

*Lagena formosa*, Schwager (Pl. LX. figs. 10, 18-20, and 3?, 17?).

*Lagena formosa* (pars), Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 207, pl. iv. figs. 19a, 19d.

Under the name *Lagena formosa*, Dr. Schwager has figured two somewhat distinct forms, the first of which may be accepted as the specific type. With this the drawings now furnished agree in all respects, except that in some cases the outline is proportionately longer and narrower.

The body of the shell is oval, elongate-oval, or pyriform, and tapers to a narrow tubular neck of considerable length; the periphery is surrounded by a wing of moderate width, generally emarginate at the base in adult shells, and more or less tubulated. Immediately surrounding the body, on the line of union with the wing, is a raised edge or border, marked with a sort of punctate ornament. Specimens frequently attain a length of  $\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (1 mm.) or more.

Setting aside two Stations in the Southern Ocean, at which one or two small or broken specimens have been obtained at depths of 50 to 150 fathoms, *Lagena formosa*, so far as can be learnt from the Challenger collections, is essentially a deep-water Foraminifer. Its presence has been noted at four Stations in the North Atlantic, 2435 to 2750 fathoms; at two in the South Atlantic, 1035 and 1425 fathoms; at one in the Southern Ocean, near the Antarctic Ice-barrier, 1300 fathoms; at five in the South Pacific, 1075 to 2350; and at two in the North Pacific, 1850 and 2575 fathoms respectively.

The species occurs as an Upper Pliocene fossil in the Island of Kar Nicobar.

*Lagena formosa*, var. *favosa*, nov. (Pl. LX. fig. 21).

This is a mere sub-varietal form, differing from the type in having two or three rows of reticulated ornament between the body of the test and the peripheral wing.

It is comparatively rare, but occurs in company with allied forms at a few localities, notably at Station 224, in the western part of the North Pacific, 1850 fathoms.

*Lagena formosa*, var. *comata*, nov. (Pl. LX. fig. 22).

This, again, is a sub-varietal modification,—characterised by the striate surface of the body of the shell. The intermediate border and the base of the neck are more or less reticulated.

Found with the foregoing variety in the North Pacific, 1850 fathoms.

*Lagena formosa*, var. *brevis*, nov. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 10, a.b.).

The test of var. *brevis* is relatively shorter and broader than that of the type; the body is small, oval in outline, and flattened, and the surface punctate; the intermediate border is transversely ribbed, and the wing more or less tubulated.