Lagena favoso-punctata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LVIII. fig. 35; Pl. LIX. fig. 4; Pl. LXI. fig. 2).

Lagena favoso-punctata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ., Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 62.

Test ecto- or ento-solenian, shape variable; surface areolated or reticulated, with a conspicuous orifice or perforation in the middle of each area or depression. Length, $\frac{1}{75}$th inch (0·34 mm.), or less.

The three figures grouped under this varietal name differ a good deal in point of form, one being pyriform and ectosolenian, another subglobular, caudate, and entosolenian, and the third, oval, compressed, and wide-mouthed; but they agree in the character of their surface-ornament.

The specimens were all obtained on the shores of New Guinea, two of them from the north coast, 17 fathoms, the other from Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

Lagena lævigata, Reuss, sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 8, *a.b.*).

Fissurina lævigata, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 366, pl. xlvi. fig. 1, *a.b.*
„ *globosa*, Bornemann, 1855, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. vii. p. 317, pl. xii. fig. 4.
„ *simplex*, Seguenza, 1862, Foram. Monotal. Mess., p. 56, pl. i. fig. 44.
„ *deltoidea*, Id. Ibid. p. 57, pl. i. fig. 45.
„ *latistoma*, Id. Ibid. p. 57, pl. i. figs. 46, 47.
„ *biancæ*, Id. Ibid. p. 57, pl. i. figs. 48–50.
„ *acuta*, Id. Ibid. p. 57, pl. i. fig. 51.
Lagena lævigata, Robertson, 1883, Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasgow, vol. vii. p. 24.

Of the bilaterally compressed varieties of the genus, *Lagena lævigata* is the simplest. The general outline of the test is pyriform; the apertural end slightly drawn out, the two faces convex, and the peripheral edge subangular. The aperture is entosolenian, and the external orifice generally, though not always, a long slit on the median line at the narrower extremity of the shell.

Lagena lævigata is found in every part of the world. The Challenger collections have yielded specimens from depths ranging from 2 fathoms to 3125 fathoms.

It has been observed in the Chalk of Rügen (Marsson), in the Eocene deposits of Paris (Terquem), in the Septaria-clays of Germany and in the Salzthon of Wieliczka (Reuss), in the Miocene of Vienna (Czjzek), and of Lower Bavaria (Egger); in the Miocene and Pliocene of Southern Italy (Seguenza), and in the Post-tertiary clays of the west of Scotland (Robertson).