margin of the final chamber. Shell-wall finely arenaceous, nearly smooth externally, and of clear yellow-brown colour. Diameter, $\frac{1}{30}$th inch (0·8 mm.) or less.

Haplophragmium scitulum has a symmetrical and neatly finished test, slightly evolute, that is to say, the successive convolutions not entirely concealing those previously formed, compressed, and somewhat sunken near the centre on either side. The spire is relatively longer than in the other nautiloid forms of the same genus, and the number of segments in each convolution is larger. Its nearest ally is *Haplophragmium latidorsatum*, and the marked difference in structure presented by the shells of the two species is strikingly shown in the drawings of their respective horizontal sections (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 10, and fig. 13).

Out of a list of eleven localities at which *Haplophragmium scitulum* has been noticed, eight are in the North Atlantic, the area embraced extending from the Faröe Channel to the Cape de Verde Islands and the West Indies, and the range of depth from 530 to 1445 fathoms; the remainder are,—one in the South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms; one in the South Pacific, west coast of Patagonia, 400 fathoms; and one in the deep region of the North Pacific, 2900 fathoms.

Haplophragmium glomeratum, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 15–18).

Lituola glomerata, Brady, 1878, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 433, pl. xx. fig. 1, *a.b.c.*

Haplophragmium glomeratum, Id., 1881, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xliii. p. 100, No. 21.

Test free, spiral, subglobular or ovate, elongated in the direction of the axis, somewhat sunken at the umbilici; composed of about two slightly unsymmetrical convolutions. Segments few, three or four in the outer whorl; short and broad in the direction of growth, inflated. Walls thin, coarsely arenaceous, rough externally. Aperture near the middle of the inner margin of the terminal segment; often indistinct. Diameter seldom more than $\frac{1}{100}$th inch (0·25 mm.).

This, which is one of the most minute of the spiral *Lituolinæ*, is also one of the most obscure in point of structure, owing to the fact that the septation is often imperfect and the sutures scarcely visible externally. Its structural features may be best understood by imagining one of the nautiloid species, such as *Haplophragmium latidorsatum*, drawn out at the umbilici so as to form a test bearing some resemblance to the oval *Alveolinæ*. It is, however, seldom quite symmetrical, one end being generally broader than the other, and the umbilici are often a good deal excavated. These terms apply to well-grown adult specimens; the young and minute tests are too indifferently characterised for zoological description.

Haplophragmium glomeratum is common in the Arctic seas. It has been found at