

Test free or rarely adherent; consisting of a depressed trochoid Rotaliform spire, formed of two to three convolutions, the outermost of which is usually composed of four segments. Segments globular, rapidly increasing in size. Aperture simple, situated at the umbilical margin of the final segment on the inferior side. Walls somewhat coarsely arenaceous, but firmly cemented, and presenting a tolerably well-finished exterior; colour brown. Diameter, $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (1.4 mm.), more or less.

As may be inferred from its name, this species is an arenaceous isomorph of *Globigerina bulloides*. Its characters are exceedingly simple, and the foregoing description needs but few additional remarks. The specimens from different localities vary a good deal in point of size, some being no larger than small *Globigerinæ*, whilst others, living under favourable conditions, attain a diameter of $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch, or even more. Under ordinary circumstances the test is free, but occasionally it is met with in the sessile condition, as represented in fig. 11. In such cases it is generally found more or less embedded in loosely aggregated light-coloured sand, corresponding in this respect with adherent varieties of certain other types, notably *Valvulina* and *Truncatulina*.

I have recently received from my friend Mr. Robertson of Glasgow specimens of an arenaceous Foraminifer closely allied to the present species but isomorphous with *Sphæroidina bulloides*. This interesting modification, which I propose to name *Haplophragmium sphæroidiniforme*, was found in sands dredged in the Mediterranean, at depths of 70 to 120 fathoms.

The geographical distribution of *Haplophragmium globigeriniforme* is world-wide. It is essentially a deep-water species, and notwithstanding the occurrence of small specimens at a few localities not far from land, it cannot be said to be at home at depths of less than 400 fathoms or thereabouts. It is not uncommon in the Arctic seas, on the shores of Franz-Joseph Land, as far north as lat. 79° or 80° N., and also in Baffin's Bay; and a few small examples have been taken on our own coast. Its distribution list comprises in addition fifteen Stations in the North Atlantic, at depths ranging from 390 to 2750 fathoms; four Stations in the South Atlantic, 675 to 2350 fathoms; twelve in the South Pacific, 17 to 2425 fathoms; and six in the North Pacific, 15 to 3950 fathoms. It appears also in Parker and Jones's list of Foraminifera obtained at depths of 500 to 700 fathoms in the Red Sea.

The species is figured by Terrigi from specimens found in the Upper Pliocene Sands of Rome; but I find no other record of its occurrence as a fossil.

Haplophragmium anceps, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 12-15).

Test irregular and variable, forming a more or less elevated spire; often dimorphous. Segments numerous, inflated, usually four in the outer whorl. Aperture simple, near the umbilical margin of the final chamber. Diameter, $\frac{1}{7}$ th inch (1.5 mm.).