

Amongst Dr. Karrer's numerous drawings of *Trochammina proteus*,¹ there is one (fig. 7) that probably pertains to this variety.

Trochammina conglobata only occurs at two Challenger Stations:—off Sombrero Island, West Indies, 450 fathoms; and off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco, 675 fathoms.

Trochammina lituiformis, H. B. Brady (Pl. XL. figs. 4–7).

Trochammina lituiformis, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 59, pl. v. fig. 16.

Test free, crosier-shaped; consisting of an irregularly septate or pseudo-septate tube, spiral at its commencement, subsequently linear. Segments irregular in size, subcylindrical or ventricose; sutures marked by external constrictions. Aperture simple, terminal. Surface smooth, colour light brown. Length sometimes $\frac{1}{7}$ th inch (3·7 mm.).

In addition to the present species, there exist at least two other crosier-shaped modifications of the Trochammine type, namely, the Carboniferous *Trochammina centrifuga*, and the Permian *Trochammina filum*; but these are alike characterised by the absence of septa, both in the spiral and linear portions of the tests, and pertain rather to the *Ammodiscus* series than to *Trochammina* proper. They are also, both of them, of comparatively minute size. The specimens now described are of fine dimensions, though somewhat irregular in general contour and in septation. In colour and shell-texture they are precisely similar to *Trochammina coronata*.

Trochammina lituiformis has been found at three localities only:—Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms; Station 76, off the Azores, 900 fathoms; and Station 120, coast of South America, off Pernambuco, 675 fathoms.

Trochammina trullissata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XL. figs. 13–16).

Trochammina trullissata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 56, pl. v. fig. 10, a, b., 11.

Test spiral, nautiloid; compressed, lenticular, somewhat excavated at the umbilici; composed of about three convolutions, the last of which often almost entirely encloses those preceding it; peripheral edge acute or rounded. Segments numerous, about nine in the later convolutions; the sutures marked externally by slightly excavated sinuate lines. Exterior smooth and glossy; interior surface often punctate or reticulate; colour brown. Aperture crescentiform; situated on the face of the terminal chamber, close to the margin of the previous convolution. Diameter, $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1·25 mm.).

¹ *Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien*, p. 494, pl. i. figs. 1–8.