferum d'Orbigny, 1847—Orbigny 1852: 83.
Type locality. United States, Petersburg, Virginia.
Type stratum. Tertiary.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Virginia (Orbigny 1852).
Geological age. Tertiary (Orbigny 1852).
Remarks. Orbigny (1852) considered *Cerithium moniliferum* Lea, 1843 a synonym of *Cerithium submoniliferum* d'Orbigny, 1847, however he did not state a reason for this suggested synonym. Dall (1892) considered this species a junior synonym of *Cerithium melanura* C.B. Adams, 1850. A publication of 1847 in which Orbigny introduced the name *Cerithium submoniliferum* for the first time has not been found. The taxonomic status of this name deserves further research.

Triphora subula Verco, 1909
Triphora subula Verco, 1909: 279, pl. 23, fig. 5–6.
Hypotriphora subula (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 56, pl. 1, fig. 11–12.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent.
Type material. SAM D.13454, holotype. AMS C.31097, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) noted: "the paratype on which Verco (1909) based his description of the basal features of *Hypotriphora subula* is in fact a well–preserved, perfectly typical specimen of *Inella spina* (Verco, 1909)".

Triphora subulata Thiele, 1930
Triphora subulata Thiele, 1930: 577, pl. 4, fig. 34.
Type locality. Australia, Western Australia, Sharks Bay.
Type material. ZMB 67489a, lectotype. ZMB 67489b, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Thiele 1930; Albano & Bakker 2016), Egypt, Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Singapore (Chan & Lau 2020).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Notosinister subulatus Laseron, 1958
Notosinister subulata Laseron, 1958: 634, fig. 206–207.
Norephora (*Talophora*) *subulata* (Laseron, 1958)—Gründel 1975: 157.
Talophora subulata (Laseron, 1958)—Marshall 1983: 81, fig. 33d–f.
Type locality. Australia, off Endeavour Reef, 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister subulatus*.

†Triforis sulcata Tenison Woods, 1878
Triforis sulcata Tenison Woods, 1878b: 233, pl. 20, fig. 12.
Type locality. Australia, western Victoria, Muddy Creek.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Tenison Woods 1878).
Geological age. Miocene (Tenison Woods 1878).

Triphoris sulcosa Pease, 1871
Triphoris sulcosus Pease, 1871: 774.

Triforis sulcosus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50080, lectotype. MCZ 298496, paralectotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Johnson 1994).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris sulcosa*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994). Kay (1979: 151) considered *T. sulcosa* impossible to identify based on the description.

Triphora superba Thiele, 1925
Triphora superba Thiele, 1925: 127 (93), pl. 10, fig. 15.
Trifora cf. *superba* Thiele, 1925—Barnard 1963a: 116, fig. 20a.
Type locality. South Africa, near the Agulhasbank, 35°16'S, 22°26'E, 155 m deep.
Type material. ZMB/Moll no. 109266, holotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Barnard 1963a; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Triphoris suturalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris suturalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 45, pl. 11, fig. 29A–B.
Triforis suturalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 20.
Triphora suturalis A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. NHMUK 196513 is not considered a type specimen (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905).
Remarks. This species is considered a *nomen dubium* by Albano *et al.* 2019.

Isotriphora taenialba Rolán & Espinosa, 1994
Isotriphora taenialba Rolán & Espinosa, 1994: 64, fig. 4–10.
Type locality. Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay, 10–30 m deep.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/11140, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-1514, NHMUK 1993060, RMNH.MOL.56850 and ZMA.MOLL.136648, paratypes.
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Espinosa 1994; Espinosa *et al.* 2007; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; García 2016; Albano *et al.* 2019; Bakker 2021).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898: 258.
Trifora taeniolata Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora taeniolata Hervier, 1898—Marshall 1983: fig. 28h–j.
Triforis taeniolata Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1249, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Japan (Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Triphora eupunctata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1907 a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898. Kosuge (1965) and Marshall (1983) considered *Coriophora monovitta* Laseron, 1958 a junior synonym of *Triforis* (*Mastonia*) *taeniolata* Hervier, 1898.

Triforis tasmanica Tenison Woods, 1876
Triforis tasmanica Tenison Woods, 1876: 28.
Triforis tasmanicus Tenison Woods, 1876—Paetel 1888: 350.
Triphora tasmanica Tenison Woods, 1876—Hedley 1903: 612, pl. 32, fig. 22.
Isotriphora tasmanica (Tenison Woods, 1876)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Type locality. Australia, Tasmania, Long Bay, dredged.
Type material. TMAG E.534a, lectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1903; Verco 1909; Hedley 1918; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994), Australia, Tasmania (Tenison Woods 1876; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Tate & May 1901; May 1921; May 1923; May 1958; Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983). Marshall (1983) considered that apart from having more numerous axial costae and smaller nodules, *Isotriphora echina* Laseron, 1954 is indistinguishable from *Triforis tasmanica* Tenison Woods, 1876.

Triphora tasmanica var. *lilacina* Verco, 1909 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphora tasmanica var. *lilacina* Verco, 1909: 291.
Isotriphora lilacina (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf of St. Vincent, beach drift.
Type material. SAM D.13442, holotype.
Remarks. Preoccupied by *Triforis lilacina* Dall, 1889. *Isotriphora amethystina* was proposed by Marshall (1983) as a replacement name.

Triphora tasmanica var. *lilacina* var. *aureovincta* Verco, 1910
Triphora tasmanica var. *lilacina* var. *aureovincta* Verco, 1910: 126.
Isotriphora aureocincta (Verco, 1910)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52.
Isotriphora aureovincta (Verco, 1910)—Cotton 1932: 537.
Type locality. Australia, off Cape Borda, 55 fathoms deep (101 m).
Type material. SAM D.13444, holotype. AMS C.31600, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1910; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1932; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. Additional specimens are present in the NHMUK (1911.8.12.3–1911.8.12.4), but there is no evidence for their type status so far (Albano *et al.* 2019).

Triphora tasmanica var. *nivea* Verco, 1909
Triphora tasmanica var. *nivea* Verco, 1909: 291.
Isotriphora nivea (Verco, 1909)—Cotton & Godfrey 1931: 52.
Triphora (*s.s.*?) *nivea* Verco, 1909—Marshall 1983: 69, fig. 7e, 29a–d.
Type locality. Australia, South Australia, Gulf St. Vincent.
Type material. SAM D.13443, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Verco 1909; Cotton & Godfrey 1931; Cotton 1959; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).

†Triforis (*Epetrium*) *taurorara* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Epetrium*) *taurorara* Sacco, 1895: 62, pl. 3, fig. 60.
Type locality. Italy, Liguria.
Type stratum. Tertiary.
Type material. MRSN BS.047.01.002, holotype.
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Geological age. Miocene (Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984), Tertiary (Sacco 1895).

†Notosinister tepikiensis Powell, 1934
Notosinister tepikiensis Powell, 1934: 265, pl. 57, fig. 4.
Bouchetriphora tepikiensis (Powell, 1934)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, Te Piki, road–cutting c. 6 km E of Whangaparaoa, near East Cape.
Type stratum. Upper Pliocene.
Type material. AIM MA70545, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Powell 1934; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Pleistocene (Maxwell 2009) Pliocene (Powell 1934).
Remarks. Beu (2004) considered *Notosinister tepikiensis* a junior synonym of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894.

†Triforis terebrata Heilprin, 1887
Triforis terebrata Heilprin, 1887: 405.
Triphora terebrata Heilprin, 1887—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 17.
Type locality. United States, Philadelphia, from Ayres' pits, near Shiloh.
Type stratum. Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States, Philadelphia (Heilprin 1887).
Geological age. Miocene (Heilprin 1887).

Notosinister tessellatus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister tessellatus Kosuge, 1963a: 243, pl. 16, fig. 28, textfig. 4.
Triphora tessellata (Kosuge, 1963)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 105, pl. 41, fig. 13.
Mesophora tessellata (Kosuge, 1963)—Chang 1998: 9, fig. 11b.
Triphora tesselata (Kosuge, 1963) [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1723.
Monophorus tessellatus (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 18.
Monophorus tesselatus (Kosuge, 1963) [sic]—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13070, holotype. NHMUK 1966147, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Middelfart *et al.* 2020), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017; Albano *et al.* 2019), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang 1998; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the original spelling should be *Notosinister tessellatus*.

Notosinister testaceus Kosuge, 1963
Notosinister testaeceus Kosuge, 1963a: 245, pl. 16, fig. 21, textfig. 1–2.
Triphora testacea (Kosuge, 1963)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 210, G1724.
Monophorus testaceus (Kosuge, 1963)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 17.
Type locality. Japan, Amami Islands, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13066, holotype.
Distribution. China (Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Higo *et al.* 2001; Chang & Wu 2005; Kill *et al.* 2013; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018); Philippines (Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006f; Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister testaceus*.

Triphora thaanumi Kay, 1979
Triphora thaanumi Kay, 1979: 149, fig. 52A–B.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kahe Point, Oahu, 6.5 m deep.
Type material. BPBM 9796, holotype. BPBM 9797, NHMUK 1982252 and NHMUK 1982281, paratypes.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e; Severns 2011; Albano *et al.* 2019; Polhemus 2020).

Triforis thetis Hedley, 1899
Triforis thetis Hedley, 1899: 445, fig. 32.
Notosinister thetis (Hedley, 1899)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 11.
Mastonia thetis (Hedley, 1899)—Okutani 2000: 311, pl. 153, fig. 46.
Triphora thetis Hedley, 1899 i–Higo *et al.* 1999: 209.
Type locality. Tuvalu, Funafuti lagoon.
Type material. AMS C.5958, holotype. AMS C.170539, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002;

Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a).

Triphora thetis W.H. Turton, 1932 [invalid: primary homonym]
Triphora thetis W.H. Turton, 1932: 117, pl. 25, fig. 853.
Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).
Remarks. This is a primary homonym of *T. thetis* Hedley, 1899. A replacement name has not been introduced.

Viriola thielei Barnard, 1963
Viriola thielei Barnard, 1963a: 112, fig. 22A.
Type locality. South Africa, off Cape Natal (Durban), 85 fathoms deep (155 m).
Type material. ZMB 109264a, lectotype.
Distribution. South Africa (Thiele 1925; Barnard 1963a; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Introduced as a *nomen novum* for *Triphora innocens* Thiele, 1925. Lectotype designation for *Triphora innocens* Thiele, 1925 by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Monophorus thiriotae Bouchet, 1985
Monophorus thiriotae Bouchet, 1985: 24, fig. 9, 22.
Type locality. France, Pointe de la Revellata, baie de Calvi (Corse), 8–40m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-499, holotype.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Rolán 2005), Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), France (Bouchet 1985), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Malta (Cachia *et al.* 1996), Portugal, Azores (Bouchet 1985; Fernandes & Rolán 1991; Ávila *et al.* 1998; Ávila 2000; Rolán & Peñas 2001; de Frais Martins *et al.* 2009), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Spain (Templado 1986; Rolán & Trigo 2002; Peñas *et al.* 2006; Oliver Baldoví 2007; Gofas *et al.* 2011).

Cerithiopsis thomensis Tomlin, 1929
Cerithiopsis thomensis Tomlin, 1929: 264, pl. 17A.
Metaxia thomensis (Tomlin, 1929) in Ardovini & Cossignani 2004: 135, figured.
Type locality. Saint Thomé Island, in the Gulf of Guinea.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. São Tomé Island (Tomlin 1929; Fernandes & Rolán 1993), Senegal (Adrovini & Cossignani 2004).

Euthymia tibialis Jousseaume, 1884
Euthymia tibialis Jousseaume, 1884: 266, pl. 4, fig. 19.
Triforis tibialis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 178, pl. 37, fig. 78.
Trifora tibialis (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Type locality. Tahiti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-498, syntypes.
Distribution. Madagascar (Dautzenberg 1923), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Tahiti (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered this species a junior synonym of *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *elegans* Hinds, 1843.

Isotriphora tigrina M.R. Fernandes, Pimenta & Leal, 2013
Isotriphora tigrina M.R. Fernandes, Pimenta & Leal, 2013: 8, fig. 7–8, 39–44.
Type locality. Brazil, Trindade Island, Vitória–Trindade Chain, 20°30' S, 29°19' W, 52–60 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 25992, holotype. Paratypes are listed in M. Fernandes *et al.* (2013).
Distribution. Brazil (Leal 1991; Fernandes *et al.* 2013; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. The record from Brazil by Leal (1991) was listed in his publication as *Triphora* spec. 4 (M.R. Fernandes, pers. com. January 2020).

Coriophora tigris Laseron, 1958
Coriophora tigris Laseron, 1958: 603, fig. 98–100.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103079, holotype. AMS C.64434, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997).

Notosinister topazicus Laseron, 1954
Notosinister topazica Laseron, 1954: 149, fig. 11, 11A.
Type locality. Australia, Cronulla.
Type material. AMS C.103143, holotype. AMS C.103144, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954).
Remarks. The genus *Notosinister* is of masculine gender, therefore the name should be *Notosinister topazicus*. Marshall, 1983 considered this species a junior synonym of *Triforis granifera* Brazier, 1894.

Triforis torcula Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis torcula Dunker in Schmeltz 1869: 80.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1869 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1869). However, Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Mesophora torpedo Laseron, 1958
Mesophora torpedo Laseron, 1958: 594, fig. 58–59.
Coriophora torpedo (Laseron, 1958)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Australia, Murray Island.
Type material. AMS C.103057, holotype. AMS C.64129, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis torquata Hedley, 1899
Triforis torquatus Hedley, 1899: 440, fig. 28.
Triphora torquata Hedley, 1899—Kuroda 1941: 92.
Type locality. Tuvalu, Funafuti lagoon.
Type material. AMS C.5954, holotype. AMS C.170540, paratypes.
Distribution. Taiwan (Kuroda 1941), Tuvalu (Hedley 1899).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis torquata*.

Nanaphora torquesa Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora torquesa Laseron, 1958: 614, fig. 136–137.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103101, holotype. AMS C.64453, paratype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983).

Triforis torticulus Dall, 1881
Triforis torticulus Dall, 1881: 82.
Triforis (*Sychar*) *torticula* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 249, pl. 20, fig. 11b.
Triphora torticula Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Inella torticula (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 112, fig. 15, 36h.
Strobiligera torticula (Dall, 1881)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2015a: 213, fig. 1.
Type locality. Off Cuba, Yucatan Strait, 1171 m deep.
Type material. MCZ 7390, lectotype. Syntypes in the USNM have been lost (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008).
Distribution. Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Espinosa *et al.* 2012), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Fernandes & Pimenta 2015a), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Fernandes & Pimenta 2015a).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Cerithiopsis trachycosmeta Cossmann, 1897
Cerithiopsis trachycosmeta Cossmann, 1897: 27 (199), pl. 3 (19), fig. 17–18.
Cerithiopsis (*Metaxia*) *trachycosmeta* Cossmann, 1897—Cossmann 1919: 100, pl. 3, fig. 33–34.
Type locality. France, Bourdot, Bois–Gouêt.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (Cossmann 1897; Cossmann 1919).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann 1897; Cossmann 1919).

Triphora tribulationis Hedley, 1909
Triphora tribulationis Hedley, 1909: 440, pl. 40, fig. 53–54.
Notosinister tribulationis (Hedley, 1909)—Finlay 1926: 384.
Obesula tribulationis (Hedley, 1909)—Marshall 1983: 72, fig. 30e–g.
Type locality. Australia, Hope Islands.
Type material. AMS C.127685, lectotype. AMS C.27298, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Hedley 1909; Marshall 1983), New Zealand (Odhner 1924).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983).

†Triforis tricarinata Meunier, 1880
Triforis tricarinatus Meunier, 1880: 249, pl. 14, fig. 13–14.
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *tricarinatus* (Meunier, 1880)—Sacco 1895: 65.
Type locality. France, Pierrefitte near Etampes.
Type stratum. Oligocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05162, holotype.
Distribution. France (Meunier 1880).
Geological age. Oligocene (Meunier 1880).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis tricarinata*.

†Triforis (*Monophorus*) *tricarinata* var. *tauroregularis* Sacco, 1895
Triforis (*Monophorus*) *tricarinatus* var. *tauroregularis* Sacco, 1895: 65, pl. 3, fig. 69.
Type locality. "Colli Torinesi" (surroundings of Torrino) or "Astigiana" (area surrounding the town of Asti), Italy.
Type stratum. Helvetian.
Type material. MRSN BS.047.02.005, syntype (figured specimen) (Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984) .
Distribution. Italy (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).
Geological age. Miocene (Sacco 1895; Ferrero Mortara *et al.* 1984).

Bittium tricarinatum Pease, 1861
Bittium tricarinatum Pease, 1861: 433.
Cerithium tricarinatum (Pease, 1861)—Sowerby 1866: pl. 290 (pl. 12 suppl.), fig. 330.
Metaxia tricarinata (Pease, 1861)—Kay 1979: 132, fig. 48j.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. BMNH 1962806, holotype.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1861; Sowerby 1866; Tryon 1887; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996a), Mauritius (Viader 1937; Kay 1965), Philippines (Poppe 2008).

Opimaphora trichroma Laseron, 1958
Opimaphora trichroma Laseron, 1958: 626, fig. 172–173.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103133, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Triforis tricincta Dunker, 1882
Triforis tricincta Dunker, 1882: 109.
Triforis (*Viriola*) *tricincta* Dunker, 1882—Pilsbry 1895: 58.
Viriola tricincta (Dunker, 1882)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 97.

Viriola (*Viriola*) *tricincta* (Dunker, 1882)—Kosuge 1961b: 414, pl. 22, fig. 5.
Viliora tricincta (Dunker, 1882) [sic]—Habe 1964: 44.
Triphora tricincta Dunker, 1882—Vine 1986: 132.
Type locality. Japan.
Type material. SMF 305030, holotype.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Gulf of Oman (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Japan (Dunker 1860; Dunker 1861; Dunker 1882; Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1961b; Kosuge 1962b; Habe 1964; Kuroda *et al.* 1971; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Chang & Wu 2005; Hasegawa 2006; Albano & Bakker 2016; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Lee & Min 2002; Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Philippines (Kosuge & Chino 2008; Poppe 2008; Lee *et al.* 2018), Red Sea (Vine 1986; Dekker & Orlin 2000), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Lee *et al.* 2018), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Isotriphora tricingulata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2015
Isotriphora tricingulata Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2015: 47, pl. 2, fig. A–D.
Type locality. Guadeloupe, Grand Cul–de–Sac Marin, Port Louis, 16’25.0”N, 61’32.8”W, 81 m deep.
Type material. MNHN IM-2000-30472, holotype.
Distribution. Antigua (Zhang 2011), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).
Remarks. Recorded from Antigua by Zhang (2011) as *Isotriphora* spec. (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Similiphora triclotae Bouchet, 1995
Similiphora triclotae Bouchet, 1995: 206, fig. 1A–C, 3A–C, 4, 9A, 10B.
Similiphora triclothae Bouchet, 1995—Segers *et al.* 2009: 410, pl. 2, fig. 4.
Type locality. Spain, Ceuta (Maroc Espagnol), Punta Almina, 35–40 m deep.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-497, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-496, paratype(s).
Distribution. Croatia (Romani *et al.* 2018), Greece (Manousis & Galinou-Mitsoudi 2014), Italy (Vazzana 2010), Portugal (Bouchet 1995), Portugal, Madeira (Segers *et al.* 2009), Spain (Bouchet 1995; Gofas *et al.* 2011), Thailand (Sawatna *et al.* 2012; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. Records by Sawatna (*et al.* 2012) and Wells (*et al.* 2021) from Thailand are most likely misidentifications as it is recorded far from its known distribution.

Mastonia tricolor Jousseaume, 1884
Mastonia tricolor Jousseaume, 1884: 258, pl. 4, fig. 13.
Triforis tricolor (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 186, pl. 39, fig. 49.
Type locality. New Caledonia.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1397, syntype.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hervier 1899; Hidalgo 1905), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Nanaphora tricolor Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora tricolor Laseron, 1958: 618, fig. 151–152.
Inella tricolor (Laseron, 1958) –Chang & Wu 2005: 19, fig. 31.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Angourie, near Clarence River.
Type material. AMS C.103095, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Marshall 1983; Chang & Wu 2005), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Japan (Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Notosinister tricolor Laseron, 1954
Notosinister tricolor Laseron, 1954: 146, fig. 4.

Eutriphora tricolor (Laseron, 1954)—Marshall 1983: 54, fig. 23a–c.
Inella tricolor (Laseron, 1954)—Chang 2006c: 7, species, 856.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Crookhaven Heads.
Type material. AMS C.103078, lectotype. AMS C.312155, paralectotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983; Stephens & Vafiadis 2015), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Taiwan (Chang 2006c).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983).

†Triforis (*Stylia*) *tricornuta* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901
Triforis (*Stylia*) *tricornutus* Cossmann & Pissarro, 1901: 62, pl. 19, fig. 27–28.
Type locality. France, Hauteville.
Type stratum. Eocene.
Type material. MNHN.F.J05330, syntype.
Distribution. France (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Geological age. Eocene (Cossmann & Pissarro 1901).
Remarks. The genus *Triforis* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triforis* (*Stylia*) *tricornuta*.

†Triphora tricostata Szóts, 1953
Triphora tricostata Szóts, 1953: 53, pl. 4, fig. 27–28.
Type locality. Hungary, Hosszúharasztos, Csákvár.
Type stratum. Eocene, Bartonian, Forna Formation.
Type material. M.59.7303, syntypes.
Distribution. Hungary (Szóts 1953; Pálfy *et al.* 2008).
Geological age. Eocene (Szóts 1953; Pálfy *et al.* 2008).

Triphoris trilirata Deshayes, 1863
Triphoris triliratus Deshayes, 1863: 102, pl. 21, fig. 27–28.
Triforis triliratus Deshayes, 1863—Pease 1872: 25.
Triforis trilirata Deshayes, 1863—Martens 1880: 282.
Triforis (*Viriola*) *trilirata* Deshayes, 1863—Hervier 1898: 265.
Viriola triliratus (Deshayes, 1863)—Jousseaume 1898: 71.
Triphora (*Viriola*) *trilirata* Deshayes, 1863—Melvill 1909: 90.
Trifora trilirata Deshayes, 1863—Viader 1937: 43.
Viriola trilirata (Deshayes, 1863)—Dekker & Orlin 2000: 25.
Triphora trilirata Deshayes, 1863—Jay 2007: 40, fig. 28–30, 40, 41, 55.
Type locality. Reunion.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1576, MNHN-IM-2000-1577 and MNHN-IM-2000-1578, syntypes.
Distribution. China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Kenya (Fowler 2016), Mauritius (Martens 1880; Jousseaume 1884; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Hervier 1898; Héros *et al.* 2007), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000), Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Martens 1880; Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Chang & Wu 2005; Jay 2007), Seychellen (Melvill 1909), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006b; Chen *et al.* 2012).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris trilirata*.

Triforis (*Viriola*) *trilirata* var. *albomarmorata* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Viriola*) *trilirata* var. *albomarmorata* Hervier, 1898: 265.
Orbitophora albomarmorata (Hervier, 1898)—Laseron 1958: 583, fig. 17–19.
Viriola albomarmorata (Hervier, 1898)—Nützel 1997: 72, abb. 5H, abb. 10.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Laseron 1958).

Triforis triserialis Dall, 1881
Triforis triserialis Dall, 1881: 84.

Triforis (*Inella*) *triserialis* Dall, 1881—Dall 1889a: 246, pl. 20, fig. 5a, 6a.
Triphora triserialis Dall, 1881—Abbott 1974: 112.
Triphora (*Inella*) *triserialis* Dall, 1881—Rios 1975: 51, pl. 14, fig. 192.
Inella triserialis (Dall, 1881)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 108, fig. 14c–e, 36e.

Type locality. Cuba, off Cape San Antonio, 1170 m deep.

Type material. USNM 87319, lectotype and paralectotype in current catalogues under the same number. BMNH 2283, MCZ 7382 and MCZ 7384, paralectotypes.

Distribution. Bahamas (Dowgiallo 2004), Barbados (Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Brazil (Rios 1975), Cuba (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Martinique (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), Taiwan (Chang 2006c), United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002), United States, North Carolina (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009), Yucatan Strait (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Remarks. Lectotype designation by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008). The record of Chang (2006c) is a misidentification. The record by Rios (1975) from Brazil is a misidentification of another species (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b).

Triphora triserialis subsp. *clenchi* Aguayo, 1935 [unnecessary replacement name]
Triphora triserialis subsp. *clenchi* Aguayo, 1935: 116.
Triphora triserialis subsp. *clenchi* Aguayo, 1935—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 110.

Type locality. Florida and Barbados.

Remarks. Aguayo (1935) introduced *Triphora triserialis* subsp. *clenchi* Aguayo, 1935 as a replacement name for *Triphora triserialis* var. *intermedia* Dall, 1881, which is preoccupied in his opinion by *Triphora intermedius* Dall, 1881. Aguayo (1935) mistakenly wrote *Triphora triserialis* var. *intermedia* Dall, 1889, where 1889 should have been 1881. However, *Triphora triserialis* var. *intermedia* Dall, 1881 was simply the recognition of varietal rather than specific status for *Triphora intermedius* Dall, 1881 and not the introduction of a new name, making Aguayo's replacement name unnecessary as already stated by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *tristis* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *tristis* Hinds, 1843b: 20.
Triforis tristis Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 191.
Trifora tristis Hinds, 1843—Viader 1937: 43.

Type locality. Unknown.

Type material. NHMUK 196538–196539, syntypes.

Distribution. Mauritius (Viader 1937).

Cerithium tristoma de Blainville, 1824
Cerithium tristoma de Blainville, 1824: 204.
Mastonia tristoma (de Blainville, 1824) in Jousseaume 1884: 270.
Triforis tristoma (de Blainville, 1824) in Tryon 1887: 187, pl. 39, fig. 42.
Trifora tristoma (de Blainville, 1824) in Viader 1937: 43.
Notosinister tristomus (de Blainville, 1824) in Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 12.
Triphora tristomus (de Blainville, 1824) in Higo, Callmon & Goto, 1999: 209, G1709.
Triphora tristoma (de Blainville, 1824) in Okutani 2000: 317, pl. 157, fig. 85.

Type locality. Mauritius.

Type material. Type material not located so far.

Distribution. Australia (Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000), Mauritius (de Blainville 1824; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Jousseaume 1884; Hervier 1899), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta & Dekker 2021), Red Sea (Jousseaume 1898; Dekker & Orlin 2000).

Remarks. Figured in de Blainville (1825–1827: 404, pl. 20, fig. 3). Tryon (1887) suggested that this species could no longer be identified with certainty based on the descriptions of having 'three mouths'. Okutani (2017) considered this species a synonym of *Triphora gemmata* de Blainville, 1828.

Triphoris triticea Pease, 1861
Triphoris triticea Pease, 1861: 433.
Triforis triticea Pease, 1861—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triphora triticea Pease, 1861—Smith 1909: 369.
Nanaphora triticea (Pease, 1861)—Kay & Johnson 1987: 115.
Mastonia triticea (Pease, 1861)—Feng 1996: 135, pl. 26, fig. 11, 12.
Opimaphora tritiacea (Pease, 1861) [sic]—Higo *et al.* 1999: 208, G1702.
Opimaphora triticea (Pease, 1861)—Severns 2011: pl. 96, fig. 2.
Type locality. "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).
Type material. NHMUK 1962807, holotype.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Smith 1909; Smith 1911; Tomlin 1935; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Kosuge 1990; Chang & Wu 2005), Chili, Easter Island (Raines 2002), China (Feng 1996; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Costa Rica, Cocos Islands (Shasky 1986; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Shasky 1989; Skoglund 1992; Kaiser 1993; Kaiser 1997), Fiji (Chang & Wu 2005), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Pease 1861; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Smith 1909; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Skoglund 1992; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Higo *et al.* 1999; Raines 2002; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Albano *et al.* 2019), Japan (Kay 1979; Skoglund 1992; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Raines 2002; Chang & Wu 2005; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Kay 1965; Kay 1979; Skoglund 1992; Higo *et al.* 1999; Raines 2002; Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d; Chen *et al.* 2012; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Kamtuptim & Dumrongrojwattana 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *troglodytes* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *troglodytes* Hervier, 1898: 263.
Mastonia troglodytes (Hervier, 1898)—Kay 1979: 139, fig. 49f.
Triforis troglodytes Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1506, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes *et al.* 1996b; Severns 2011), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kay 1979; Héros *et al.* 2007).

Aclophora tropica Laseron, 1958
Aclophora tropica Laseron, 1958: 629, fig. 179.
Type locality. Australia, Darwin, off Point Charles, 15–20 fathoms deep (27–37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103114, holotype. AMS C.64105, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

Viriola truncata B.A. Marshall, 1983
Viriola truncata B.A. Marshall, 1983: 49, fig. 21A–C.
Type locality. Australia, western Australia, Port Hedland.
Type material. AMS C.130019, holotype. AMS C.110866 and AMS C.135510, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

Nanaphora truncis Laseron, 1958
Nanaphora truncis Laseron, 1958: 617, fig. 145.
Triphora truncis (Laseron, 1958)—Kay 1979: 150, fig. 51f.
Inella truncis (Laseron, 1958)—Chang & Wu 2005: 23, fig. 43.
Type locality. Australia, Capricorn Group.
Type material. AMS C.103097, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kay 1979; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Chang & Wu 2005; Severns 2011), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).

Mesophora tryoni Chang & Wu, 2005
Mesophora tryoni Chang & Wu, 2005: 37, fig. 79.
Coriophora tryoni (Chang & Wu, 2005)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. Taiwan, Lutao.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Hawaii (Chang & Wu 2005), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006e).

Cerithium tuberculare de Blainville, 1828
Cerithium tuberculare de Blainville, 1828b: 157.
Triforis tubercularis (de Blainville, 1828)—Tryon 1887: 187.
Original localities. Various locations in the Mediterranean Sea, including a specimen from Orbigny from La Rochelle, France.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. France (de Blainville 1828b).
Remarks. Tryon (1887) considered this species a junior synonym of *Trochus perversus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Triphoris tuberculata Pease, 1871
Triphoris tuberculatus Pease, 1871: 776.
Triforis tuberculatus Pease, 1871—Tryon 1887: 191.
Triforis tuberculata Pease, 1871—Edmondson 1933: 130.
Triphora tuberculata Pease, 1871—Kay 1979: 150, fig. 51m–n.
Type locality. Hawaii, Kauai Island.
Type material. MCZ 50081, lectotype. MCZ 298497, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Hawaii (Pease 1871; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Edmondson 1933; Edmondson 1946; Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Johnson 1994; Hemmes *et al.* 1996d; Severns 2011; Polhemus 2020), Philippines (Poppe 2008).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris tuberculata*. Lectotype designation by Johnson (1994).

Iniforis tuberia Laseron, 1958
Iniforis tuberia Laseron, 1958: 637, fig. 217–219.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103044, holotype. AMS C.64463, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Triphora tubifera Thiele, 1925
Triphora tubifera Thiele, 1925: 132 (98), pl. 10, fig. 28, 28A.
Type locality. Indonesia, in Nias South-canal, 0°30,2'N, 97°59,7'E, 132 m deep.
Type material. ZMB 109266, lectotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Albano & Bakker (2016).

Coriophora tubularis Laseron, 1958
Coriophora tubularis Laseron, 1958: 610, fig. 123–124.
Cautor tubularis (Laseron, 1958)—Kosuge 1963a: 250, pl. 17, fig. 33.
Triphora tubularis (Laseron, 1958)—Kay 1979: 151, fig. 52m.
Monophorus tubularis (Laseron, 1958)—Okutani 2000: 305, pl. 151, fig. 15.
Mesophora tubularis (Laseron, 1958)—Chen *et al.* 2012: 192.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. AMS C.103089, holotype. AMS C.64198, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999), Hawaii (Kay 1979; Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Hemmes *et al.* 1996e), Japan (Kosuge 1963a; Kay 1979; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Taiwan (Chen *et al.* 2012).

Mastonia tulipa Jousseaume, 1898
Mastonia tulipa Jousseaume, 1898: 73.
Original localities. Aden, Périm, Djibouti.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-0494, MNHN-IM-2000-0495 and MNHN-IM-2000-1580, syntypes.
Distribution. Djibouti (Jousseaume 1898), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Yemen (Jousseaume 1898).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *turricula* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *turricula* Hervier, 1898: 263.
Trifora turricula Hervier, 1898—Viader 1937: 43.
Notosinister turriculus (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1962b: 88, pl. 9, fig. 3.
Triphora turricula Hervier, 1898—Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986: 4, fig. 5.
Obesula turricula (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 315, pl. 156, fig. 78.
Triforis turricula Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1319, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Stephens 2017), Gulf of Aqaba (Blatterer 2019), Hawaii (Hemmes & Goldsmith 1986; Severns 2011; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Kill *et al.* 2013; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017; Lee *et al.* 2018), Korea (Min *et al.* 2004; Lee *et al.* 2018), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962b; Kosuge 1963a; Héros *et al.* 2007), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999; Kill *et al.* 2013; Lee *et al.* 2018), South Korea (Kill *et al.* 2013), Taiwan (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *turricula* var. *albicans* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *turricula* var. *albicans* Hervier, 1898: 264.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).

Triphora turrissimilis Nowell-Usticke, 1969
Triphora turrissimilis Nowell-Usticke, 1969: 13, fig. 408.
Iniforis turrissimilis (Nowell-Usticke, 1969)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 18.
Type locality. United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Ham Bay, Long Reef) and Beef Island.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1969; Nowell-Usticke 1971).
Remarks. *Triphora turris–similis* is an incorrect spelling and should be rectified to *Triphora turrissimilis* (ICZN art. 31(d): 6 as suggested by Faber (1988). Faber (1988) and Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) considered this a junior synonym of *Triphoris bermudensis* Bartsch, 1911.

Turbo turristhomae Holten, 1802
Turbo Turris Thomae Chemnitz, 1795—Chemnitz 1795: 310, pl. 213, fig. 3022a–d.
Turbo turristhomae Holten, 1802: 71.
Cerithium turris–thomae d'Orbigny, 1845—Orbigny 1845: 244.
Triphoris turris thomae (d'Orbigny, 1845)—Mörch 1852: 59.
Triphoris turris thomae (Chemnitz, 1795)—Mörch 1876: 110.
Triforis turris–thomae (d'Orbigny, 1845)—Dall 1881: 81.
Triforis turristhomae (d'Orbigny, 1845)—Dall 1889b: 138, pl. 41, fig. 6.
Triphora turris–thomae (d'Orbigny, 1845)—Warmke & Abbott 1962: 76
Triphora turristhomae (Holten, 1802)—Parker & Curray 1956: 2434.
Triphora (*Cosmotriphora*) *turristhomae* (Holten, 1802)—Odé 1989: 109.
Iniforis turristhomae (Holten, 1802)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993: 96, fig. 1–4, 20, 21, 31–34.
Iniforis thurristhomae (Holten, 1802)—Espinosa & Ortea 2001: 20.
Type locality. United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas.
Type material. MNCN 15.05/6823, neotype. Original type material was lost according to de Jong & Coomans (1988).
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Kobluk & Lysenko 1986; de Jong & Coomans 1988; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Mi-

loslavich 2010), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Bahamas (Redfern 2001; Dowgiallo 2004), Belize (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Redfern 2013), Bermuda (Abbott 1974; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Jensen & Pearce 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010), Brazil (Rios 1970; Abbott 1974; Matthews & Rios 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Rios 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Absalão *et al.* 2006; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Rios 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Colombia (Díaz & Puyana 1994; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Gracia *et al.* 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Costa Rica (Houbrick 1968; Robinson & Montoya 1987; Espinosa & Ortea 2001; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Cuba (Orbigny 1845; Orbigny 1853; Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1993; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Espinosa *et al.* 2012; Diez & Capote 2013; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Grenada (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Orbigny 1853; Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Dall 1889b; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guianas Plateau (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Gulf of Mexico (Dall 1881; Dall 1889a; Odé 1989; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Ortigosa *et al.* 2018), Jamaica (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), Martinique (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Mexico (Ekdale 1974; Vokes & Vokes 1983; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Cruz & Gándara 2006; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Panama (Olsson & McGinty 1958; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Dall & Simpson 1901; Warmke & Abbott 1962; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Barthelemy (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Saint Martin (Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Florida (Rios 1975; Hopkins *et al.* 1977; Rios 1985; Camp *et al.* 1998; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Louisiana (Garcia & Lee 2002; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Garcia & Lee 2011), United States, North Carolina (Dall 1889b; Abbott 1974; Rios 1975; Rios 1985; Odé 1989; Díaz & Puyana 1994; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Rosenberg *et al.* 2009; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States, Texas (Parker & Curray 1956; Tunnell *et al.* 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Croix (Nowell-Usticke 1959; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Chemnitz 1795; Holten 1802; Dillwyn 1817; Mörch 1876), Venezuela (Rios 1985; Sevilla *et al.* 2003; Lamy & Pointier 2017).

Remarks. Neotype designated by Rolán & R. Ferández–Garcés (1993). Chemnitz (1795) introduced this name as *Turbo Turris Thomae*, but Chemnitz did not use binominal names in his publication, therefore this name introduction is invalid. Holten (1802) was the first to mention this species after Chemnitz. Orbigny (1845) also attempted to introduce this name of Chemnitz as a new species, however Holten was earlier. The record from Brazil by Rios (2009) is a misidentification of *Iniforis pseudothomae* Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993 (M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020). Records from Brazil by various authors are incorrect (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020). Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (1993) considered *Cerithium mirabile* C.B. Adams, 1850 a junior synonym of *Turbo turris–thomae* Holten, 1802.

(†)*Bittium turritelliformis* Angas, 1877

Bittium turritelliformis Angas, 1877: 174, pl. 26, fig. 14.
Cerithium (*Bittium*) *turritelliforme* (Angas, 1877)—Kobelt 1898: 271, pl. 46, fig. 10, 11.
Seila turritelliformis (Angas, 1877)—May 1923: 59, pl. 27, fig. 12.
Seilarex turritelliformis (Angas, 1877)—Laseron 1951a: 364, fig. 32.

Type locality. Australia, Port Jackson.

Type material. Type material not located so far.

Distribution. Australia (Angas 1877; Kobelt 1898; Gatliff & Gabriel 1911; Laseron 1951a; Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (May 1910; May 1923; May 1958).

Geological age. Tertiary (Cotton 1951).

Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Cerithiopsis* (*Seila*) *multilirata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1894 a junior synonym of *Bittium turritelliformis* Angas, 1877. Bieler (1995) considered *Eucharilda pleurorbis* Laseron, 1951 a junior synonym of *Seilarex turritelliformis* (Angas, 1877). Marshall (1983) remarked that the original description and illustration of *B. turritelliformis* are in general agreement with immature specimens of *Seila attenuata* Hedley, 1900 and considered the latter a junior synonym of the former.

Triphora turtlebayensis Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008

Triphora turtlebayensis Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 154, fig. 29A–G.

Type locality. Bermuda, off Turtle Bay.

Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. ANSP 105606 and BMSM 15201, paratypes.

Distribution. Bermuda (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008).

Isotriphora uncia M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020
Isotriphora uncia M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020: 14, fig. 4, 23H, 51.
Type locality. Brazil, Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, Ilha Rata, 12 m deep.
Type material. IBUFRJ 11165, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora (*Triphora*) *undata* Kosuge, 1962
Triphora (*Triphora*) *undata* Kosuge, 1962b: 79, pl. 8, fig. 1, textfig. 2–3.
Mastonia undata (Kosuge, 1962)—Kosuge 1966: 306, pl. 1, fig. 13.
Triphora undata (Kosuge, 1962)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 211, G1733.
Iniforis undata (Kosuge, 1962)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 213.
Mesophora undata (Kosuge, 1962)—Chang 2006e: 5, species 899.
Type locality. Japan, Ankyaba, Setouchi–machi, Amami Islands.
Type material. NSMT-Mo 13032, holotype.
Distribution. China (Hasegawa *et al.* 2001b), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Japan (Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Okutani 2017), Korea (Min *et al.* 2004), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Red Sea (Dekker & Orlin 2000), Taiwan (Chang 2006e), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020).
Remarks. Higo *et al.* 1999 listed *Triphora undata* on the page 211 and *Iniforis undata* on the page 213, both supposedly described by Kosuge (1962). These two entries most likely refer to a single species.

Inella undebermuda Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Inella undebermuda Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 116, fig. 17A–E.
Type locality. Bermuda, S. of Castle Roads, 90 m deep.
Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. Paratype in USNM.
Distribution. Bermuda (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2008).

Nototriphora unicarinata B.A. Marshall, 1983
Nototriphora unicarinata B.A. Marshall, 1983: 67, fig. 28E–G.
Type locality. Australia, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 miles east of Narrabeen, 146 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130015, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983).

Inella unicornium Simone, 2006
Inella unicornium Simone, 2006: 6, fig. 1–7.
Strobiligera unicornium (Simone, 2006)—Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b: 33, fig. 17–19.
Type locality. Brazil, Ceará, Canopus Bank, off Fortaleza, 02°14’25”S, 38°22’50”W, 260 m deep.
Type material. MZSP 78886, holotype. MZSP 78890, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Simone 2006; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Notosinister univitta Laseron, 1954
Notosinister univitta Laseron, 1954: 145, fig. 2.
Aclophoropsis univitta (Laseron, 1954)—Marshall 1983: 77, fig. 4b, 5j, 32a–c.
Type locality. Australia, off Long Reef, 14 fathoms deep (26 m).
Type material. AMS C.65854, lectotype. AMS C.170720, paralectotypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1954; Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Lectotype designation by Marshall (1983).

Triforis (*Mastonia*) *ustulata* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Mastonia*) *ustulata* Hervier, 1898: 260.
Triphora ustulata Hervier, 1898—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Mastonia ustulata (Hervier, 1898)—Kosuge 1962a: 125, pl. 7, fig. 8.
Mesophora ustulata (Hervier, 1898)—Okutani 2000: 307, pl. 152, fig. 33.
Triforis ustulata Hervier, 1898—Héros *et al.* 2007: 220.
Coriophora ustulata (Hervier, 1898)—Özdikmen 2013: 254.
Type locality. New Caledonia, Lifou.

Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-1507, syntypes.
Distribution. Australia (Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005; Stephens 2017), Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Indonesia (Burghardt *et al.* 2006), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Chang & Wu 2005; Okutani 2017), Marshall Islands (Kay & Johnson 1987; Kosuge 1990), New Caledonia (Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Héros *et al.* 2007), New Guinea (Hedley 1899), Niue Island (Cernohorsky 1970), Philippines (Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Kosuge 1962a; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006d).

Triphora (*Inella*) *ustulata* var. *elongata* Fenaux, 1943
Triphora (*Inella*) *ustulata* var. *elongata* Fenaux, 1943: 5, fig. 2.
Type locality. French Polynesia, Paumotou.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. French Polynesia (Fenaux 1943).

†Inella vandermarki Marquet, 1996
Inella vandermarki Marquet, 1996: 143, pl. 2, fig. 4–5.
Type locality. Belgium, Antwerp, Kanaaldok B1.
Type stratum. Lower part of Middle Pliocene, Luchtbal Sand Member, Lillo Formation.
Type material. RGM.395966, holotype.
Distribution. Belgium (Marquet 1996).
Geological age. Pliocene (Marquet 1996).

Triphora vanduzeei F. Baker, 1926
Triphora vanduzeei F. Baker, 1926: 228, pl. 24, fig. 8.
Type locality. Mexico, Amortajada Bay, San José Island, Gulf of California.
Type material. MCAS 2139, holotype. MCAS 2140, paratype.
Distribution. Ecuador (Shasky 1983c; Skoglund 1992), Ecuador, Galapagos Islands (Kaiser 1997), Mexico (Baker 1926; Keen 1971; Abbott 1974; Skoglund 1992).

Inella vanilla M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019
Inella vanilla M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2019b: 31, fig. 16.
Type locality. Brazil, Amapá state, 04°27’54”N, 49°58’05”W, 160 m deep.
Type material. MNRJ 33391, holotype. MNRJ 29571 and MNRJ 34421, paratypes.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2019b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Triphora vargasi Rehder, 1980
Triphora vargasi Rehder, 1980: 43, pl. 6, fig. 11.
Type locality. Chili, Easter Island.
Type material. MNSH 200384, holotype.
Distribution. Chili, Easter Island (Rehder 1980).

Triphoris variegata A. Adams, 1854
Triphoris variegatus A. Adams, 1854: 277.
Triforis variegatus A. Adams, 1854—Tryon 1887: 190.
Triphora variegata A. Adams, 1854—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007: 18.
Type locality. Antigua, St. John’s.
Type material. NHMUK 196554 and 196555, syntypes.
Distribution. United States Virgin Islands, Saint John (Adams 1854; Mörch 1876; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas (Mörch 1876).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris variegata*. Considered a junior synonym of *Cerithium decoratum* C.B. Adams, 1850 by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2008).

†Metaxia vasconensis Lozouet, 1999
Metaxia vasconensis Lozouet, 1999: 22, pl. 11, fig. 14–16.
Type locality. France, Landes, St.–Paul–lès–Dax (Abesse B).
Type stratum. Upper Oligocene.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-493, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-492, paratype(s).
Distribution. France (Lozouet 1999).
Geological age. Oligocene (Lozouet 1999).

Triforis ventrosula Dunker [unavailable: *nomen nudum*]
Triforis ventrosula Dunker—Schmeltz 1869: 80.
Triforis ventrosulus Dunker—Paetel 1888: 351.
Remarks. This species was listed as new species in 1869 by Dunker in Schmeltz (1869). However Bieler & Petit (2012) already noted that 'no description of this species has been located'. Therefore, this name is a *nomen nudum*.

Triphora verbernei Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989
Triphora verbernei Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989: 77, fig. 6–8.
Cheirodonta verbernei (Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989)—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994: 20, fig. 17, 18, 22, 30.
Nanaphora verbernei (Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989)—M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b: 500, fig. 4.
Nanaphora verbenei (Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989) [sic]—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015: pl. 4, fig. W.
Type locality. Curaçao, West Indies, Boca Labadera, Santa Catarina.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.136613, holotype. ZMA.MOLL.136655, 19 paratypes.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (Moolenbeek & Faber 1989; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017; Bakker 2021), Antigua (Zhang 2011), Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2015b; Fernandes & Pimenta 2019a; Fernandes & Pimenta 2020), Cuba (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 1994; Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2007; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Grenada (Lamy & Pointier 2017), Guadeloupe (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2015; Lamy & Pointier 2017), Puerto Rico (Díaz & Miloslavich 2010; Lamy & Pointier 2017), United States Virgin Islands, Saint Vincent (Lamy & Pointier 2017).
Remarks. The records of *N. verbernei* in Guadeloupe and nearby islands by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2015) and Lamy & Pointier (2017) seem erroneous, perhaps referring to *Nanaphora leei* (M.R. Fernandes, pers. com., January 2020).

Isotriphora vercoi B.A. Marshall, 1983
Isotriphora vercoi B.A. Marshall, 1983: 60, fig. 25A–C.
Type locality. Australia, Tasmania, off Cape Pillar, 183 m deep.
Type material. AMS C.130022, holotype. AMS C.113392, AMS C.113426 and AMS C.170800, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).

Seilarex verconis Cotton, 1951
Seilarex verconis Cotton, 1951: 394, pl. 28, fig. 4.
Type locality. Australia, Cape Borda, 55 fathoms deep (101 m).
Type material. SAM D14425, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Cotton 1951; Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994).

Monophorus verdensis F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988
Monophorus verdensis F. Fernandes & Rolán, 1988: 24, pl. 1, fig. 3, pl. 2, fig. 3.
Type locality. Cape Verde, ilha da Boavista.
Type material. MNCM 11–41–1013, holotype. MNHN-IM-2000-735 and NHMUK 1988078, paratypes.
Distribution. Cape Verde (Fernandes & Rolán 1988; Rolán & Peñas 2001; Ardovini & Cossignani 2004; Rolán 2005; Albano *et al.* 2019).

Monophorus verecundus M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020
Monophorus verecundus M.R. Fernandes & Pimenta, 2020: 27, fig. 11, 23P, 57, 83.
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 23°12'04"S, 40°59'42"W, 141 m deep.

Type material. MNRJ 18383, holotype.
Distribution. Brazil (Fernandes & Pimenta 2020).

Coriophora vermicula Laseron, 1958
Coriophora vermicula Laseron, 1958: 606, fig. 110–111.
Type locality. Australia, off Endeavour Reef, 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. AMS C.103140, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

†Triforis vermicularis Koenen, 1891
Triforis vermicularis Koenen, 1891: 694, pl. 45, fig. 12A–D.
Viriola vermicularis (Koenen, 1891)—Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007: 374, table 1.
Type locality. Germany, Lattorf.
Type stratum. Lower Oligocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Koenen 1891).
Geological age. Oligocene (Koenen 1891).

†Subviriola vermiculoides Amitrov & Zhegallo, 2007
Subviriola vermiculoides Amitrov & Zhegallo, 2007: 378, table 1, pl. 4, fig. 1–3.
Type locality. Ukraine, Dnepropetrovsk, Tshapli (Rybalsk) granite quarry.
Type stratum. Upper Eocene, Priabonian Stage, Mandrikovka beds.
Type material. PIN no. 3595/741, holotype.
Distribution. Ukraine (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).
Geological age. Eocene (Amitrov & Zhegallo 2007).

Triphoris verrucosa A. Adams & Reeve, 1850
Triphoris verrucosus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 45, pl. 11, fig. 32A–B.
Triforis verrucosus A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Tryon 1887: 179, pl. 37, fig. 91.
Triphora verrucosa A. Adams & Reeve, 1850—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Inella verrucosa (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Kosuge 1962a: 119, pl. 7, fig. 1.
Cautotriphora verrucosa (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)—Habe & Kosuge 1966: 107, pl. 41, fig. 34.
Type locality. China Sea.
Type material. NHMUK 1878.1.28.483 is considered not to be a syntype (Albano *et al.* 2019).
Distribution. Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Adams & Reeve 1850; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Hidalgo 1905; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Chang & Wu 2005; Zongguo & Mao 2012; Albano *et al.* 2019), Fiji (Higo *et al.* 1999), Japan (Kuroda & Habe 1952; Kosuge 1962a; Kosuge 1962b; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Philippines (Hidalgo 1905; Higo *et al.* 1999), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006c).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris verrucosa*. This species is considered a *nomen dubium* in Albano *et al.* 2019.

Triphora (*Euthymia*) *versluysi* Schepman, 1909
Triphora (*Euthymia*) *versluysi* Schepman, 1909: 173, pl. 11, fig. 8.
Inella versluysi (Schepman, 1909)—Kosuge 1981: 98.
Triphora versluysi Schepman, 1909—Bakker 2021: 151, fig. 5.
Type locality. Indonesia, E. Flores Sea, Parugalamere, Nusa Tenggara Barat, 8°30’S, 119°7.5’E, 73 m deep.
Type material. ZMA.MOLL.136654, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Schepman 1909; Bijl *et al.* 2010; Bakker 2021), Philippines (Kosuge 1981).

Nototriphora vestita B.A. Marshall, 1983
Nototriphora vestita B.A. Marshall, 1983: 66, fig. 28B–D.
Type locality. Australia, Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia, dredged in shallow water.
Type material. SAM D.16242, holotype. AMS C.116141 and AMS C.116162, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Wilson 1994), Australia, Tasmania (Marshall 1983).

Cerithium vicinum C.B. Adams, 1850
Cerithium vicinum C.B. Adams, 1850: 122.
Metaxia vicina (C.B. Adams, 1850)—de Jong & Coomans 1988: 52.
Type locality. Jamaica.
Type material. MCZ 186155, lectotype. MCZ 186156, paralectotype.
Distribution. ABC–Islands (de Jong & Coomans 1988), Bermuda (Jensen & Pearce 2009), Jamaica (Adams 1850; Clench & Turner 1950; Díaz & Miloslavich 2010), United States, Florida (Lee 2009).
Remarks. Lectotype designated by Clench & Turner (1950). Considered a junior synonym of *Metaxia rugulosa* (C.B. Adams, 1850) by Rolán & Fernández-Garcés (2007) and Faber (2010).

Iniforis violacea subsp. *evanida* Laseron, 1958
Iniforis violacea subsp. *evanida* Laseron, 1958: 580, fig. 6–8.
Mastonia evanida (Laseron, 1958)—Brook 1998: 222.
Mastonia evandina (Laseron, 1958) [sic]—Tröndle & Boutet 2009: 24.
Type locality. Australia, Michaelmas Cay.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Nützel 1997), Australia, Christmas Island (Kosuge 1990), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015).

Triforis (*Iniforis*) *violacea* var. *minor* Hervier, 1898
Triforis (*Iniforis*) *violacea* var. *minor* Hervier, 1898: 252.
Type locality. Possibly New Caledonia.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1898).

Cerithium violaceum Quoy & Gaimard, 1834
Cerithium violaceum Quoy & Gaimard, 1834: 134, pl. 55, fig. 22–23.
Triforis violacea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)—Dunker 1861: 10.
Triforis violaceus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)—Tryon 1887: 182, pl. 38, fig. 11.
Trifora violacea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)—Viader 1937: 43.
Triphora violacea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)—Kuroda & Habe 1952: 91.
Iniforis violaceus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)—Laseron 1958: 579, fig. 1–5.
Type locality. Papua New Guinea, New Ireland.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), Australia, Christmas Island (Tomlin 1935), Australia, Cocos Islands (Wells 1994), China (Feng 1996), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), Fiji (Schmeltz 1874; Tryon 1887; Chang & Wu 2005), Japan (Dunker 1861; Dunker 1882; Pilsbry 1895; Kuroda & Habe 1952; Higo *et al.* 1999; Chang & Wu 2005), Marshall Islands (Kosuge 1990), Mauritius (Martens 1880; Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Tryon 1887; Hervier 1898; Hervier 1899; Chang & Wu 2005), New Zealand, Cook Islands (Schmeltz 1874), Papua New Guinea, New ireland (Quoy & Gaimard 1834, Kiener 1841; Dunker 1882; Tryon 1887; Laseron 1958), Polynesia (Martens 1880), Samoa (Schmeltz 1874), Solomon Islands (Marshall 1983), Taiwan (Chang 1997; Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a).

Subulophora virgina Laseron, 1958
Subulophora virgina Laseron, 1958: 642, fig. 243–244.
Type locality. Australia, Christmas Island.
Type material. AMS C.103065, holotype. AMS C.64471, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia, Christmas Island (Laseron 1958).

Triphora virginalis Thiele, 1925
Triphora virginalis Thiele, 1925: 304 (270), pl. 10, fig. 29.
Type locality. Indonesia, Padang (Sumatra).
Type material. ZMB 108518, holotype.
Distribution. Indonesia (Thiele 1925; Albano & Bakker 2016).

Triphoris (*Sychar*) *vitrea* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Sychar*) *vitreus* Hinds, 1843b: 19.
Sychar vitreus (Hinds, 1843)—Chenu 1859: 284, fig. 1918.
Triforis vitrea Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 188, pl. 39, fig. 55.
Viriola vitrea (Hinds, 1843)—Barnard 1963a: 120.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, dredged from 20 fathoms deep (37 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.210, syntype.
Distribution. South Africa (Barnard 1963a), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Barnard 1963a; Marshall 1983; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Sychar*) *vitrea*.

Triphoris (*Ino*) *vittata* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Ino*) *vittatus* Hinds, 1843b: 17.
Triforis vittatus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 189, pl. 39, fig. 57.
Viriola vittata (Hinds, 1843)—Hervier 1899: 313.
Type locality. Straits of Malacca, in 23 fathoms deep (42 m).
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.196 and NHMUK 1844.5.6.21–1844.5.6.22, syntypes.
Distribution. New Caledonia (Hervier 1899), Straits of Malacca (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Ino*) *vittata*.

†Cerithiopsis voorthuyseni Anderson, 1964
Cerithiopsis voorthuyseni Anderson, 1964: 209, pl. 14, fig. 123.
*Metaxia voorthuysen*i (Anderson, 1964)—Nordsieck 1972: 58, pl. 14, fig. 38.
Type locality. Germany, Tiefbohrung 15, Beeringen.
Type stratum. Miocene, 154–159 m deep, Hemmor.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Germany (Anderson 1964), The Netherlands (Nordsieck 1972).
Geological age. Miocene (Anderson 1964; Nordsieck 1972).

Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *vulpina* Hinds, 1843
Triphoris (*Mastonia*) *vulpinus* Hinds, 1843b: 19.
Mastonia vulpinus (Hinds, 1843)—Chenu 1859: 285, fig. 1919.
Triforis vulpinus Hinds, 1843—Tryon 1887: 183, pl. 38, fig. 17.
Viriola vulpina (Hinds, 1843)—Brook 1998: 223.
Type locality. New Ireland, among fine gravel about low–water mark.
Type material. NHMUK 1879.2.26.199, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Stephens 2017), French Polynesia (Tröndle & Boutet 2009; Boutet *et al.* 2020), Japan (Okutani 2000; Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Okutani 2017), New Zealand, Kermadec Islands (Brook 1998; Trnski & Schlumpf 2015), Papua New Guinea, New Ireland (Hinds 1843b; Hinds 1844; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888; Albano *et al.* 2019), Taiwan (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana *et al.* 2016; Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021).
Remarks. The genus *Triphoris* is of feminine gender, therefore the name should be *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *vulpina*.

†Triforis washingtoniana Dickerson, 1915
Triforis washingtoniana Dickerson, 1915: 63, pl. 6, fig. 13.
Type locality. United States, Washington, in the west bank of the Cowlitz River about 1,75 miles southeast of Vader (Little Falls).
Type stratum. Eocene, Cowlitz Phase, Tejon Group.
Type material. MCAS 362, holotype.
Distribution. United States, Washington (Dickerson 1915).
Geological age. Eocene (Dickerson 1915).

Triphora whitechurchi W.H. Turton, 1932
Triphora whitechurchi W.H. Turton, 1932: 119, pl. 26, fig. 869.

Type locality. South Africa, Port Alfred.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. South Africa (Turton 1932).

Subulophora whitleyi Laseron, 1958
Subulophora whitleyi Laseron, 1958: 612, fig. 132–133.
Type locality. Australia, Cambridge Gulf, north–west Australia.
Type material. AMS C.103068, holotype. AMS C.64417, paratypes.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958).

†Triforis wilkinsoni Tenison Woods, 1878
Triforis wilkinsoni Tenison Woods, 1878b: 233, pl. 20, fig. 9.
Callitriphora wilkinsoni (Tenison Woods, 1878)—Cotton 1947: 669.
Type locality. Muddy Creek, western Victoria, Australia.
Type stratum. Middle Miocene.
Type material. Type material not located so far.
Distribution. Australia (Tenison Woods 1878; Cotton 1947).
Geological age. Pliocene (Cotton 1947), Miocene (Tenison Woods 1878; Cotton 1947).

Inella xystica Jousseaume, 1884
Inella xystica Jousseaume, 1884: 247, pl. 4, fig. 8.
Triforis xystica (Jousseaume, 1884)—Tryon 1887: 185, pl. 38, fig. 36.
Trifora xystica (Jousseaume, 1884)—Viader 1937: 43.
Aclophora xystica (Jousseaume, 1884)—Marshall 1983: 73, fig. 8b, 31a–f, j.
Mastonia xystica (Jousseaume, 1884)—Higo *et al.* 1999: 208, G1700.
Type locality. Madagascar.
Type material. MNHN-IM-2000-491, syntype.
Distribution. Australia (Marshall 1983; Stephens 2017), Comoros (Marshall 1983), Japan (Higo *et al.* 1999; Okutani 2000; Hasegawa *et al.* 2001a; Okutani 2017), Madagascar (Jousseaume 1884; Tryon 1887; Paetel 1888), Mauritius (Viader 1937), New Caledonia (Hervier 1899; Marshall 1983), Philippines (Poppe 2008), Thailand (Dumrongrojwattana & Tanamai 2020; Wells *et al.* 2021), Vanuatu (Marshall 1983).
Remarks. Marshall (1983) considered *Notosinister grandiosus* Laseron, 1954 a junior synonym of *Inella xystica* Jousseaume, 1884.

Triphora yociusi Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008
Triphora yociusi Rolán & H.G. Lee, 2008—Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008: 153, fig. 27H–I.
Type locality. United States, Florida, 32 miles east of St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., 30 m deep.
Type material. Holotype in FLMNH. BMSM 15200, paratype.
Distribution. United States, Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés 2008; Lee 2009).

†Inella zeattenuata Beu, 1970
Inella zeattenuata Beu, 1970: 220, pl. 3, fig. C.
Type locality. New Zealand, Mangaoriki Stream, N162/872.
Type stratum. Upper Miocene, Wairarapa District
Type material. VUC Geology Department, VM426, holotype.
Distribution. New Zealand (Beu 1970; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Miocene (Beu 1970; Maxwell 2009).

†Notosinister zespina Laws, 1939
Notosinister zespinus Laws, 1939: 487, fig. 77.
Inella zespina (Laws, 1939)—Maxwell 2009: 244.
Type locality. New Zealand, Pakaurangi Point, Kaipara Harbour.
Type stratum. Tertiary beds of Pakaurangi Point, Kaipara Harbour.
Type material. Type material not located so far.

Distribution. New Zealand (Laws 1939; Maxwell 2009).
Geological age. Miocene (Maxwell 2009), Tertiary (Laws 1939).

Iniforis zonata Laseron, 1958
Iniforis zonata Laseron, 1958: 581, fig. 11–12.
Type locality. Australia, Warrior Island, Torres Strait.
Type material. AMS C.5808, holotype.
Distribution. Australia (Laseron 1958; Chang & Wu 2005), China Sea (Zongguo & Mao 2012), French Polynesia (Boutet *et al.* 2020), Taiwan (Chang & Wu 2005; Chang 2006a).

Names not belonging to Triphoridae

Various names at the sub–family to species level have been introduced in the past for Triphoridae, but later recognized to belong to other families. For example, in 1984, Marshall introduced a new subfamily for the genus *Adelacerithium* Ludbrook, 1941 and placed this subfamily within the Triphoridae. However, this subfamily was later moved into the Newtoniellidae (Bouchet & Rocroi 2005). At the generic level, the genera *Granulotriforis* Kosuge, 1967, *Trituba* Jousseaume, 1884 and *Liometaxia* Le Renard, 1980, introduced among Triphoridae have all been later recognized to be Newtoniellidae. At the specific or infra–specific level, 44 names have been introduced among Triphoridae but later recognized to be Newtoniellidae (Table 1).

TABLE 1. List of species introduced as Triphoridae, but belonging to other families.

Introduced binomen	Bibliographic reference	Current accepted or suggested (*) name	Current family
Triforis abnormalis	G.B. Sowerby III, 1903: 498	*Ataxocerithium abnormale*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis anelpistos	Bouchet & Fechter, 1981: 166, pl. 19	*Trituba anelpistos*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis (*Granulotriforis*) *antepallaxa*	B.A. Marshall, 1977a: 107, fig. 2a–e	*Trituba antepallaxa*	Newtoniellidae
Paramendax apicina	Powell, 1937: 205, pl. 54, fig. 4	*Trituba apicina*	Newtoniellidae
Cerithium assimilatum recorded as *Triphoris* (*Mastonia*) *assimilata*	C.B. Adams, 1852: 374	*Seila assimilata*	Cerithiopsidae
Mendax attenuatispira	Powell, 1937: 205, pl. 54, fig. 5	*Trituba attenuatispira*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis barbadensis	Coomans & Faber, 1984: 26, fig. 1–3	*Trituba barbadensis*	Newtoniellidae
Cerithium bimarginatum recorded as *Triphoris* (*Platygyra*) *bimarginata*	C.B. Adams, 1852: 375	*Eumetula bimarginata*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis bitubulatus	Baudon, 1856: 95, pl. 4, fig. 6	*†Trituba bitubulata*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis bitubulatus subsp. *liancurtensis*	Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981: 47, fig. 6	*†Trituba bitubulatus* subsp. *liancurtensis**	Newtoniellidae
Triforis (*Granulotriforis*) *blacki*	B.A. Marshall, 1977a: 107, fig. 1H–I, 3A–C	*Trituba blacki*	Newtoniellidae
Socienna cracens	B.A. Marshall, 1979: 400, fig. 2A–C, H	*Socienna cracens*	Cerithiopsidae
Socienna cracens subsp. *regia*	B.A. Marshall, 1979: 403, fig. 2D–F	*Socienna cracens* subsp. *regia*	Cerithiopsidae

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Introduced binomen	Bibliographic reference	Current accepted or suggested (*) name	Current family
Sinusigera dautzenbergi	Vayssière, 1930: 24: pl. 1, fig. 14–15.	*nomen nudum*	*nomen nudum*
Triphora dexia	Verco, 1909: 278, pl. 22, fig. 6–10	*Trituba dexia*	Newtoniellidae
Triphoris dextroversus	A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 45, pl. 11, fig. 31a–b	*Seila dextroversa*	Cerithiopsidae
Triforis dominici	Gougerot, 1966: 298, pl. 5, fig. 4	*Trituba dominici**	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis dujardini	Mayer, 1862: 262, pl. 12, fig. 11	*†Trituba dusjardini**	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis dujardini var. *mutinensis*	Sacco, 1895: 63, pl. 3, fig. 61	*†Trituba dusjardini* var. *mutinensis**	Newtoniellidae
Triforis (*Tauroforis*) *emiliae*	Boettger, 1901: 122	uncertain identity	Newtoniellidae
Triphora epallaxa	Verco, 1909: 279, pl. 22, fig. 1	*Trituba epallaxa*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis (*Trituba*) *fenestratus*	Cossmann, 1889: 52, pl. 2, fig. 24	*Trituba fenestrata**	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis inclytus	Deshayes, 1866: 246, pl. 81, fig. 33, 34	uncertain identity	Cerithiidae
Triphoris infrequens	C.B. Adams, 1852: 383, 534	*Cerithiopsis infrequens*	Cerithiopsidae
Liometaxia laevigata	Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981: 36, fig. 42A–B	*Liometaxia laevigata*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis macandraeae	A. Adams, 1856: 1	*Laeocochlis sinistratus*	Newtoniellidae
Adelacerithium mirabilis	B.A. Marshall, 1984: 81, fig. A–B, D–E, G–H, J–L	*Adelacerithium mirabilis*	Newtoniellidae
†Triphora neozelandica	Laws, 1939: 488	*Trituba neozelandica*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis nivea	Sars, 1859: 44	*Laeocochlis sinistratus*	Newtoniellidae
Cerithiella nonnitens	Barnard, 1963a: 127, fig. 23g	*Cerithiella nonnitens*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis (*Tauroforis*) *paulae*	Boettger, 1901: 122	uncertain identity	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis plicatus	Deshayes, 1834: 431, pl. 71, fig. 13–17	*Trituba plicata**	Newtoniellidae
Seila ponsonbyi	W.H. Turton, 1932: 125, pl. 27, fig. 905	*Seila ponsonbyi*	Cerithiopsidae
†Triforis raulini	Cossmann & Peyrot, 1922: 304, pl. 7, fig. 40–43	*Trituba raulini*	Newtoniellidae
†Turritella sinistra	Binkhorst, 1861	uncertain identity	Newtoniellidae
Triforis superstes	Bouchet & Fechter, 1981: 166, pl. 18	*Trituba superstes*	Newtoniellidae
Triforis (*Granulotriforis*) *tanseiae*	Kosuge, 1967: 126, pl. 1, fig. 5, 7	*Trituba tanseiae*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis tauroturrita	Sacco, 1895: 62, pl. 3, fig. 58	*Trituba tauroturrita*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis tauroturrita var. *spiraliornata*	Sacco, 1895: 62, pl. 3, fig. 59	*Trituba spiraliornata*	Newtoniellidae
†Triforis tertia	Lozouet, 1999: 22, pl. 11, fig. 5–6	uncertain identity	Newtoniellidae
Triforis (*Granulotriforis*) *tui*	B.A. Marshall, 1977a: 109, fig. 3d–f	*Trituba tui*	Newtoniellidae
Triphoris vestalis	A. Adams, 1854: 278	uncertain identity	Cerithiopsidae
†Triphora zecollata	Laws, 1941: 149, fig. 21	uncertain identity	Newtoniellidae

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