

name has often been used by Parker and Jones, and for this I propose to retain their specific designation. As compared with *Trochammina ochracea*, the species in question is larger and more conical, has fewer segments, usually four or five in the outermost convolution, and on the inferior surface they present a nearly triangular outline,—it furnishes, in point of fact, the links connecting *Trochammina* with *Valvulina*.

*Trochammina ochracea*, Williamson, sp., is a very minute form, seldom exceeding  $\frac{1}{100}$ th inch (0·25 mm.) in diameter; plano-convex and depressed in shape, and composed of a large number of segments, usually seven or eight in the peripheral whorl; the segments though small are very distinct, but not generally so regular as shown in Williamson's drawing of the upper surface of the test. On the inferior side the septal lines are "arcuate, flexuose, and very prominent." This species is not uncommon in the British seas.

*Trochammina squamata*, in the restricted sense, occurs on both the British and Irish coasts, and has also been obtained from dredgings at two points in the North Atlantic, west of Ireland, 110 and 173 fathoms respectively, and off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms. It has been taken at the mouth of the Rio Plata, South America, 13 fathoms; and at five Stations in the South Pacific, 41 to 1100 fathoms.

One of the figures in Dr. Karrer's series of fossil *Trochammininae* from the Early Tertiary Sandstones of Vienna belongs pretty certainly to this species; and from a manuscript list communicated by Dr. R. Haeusler I learn that it is found in almost every zone of the Jurassic formation of the Canton Aargau in Switzerland.

*Trochammina inflata*, Montagu, sp. (Pl. XLI. fig. 4, a.-c.).

*Nautilus inflatus*, Montagu, 1808, Test. Brit., Suppl., p. 81, pl. xviii. fig. 3.

*Rotalina inflata*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Brit., p. 50, pl. iv. figs. 93, 94.

*Rotalina (Trochammina) inflata*, Parker and Jones, 1859, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. iv. p. 347, F.

*Trochammina inflata*, Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 141, pl. xi. fig. 5.

„ *squamata*, var. *inflata*, Parker and Jones, 1862, Introd. Foram., Appendix, p. 310.

„ *inflata*, Brady, 1865, Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham, vol. i. p. 95.

„ „ (?) Tate and Blake, 1876, Yorkshire Lias, p. 452, pl. xvii. fig. 18.

Test free; trochoid or convex, depressed, Rotaliform; consisting of about three convolutions, the outermost of which is formed of five or six very ventricose segments with deeply excavated septal lines. Inferior face somewhat concave, with sunken umbilicus; peripheral margin lobulated. Aperture small, arched; situate on the inferior side of the final segment, close to the previous convolution, a little within the periphery. Colour pale brown, the small primary segments much darker than the rest. Diameter,  $\frac{3}{5}$ th inch (0·7 mm.).