

Cornuspira striolata, H. B. Brady (Pl. CXIII. figs. 18, 19).

Cornuspira striolata, Brady, 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 713.

Test thin, flat, auriculate; consisting of few convolutions, the last of which widens and spreads out very rapidly; aperture an elongated slit stretching the entire length of the terminal face of the tube. Surface marked with curved transverse lines of growth, and covered with an exogenous ornament of fine, raised, closely set riblets, parallel to the axis of growth, not straight and continuous, but taking a waved and irregular course. Diameter of two specimens, $1\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (31 mm.) and $\frac{9}{20}$ th inch (12 mm.) respectively.

The remarkable examples of this species obtained on the cruise of the "Knight Errant" are amongst the largest known porcellanous Foraminifera, and probably *Orbitolites laciniata* and *Orbitolites tenuissima* are the only other *Miliolidæ* that approach the superficial dimensions of the larger of the two specimens. The larger shell is very thin and the walls delicate; the smaller of the two, from which the figures in Plate CXIII. have been drawn, is thicker, and the walls are comparatively stout; in both, the widening of the tube takes place in much the same way as the opening out of the spire in the auriculate varieties of *Peneroplis*.

The habitat of *Cornuspira striolata* is the "cold area" of the Farøe Channel, depth 540 fathoms.

Cornuspira crassisepta, H. B. Brady (Pl. CXIII. fig. 20).

Cornuspira crassisepta, Brady, 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 714.

Test discoidal, biconcave, peripheral edge nearly square; convolutions very numerous, and very narrow near the centre; spiral septal wall thick, and marked externally by a raised limbate line. Diameter, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.) or rather more.

This is the isomorph in the porcellanous series of a somewhat rare perforate form, *Spirillina limbata*. It is a little shell with well-marked characters, and not likely to be confounded with any other species except perhaps the next in order, *Cornuspira lacunosa*, which is about the same size, but has a rounded edge and branching superficial costæ.

Cornuspira crassisepta is one of the interesting additions to the genus obtained on the "Knight Errant" Expedition. It was dredged in the "warm area" of the Farøe Channel, at a depth of 530 fathoms, and has not hitherto been met with elsewhere.

Cornuspira lacunosa, n. sp. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 21).

Test discoidal, biconcave, peripheral edge rounded; convolutions numerous, narrow near the centre; aperture dome-shaped; surface decorated, especially on the outer whorls, with a series of irregular anastomosing costæ, the main lines of which are more or less parallel to the axis of growth. Diameter, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.) or rather more.