

The test of *Spiroloculina tenuiseptata* resembles at first sight that of *Spiroloculina limbata*, but in reality the conditions are exactly reversed, that is to say, the raised portions of the surface represent the chambers, and the intervening depressions the shelly septa. M. Terquem has figured a *Spirillina* (or *Cornuspira*?) with the same peculiarity developed to an even greater degree under the name *Spirillina lateseptata*,¹ in which a thin, broad, horizontal plate separates the successive convolutions of the spire. In the present species the width of the septa varies a good deal, and it is not uncommon to find a small portion of the final segment left unattached at its inner margin. In one minute specimen (fig. 6) the thin shelly plate, which is unusually broad in the earlier portion of the test, is incomplete; and the later segments are entirely free and separated from the previous convolutions by an open space.

In the recent condition *Spiroloculina tenuiseptata* is a rare form, only found hitherto at three localities:—off Ki Islands, 580 fathoms; off Kandavu, Fiji, 610 fathoms; and the Mediterranean, 1200 fathoms.

One or more of the specimens figured in von Schlicht's work on the Foraminifera of the Septaria-clay of Pietzpuhl, pl. xxxvii. fig. 27, &c., named by Reuss *Spiroloculina dorsata*, appear to belong to this species.

Spiroloculina acutimargo, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 12–15).

Test oval, complanate, thin, slightly convex on both sides; peripheral margin acute or carinate, extremities obtuse or slightly rounded. Chambers arcuate, angular or carinate at the outer margin, either slightly embracing or separated by the intervening wing of the previous convolutions. Aperture small, sometimes in a produced tubular extension of the final segment. Length, $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.85 mm.).

Referring to Plate X.—figures 12 and 13 represent fully-grown typical examples of this species; fig. 14, an immature shell; and fig. 15, which is taken from one of comparatively large size, an old and worn specimen of the same. Amongst those forms of *Spiroloculina* that have the aperture in a produced neck, instances are by no means rare in which the shell is perforated at intervals on the median line, little open spaces being left at the ends of the segments, especially in the later convolutions. This condition, which is easily accounted for, is shown in fig. 15 to a somewhat marked degree, and it may often be observed, though to a less extent, in specimens of *Spiroloculina grata* (fig. 16 of the same plate).

Spiroloculina acutimargo has been dredged off Bermuda at a depth of 435 fathoms; at four Stations in the South Atlantic, 350 to 1425 fathoms; and at three localities in the South Pacific, 15 to 255 fathoms; it has also been found in shore-sands collected on the east coast of Madagascar.

¹ Anim. sur la plage de Duunkerque, pl. i. fig. 6.