

Hungarian North-Polar Expedition, off Franz-Josef Land, 113 fathoms, and amongst Capt. Markham's soundings in shallow water on the shores of Novaya Zemlya. The Rev. A. M. Norman has collected the species at two points near Bergen on the coast of Norway,—south of Bukken, 150 to 210 fathoms, and Oster Fiord, 50 to 200 fathoms. Finally, it has been noticed at three Challenger Stations; namely,—off Cape de Verde Islands, 1070 fathoms; off Nightingale Island, Tristan d'Acunha, 100 to 150 fathoms; and off Prince Edward Island, 50 to 100 fathoms.

Trochammina coronata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XL. figs. 10–12).

Trochammina coronata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 58, pl. v. fig. 15.

Test spiral, nautiloid, biconcave; composed of three to six convolutions, all more or less visible externally; peripheral edge rounded and lobulate; segments numerous, about six or seven in the final whorl, distinct, inflated. Aperture simple, situate on the face of the terminal segment, near its junction with the previous convolution. Colour buff to reddish-brown, surface smooth, not polished. Diameter, $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (2.5 mm.).

This handsome species differs from its congeners in size as well as in general contour. The larger specimens are fully one-tenth of an inch in diameter, and are coronate or biconcave in form. The chambers are few in number, tent-like, and more or less embracing, though the successive convolutions do not entirely conceal those immediately preceding them. The width of the spiral band increases with each turn, and the chambers of the final whorl are large and prominent as compared with those of the earlier convolutions. The texture of the test is uniformly very finely arenaceous and opaque, but the colour varies a good deal within certain limits, namely from creamy white to dark brown. Amongst previously described Foraminifera it is not easy to find any with characters approaching those of *Trochammina coronata*; perhaps the nearest is *Trochammina inflata*, but in that species the test is Rotaliform, that is to say, all the segments are more or less exposed on the superior face, whilst those of the last convolution only are visible on the inferior side,—a feature sufficiently distinct from the symmetrical nautiloid habit of the present form.

In geographical distribution *Trochammina coronata* is associated with its congeners *Trochammina conglobata*, *Trochammina lituiformis*, and *Trochammina proteus*. It has been found at two Stations in the North Atlantic,—off Sombrero Island, West Indies, 450 fathoms; and off Culebra Island, 390 fathoms; and at one in the South Atlantic,—off Pernambuco 675 fathoms. Rare specimens, presenting similar morphological characters, but of comparatively minute dimensions, have been met with in one of the deepest North Pacific soundings—Station 238, depth 3950 fathoms.