

cally identical, but strikingly different in point of size. Dr. Karrer, in his memoir on the Miocene Foraminifera of Kostež in the Banat, *loc. cit.*, accurately describes the smaller of these, which is represented by fig. 14, as resembling *Spiroloculina tenuis* in general form, but having a rough, sandy exterior. The recent specimens, however, are often even smaller than those of the smooth-shelled species alluded to, $\frac{1}{6}$ th inch (0.4 mm.) being about their average length. The larger variety (fig. 13), on the other hand, sometimes attains a length of $\frac{1}{3}$ th inch (3.0 mm.), and is proportionately broad.

The two varieties are found in similar localities, in comparatively shallow water in the tropics, as follows:—Admiralty Islands, at two Stations, 16–25 fathoms; Ki Islands, 129 fathoms; Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms.

A few specimens of a form having intermediate characters (Pl. VIII. fig. 11), related apparently to both *Spiroloculina asperula* and *Spiroloculina arenaria*, have been met with in much deeper water (542 fathoms), in one of the "Porcupine" dredgings in the warm area of the Farøe Channel. These are retained provisionally under the present species, but it is possible they may represent a complanate or outspread variety of *Miliolina agglutinans*, which in its typical condition is not uncommon in the same area.

Spiroloculina arenaria, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 12).

Test oblong or oval, complanate; extremities obtusely angular or slightly rounded, peripheral edge rounded; segments few and broad, indistinct externally. Aperture small, circular, with Milioline tongue; situated in a slightly produced shelly neck. Exterior sandy; length, $\frac{1}{15}$ th inch (1.7 mm.).

This species is distinguished from *Spiroloculina asperula* by its stouter proportions, the comparatively small number of its segments, and their relatively greater width. The septation is obscured by the sandy texture of the test, but as far as can be judged from the exterior, the two segments forming the peripheral whorl each occupy about one-third of the entire width of the shell.

Spiroloculina arenaria occurs at three of the Challenger Stations, namely, off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 185 fathoms; and amongst the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms.

Spiroloculina tenuiseptata, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 5, 6).

Test complanate, elongate-oval; extremities tapering, subangular, peripheral edge square or rounded. Segments numerous, narrow, arched, tubular; the successive convolutions separated by deep depressions on both sides of the test, the interspace being occupied by a thin horizontal, shelly septum, which is sometimes wanting between the later chambers. Aperture simple, circular. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ nd inch (1.2 mm.).