

seven segments, generally supplemented by one or two which are free or non-spiral. Segments somewhat convex, peripheral margins thin. Aperture simple, elongate or oval; situate on the distal face of the terminal segment. Texture coarsely arenaceous, rough externally. Longer diameter, $\frac{1}{17}$ th inch (2.3 mm.) or less.

The figures of this species on Pl. XXXIV. closely resemble the single drawing given by Terquem in his third memoir on the Foraminifera of the French Oolite (*loc. cit.*), and the living specimens correspond in general characters with the terms of his description. The size of some of the recent tests considerably exceeds that of the fossil specimens, but this is a variable feature, and one in which much latitude may properly be allowed. In all cases the test is coarsely sandy and very rough. The colour is to a certain extent that of the constituent sand-grains, which are sometimes exceedingly dark; but there is an absence of the predominating brown tint which forms a noticeable feature in many allied species.

The figured specimens are all from the South Atlantic,—Station 323, east of Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms. The species occurs also in the South Pacific, on the western coast of South America, between Juan Fernandez and the mainland, 1375 fathoms, and amongst the islands on the coast of Patagonia, 40 to 140 fathoms.

M. Terquem's specimens were obtained from the Oolite (Zone of *Ammonites parkinsoni*) of Fontoy, Moselle.

Haplophragmium rotulatum, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 5, 6).

Haplophragmium rotulatum, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 50.

Test spiral, nautiloid, biconcave; umbilicus deeply sunk on both faces, peripheral edge thick and square, often somewhat oblique. Segments numerous, forming about three convolutions, which are visible on both sides of the test; septation obscure. Diameter, $\frac{1}{48}$ th inch (0.56 mm.).

This is a sandy isomorph of *Anomalina coronata*, with very distinct morphological characters. The test is smaller than that of *Haplophragmium scitulum*, and the periphery thick and square, not rounded; the walls are coarsely arenaceous, and the exterior very rough.

Haplophragmium rotulatum is comparatively rare, and hitherto has only been met with on very deep bottoms. The finest specimens are from Station 5 and Station 9, two points south-west of the Canaries, depth 2740 fathoms and 3150 fathoms respectively. It occurs also at Station 64, in mid-Atlantic, 2750 fathoms; and at one locality in the deep area of the North Pacific, Station 244, depth 2900 fathoms.