

- K. *Lagena lebouriana*, Brady, 1876, Monogr. Carb. and Perm. Foram., p. 121, pl. viii. fig. 6.
- L. *Lagena vulgaris*, var. *gothica*, Rymer Jones, 1872, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxx. p. 51, pl. xix. fig. 9.
- M. *Lagena howchiniana*, Brady, 1876, Monogr. Carb. and Perm. Foram., p. 121, pl. x. figs. 1-5.
- N. *Lagena tetragona*, Parker & Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 420, pl. xviii. fig. 14, *a.b.*
- O. *Oolina melo*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 20, pl. v. fig. 9.
- P. *Lagena tubifero-squamosa*, Parker & Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 420, pl. xviii. fig. 7, *a.b.*
- Q. *Entosolenia marginata*, var. *lucida*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 10, pl. i. figs. 22, 23.
- R. *Fissurina acuta*, Reuss, 1863, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 340, pl. vii. figs. 90, 91.  
(The specimen figured, Pl. LIX. fig. 6, though probably belonging to this variety, is not typical).
- S. *Tetragonulina prima*, Seguenza, 1862, Foram. Monotal. Mess., pl. ii. figs. 54, 55.
- T. *Fissurina dentata*, Id. Ibid. p. 58, pl. i. fig. 55.
- U. *Fissurina tricuspida*, Reuss, 1870, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 470, No. 3;—Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. v. figs. 16-18.
- V. *Fissurina diptera*, Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 332, pl. xvii. fig. 36.
- W. *Entosolenia marginata*, var. *ornata*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 11, pl. i. fig. 24.
- X. *Fissurina capillosa*, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 210, pl. v. fig. 25.
- Y. *Fissurina bicarinata*, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. ii., Mém. III. p. 31, pl. i. fig. 24, *a.b.*
- Z. *Lagena pulchella*, Brady, 1870, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. vi. p. 294, pl. xii. fig. 1, *a.b.*
- AA. *Lagena vulgaris*, var. *clypeato-marginata*, Rymer Jones, 1872, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxx. p. 58, pl. xix. fig. 37.

The geographical distribution of the genus is subject to no restrictions either of latitude or depth of water. It is to all appearance equally at home in the Arctic Ocean, at the Equator, and at the Antarctic Ice-barrier. It is common in littoral sands between tide-marks and in estuarine shallows, and at every intermediate depth to the abysses of mid-ocean at 3000 fathoms or more.

Its geological distribution is on a corresponding scale. Characteristic specimens of two species have been discovered by Mr. John Smith of Kilwinning, in the Upper Silurian shales of Staffordshire and Herefordshire, and at least three forms are known to have existed during the Carboniferous epoch. From the Trias only one, and that a somewhat doubtful variety, has been recorded,<sup>1</sup> but from the Liassic and Oolitic formations the number of forms is considerable, and the rocks of the Cretaceous period have furnished not less than thirteen well-marked species or varieties. In early Tertiary times there was again a great accession of species, and in the later formations the genus became one of the most abundant of all the Foraminiferal types.

<sup>1</sup> *Lagena polygona* (?) Reuss, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lvii. p. 107, pl. i. fig. 11, from the Trias of St. Cassian.