

Trochammina trullissata is easily distinguished from any other species by its perfectly regular, nautiloid or Nonionine contour, the number of chambers in each whorl, the sigmoid sutural lines, and the polished brown exterior. In small specimens (fig. 14) the convolutions are somewhat less embracing than in those of larger size, the peripheral edge is rounded and more or less lobulated, and the test is of lighter hue.

In general conformation, it is not unlike *Cyclammina cancellata*, but differs widely from that species in point of size and internal structure. The inner surface of the test is often punctate, as shown in fig. 16, and sometimes even exhibits a slightly raised reticulation; but in every case these are mere superficial markings, and, though they may foreshadow in a rudimentary way the cancellated structure of some of the more complex types, they bear little actual resemblance to the tubulated growths that nearly obliterate the chamber-cavities of *Cyclammina*.

The first examples of this beautiful little shell that came under my notice were in the Rev. A. M. Norman's mountings from one of the "Valorous" dredgings in Davis Strait, depth 1750 fathoms, and this probably represents its northern geographical limit; its range in the southern hemisphere extends to Station 144, between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island, about latitude 46° S. Its presence has been noted at twenty-five localities, pretty evenly scattered over the North and South Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, and North and South Pacific. Of these only five have depths of less than 1500 fathoms, and fifteen are above 2000 fathoms.

Trochammina ringens, H. B. Brady (Pl. XL. figs. 17, 18).

Trochammina ringens, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 57, pl. v. fig. 12, a.b.

Test nautiloid, oblong, compressed, biconvex; composed of few convolutions, of which the last entirely encloses those previously formed. Peripheral edge acute or slightly rounded, lobulate; septal lines curved, somewhat excavated. Segments large, four or five in each convolution, embracing. Colour brown, surface usually polished. Aperture an arcuate slit overhung by a slight swelling or prominence; situated on the face of the terminal chamber, near the margin of the previous convolution. Longer diameter, $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.25 mm.).

Trochammina ringens is nearly allied to *Trochammina trullissata*, but the points of distinction are easily recognised. It has only about half the number of segments in each convolution, and the final whorl completely encloses the earlier ones, instead of leaving the penultimate coil partly exposed at the centre: the general contour of the test is biconvex, there is little or no depression in the umbilical region, and the terminal segment is conspicuously large. In the colour, texture, and external condition of the walls, the