

The following is a complete list of the pelagic forms taken by means of the tow-net during the Challenger voyage.

<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> , d'Orb.	<i>Sphaeroidina dehiscens</i> , P. & J.
„ <i>dubia</i> , Egger.	<i>Candeina nitida</i> , d'Orb.
„ <i>inflata</i> , d'Orb.	<i>Pulvinulina menardii</i> (d'Orb.).
„ <i>rubra</i> , d'Orb.	„ <i>tumida</i> , Brady.
„ <i>sacculifera</i> , Brady.	„ <i>canariensis</i> (d'Orb.).
„ <i>conglobata</i> , Brady.	„ <i>crassa</i> (d'Orb.).
„ <i>æquilateralis</i> , Brady.	„ <i>micheliniana</i> (d'Orb.).
<i>Orbulina universa</i> , d'Orb.	„ <i>patagonica</i> ? (d'Orb.).
<i>Hastigerina pelagica</i> (d'Orb.).	<i>Cymbalopora bulloides</i> (d'Orb.).
<i>Pullenia obliquiloculata</i> , P. & J.	<i>Chilostomella ovoidea</i> , Reuss.

The claim of *Chilostomella ovoidea* to a place in the list is based upon a single specimen, the occurrence of which may have been due to accidental causes. *Cymbalopora bulloides* has only been met with near land in the neighbourhood of coral-reefs, and there is some doubt as to how far it is under all circumstances a pelagic species (see p. 639). Of *Candeina nitida* as a surface-form little can be said; the specimens hitherto obtained, perhaps not more than half a dozen in all, are of very small size and thin-shelled. Some doubt also attaches to *Pulvinulina patagonica*, of which the examples are few, and lacking in distinctive features. These four species stand somewhat apart from the rest of the category, and need not be further considered.

Of the genus *Globigerina* the list includes all the more abundant recent species except *Globigerina pachyderma*, to which we shall presently revert. *Globigerina dutertrei* resembles the typical *Globigerina bulloides* too closely to be readily distinguished in balsam mountings; and the absence of *Globigerina digitata*, which, though widely distributed as a bottom-species, is never found in large numbers, and of the other comparatively rare forms, is in no way remarkable. *Orbulina* is represented by the common *Orbulina universa*; the thick-shelled *Orbulina porosa* with its reticulated exterior being only known by scarce bottom-specimens.

*Hastigerina* is probably exclusively a pelagic genus, the bottom-specimens, wherever found, being manifestly dead shells, generally broken and invariably much altered in appearance. Of the *Pullenia*, one species, *Pullenia obliquiloculata*, occurs not unfrequently at the surface, whilst the two smaller and much more widely dispersed forms, *Pullenia sphaeroides* and *Pullenia quinqueloba*, are only known by dredged examples. Turning to *Sphaeroidina*, the thick-shelled *Sphaeroidina dehiscens* with its coarsely tubulated walls is found, though somewhat sparingly, at the surface, whilst the thin-shelled, finely porous *Sphaeroidina bulloides* has never been collected in the tow-net. Lastly, *Pulvinulina* contributes at least five tolerably well-defined species to the surface-fauna, all pertaining to one section of the genus; two of these, *Pulvinulina crassa* and *Pulvinulina tumida*, are comparatively rare, or at all events local in distribution, the