

Offenbach, for a somewhat different variety, apparently related to the less compressed forms of *Biloculina irregularis*.

*Biloculina sphæra* is found in all the great ocean basins, though it can scarcely be regarded as a common species. In the North and South Atlantic and South Pacific it is by no means unfrequent, but it is more sparingly distributed in the North Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its bathymetrical range extends from shallow water down to 2300 fathoms, but it is rare at greater depths than 1000 fathoms.

It occurs as a Tertiary fossil in the Septaria-clays of several districts in North Germany.

*Biloculina bulloides*, d'Orbigny (Pl. II. figs. 5, 6).

"Conchula minima," &c., Plancus, 1739, De Conch. min. not., p. 23, pl. ii. fig. 6.

*Biloculina bulloides*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 297, No. 1, pl. xvi. figs. 1-4. Modèle, No. 90.

„ *peruviana*, Id., 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 68, pl. ix. figs. 1-3.

„ *ringens*, Parker, Jones and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 35.

„ *lucernula*, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., Geol. Theil., vol. ii. p. 202, pl. iv. fig. 17, a, b.

D'Orbigny's figure of *Biloculina bulloides* in the Annales des Sciences serves as a useful type for a group of thick-shelled, subglobular *Biloculinae* affecting moderately deep water. The specimens are characterised by having inflated segments, a small circular aperture, generally though not invariably placed on the slightly produced or tubular end of the final segment, and a somewhat coarse shell with roughish exterior.

The species is common in the North Atlantic, but comparatively rare in other seas. It is at its best at depths of from 300 to 1000 fathoms, though small examples are occasionally found as low down as 2750 fathoms. It occurs at one of the Challenger Stations in the South Atlantic, and at one in the South Pacific, in either case at a depth of more than 2000 fathoms; off the Cape of Good Hope, 150 fathoms; and in two localities amongst the islands south of New Guinea, in comparatively shallow water.

*Biloculina ringens*, Lamarck, sp. (Pl. II. figs. 7, 8).

"Frumentaria Ovula," Soldani, 1795, Testaceographia, vol. i., part 3, p. 228, pl. cliii. fig. S.

*Miliolites ringens*, Lamarck, 1804, Ann. du Muséum, vol. v. p. 351; vol. ix., pl. xvii. fig. 1.

*Biloculina ringens*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 297, No. 2.

„ *canariensis*, Id., 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 139, pl. iii. figs. 10-12.

„ *clypeata*, Id., 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 263, pl. xv. figs. 19-21.

„ *simplex*, Id., Ibid., p. 264, pl. xv. figs. 25-27.

„ *turgida*, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell., vol. iii. p. 85, pl. vii. fig. 55.

„ *ringens*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 79, pl. vi. figs. 169, 170.

„ „ Jones, Parker and Brady, 1866, Foram. Crag, p. 5, pl. iii. figs. 26-28.

The extreme variability of *Biloculina ringens* in respect of the size and form of the