

Test free, asymmetrical; oblong, fusiform, or subcylindrical; cavity either entire or spuriously divided by one or more incomplete transverse septa. Walls coarsely arenaceous, rough externally; aperture simple, terminal. Length,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.63 mm.) or more.

This is a starved shallow-water variety of *Reophax scorpiurus*. The test is often, as described by Prof. Williamson, without internal septa, but more commonly is spuriously segmented near the inferior extremity, and consists in fact of a small chamber surmounted by one of much larger size. It can scarcely be distinguished except by comparative characters from poor specimens of the typical species.

*Reophax fusiformis* is of somewhat restricted distribution. It is found in the Arctic Ocean as far north as lat. 78° 40' N. (Robertson, Brady), and at various points on our own shores, especially on the western coast of Scotland, at depths seldom exceeding 40 or 50 fathoms. In the North Atlantic, west of Ireland, it has been met with at two of the "Porcupine" Stations, in much deeper water, 630 fathoms and 1443 fathoms respectively. The species only occurs at one Challenger Station, No. 209, Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms.

*Reophax scorpiurus*, Montfort (Pl. XXX. figs. 12-17).

"Orthoceras" †, Soldani, 1795, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 3, p. 239, pl. clxii. fig. K.

*Reophax scorpiurus*, Montfort. 1808, Conchyl. Systém., vol. i. p. 330, 83° genre.

*Nodosaria (Dentalina) scorpionus*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 255, No. 40.

*Lituola scorpiurus*, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 467, pl. xlvi. fig. 5.

„ *nautiloidea*, var. *scorpiurus*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 407, pl. xv. fig. 48, a. b.

*Nodosaria agglutinans*, Terquem, 1870, Mém. Acad. Imp. Metz, 1869-70, p. 252, pl. xxix. fig. 18.

*Lituola scorpiurus*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 159, pl. ix. fig. 29.

*Reophax scorpiurus*, Siddall, 1879, Catal. Brit. Rec. For., p. 4.

„ *helvetica*, Haeusler, 1883, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxix. p. 27, pl. ii. figs. 8-10.

Test free; consisting of several (usually 4 to 6) somewhat inflated segments, of irregular size and shape, usually increasing in size from the first to the last, joined together in a more or less curved or crooked line. Texture coarsely arenaceous, surface rough. Length very variable,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th to  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (0.5 to 4 mm.).

The general contour and minuter characters of the test of *Reophax scorpiurus* depend in great measure upon the locality in which it is found. On sandy bottoms it generally occurs in the rough condition represented in fig. 12; whilst in pure Globigerina ooze the siliceous grains are replaced by the empty shells of the smaller Foraminifera, which, cemented together, form a test such as that shown in fig. 13. In localities