"Of the Lagenidæ, apart from some of the minute varieties of *Lagena* found in the red clay deposits of abyssal depths, displaying superficial ornament of extraordinary delicacy and beauty, the most interesting of the new forms are certain modifications of *Lagena* and *Nodosaria*, in which a cellulated wall takes the place of the usual solid or porous calcareous film. Such forms have their origin doubtless in costate and reticulate varieties, and the cellulated structure is due to the closing in of the furrows or angular depressions by a thin external wall.

"The singular type *Ramulina*, only known before by the small fragments not uncommon in the Chalk, was found for the first time as a recent organism amongst the

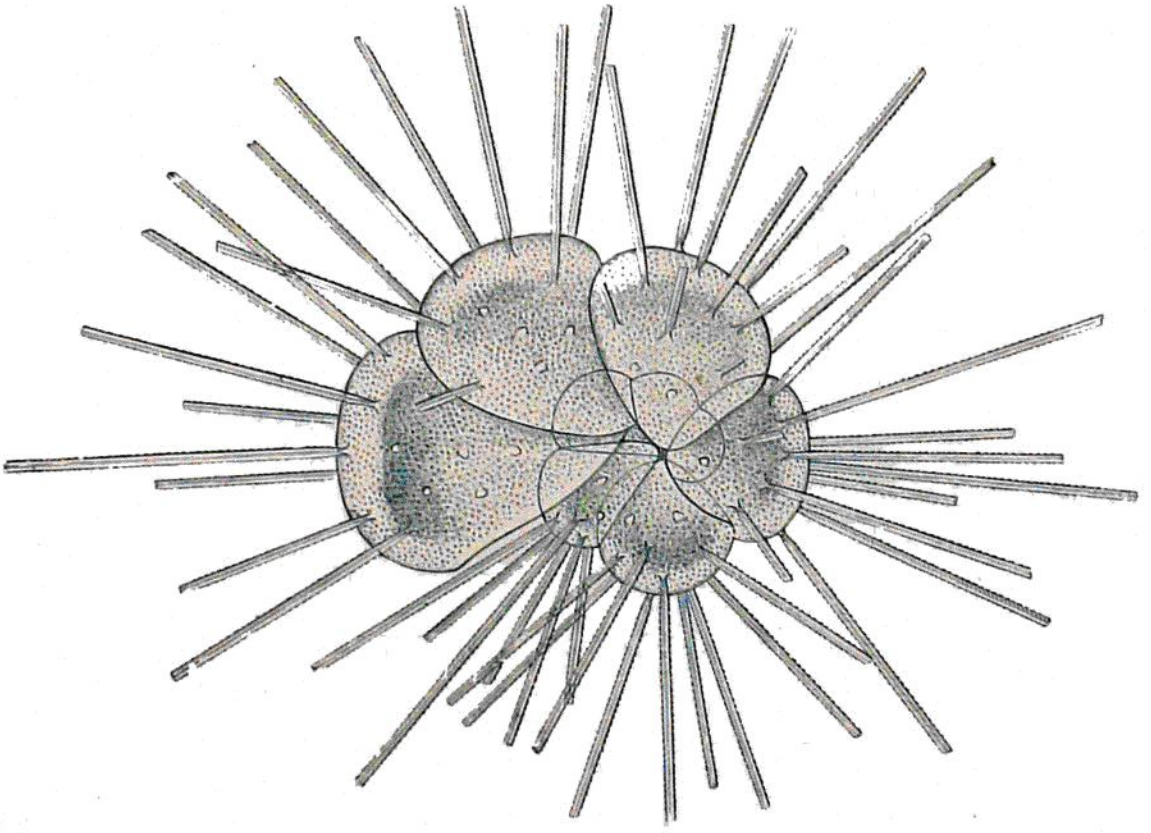

FIG. 306.—*Hastigerina pelagica* (d'Orb.) (*murrayi*, Wyv. Thoms.), from the surface.

coral sands of the Pacific. The shell is rarely obtained even approximately complete, owing to its branching habit and the slenderness of its stoloniferous connections. It consists of a number of spheres connected by narrow tubes of greater or less length, several tubes issuing from a single chamber, and each producing a fresh sphere, usually of smaller size. The chambers, though normally spherical, sometimes take less regular forms.

"Of the Globigerinidæ, the genus *Globigerina* has been found to possess a far wider range of morphological variation than was previously supposed; and the Challenger