

(4) *Bifaxaria papillata*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4, and Pl. XXIV. fig. 4).

Character.—Zoarium branched bifariously, branches opposite, curved, ascending, with short secondary branches. Zoœcia urceolate, square in front with a slight mesial keel and a ridge on each side, all three terminating at the anterior border of the orifice in small spinous processes. Anterior wall entire; two rows of distant punctures on the sides, one of three or four small ones close to the border, and the other of as many larger ones down the middle of the side. Oral angular avicularia very minute and often absent altogether. On the older zoœcia a papilliform avicularium with an elliptical or subtriangular mandible. Oœcia deeply immersed, often with a very large conical eminence on both sides, on the under side of which is an avicularium with an elliptical mandible.

Habitat.—Station 196, lat. $0^{\circ} 48' S.$, long. $126^{\circ} 58' E.$, 825 fathoms, hard ground.

Having much the same habit as *Bifaxaria corrugata*, the present differs from that form,—1. In its much smaller size; 2. In having the branches curved instead of straight; 3. In the branches being opposite, and also in that the primary give off secondary branches; and 4. In the shape of the zoœcium, which is flattened or square in front and imperforate, though with punctures on the sides. In the older cells one of these punctures appears to become elevated into a papilliform avicularium, which in some cases attains an enormous development on the sides of the oœcia and sometimes on one of the ordinary zoœcia (Pl. XXIV. fig. 4d).

The lateral puncta are concealed under the epitheca and were overlooked when the drawing was made (Pl. XIII. fig. 4).

(5) *Bifaxaria minuta*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 5).

Character.—Zoarium very small (probably); zoœcia fusiform; orifice semicircular; a circular immersed avicularium on each side close to the orifice. A thin ridge down each side towards the front and a septal ridge between the two series of zoœcia; five or six small punctures close to the septal ridge.

Habitat.—Station 70, lat. $38^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $35^{\circ} 50' W.$, 1675 fathoms, Globigerina ooze.

The only specimen in the collection is a very small fragment, including the lower part of the zoarium and the bundle of radical fibres by which it was affixed to *Globigerina* shells. The state of the specimen does not afford any clue to the habit of the growth, but it was doubtless of only small size.