

var. *fistulosa*. The present form frequently displays one or two rows of tubular openings on the lateral faces of the test in addition to the orifices at the peripheral ends of the chambers.

*Textularia transversaria* has only been observed at two points, namely:—off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 255 fathoms; in the former of which it is not uncommon.

*Textularia concava*, Karrer, sp. (Pl. XLII. figs. 13, 14; and Pl. XLIII. fig. 11).

*Plecanium concavum*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lviii. p. 129, pl. i. fig. 3.

The typical *Textularia concava* has a compressed tapering test, with flattened or concave lateral faces, and square peripheral edges. The walls are more or less arenaceous, and the aperture is a short slit with raised border. The normal form, well portrayed Pl. XLII. fig. 14, is usually found in comparatively shallow water, and is easily recognised.

There are, however, numerous specimens, referrible to the same species, which are less angular in outline, and which, whilst preserving the flattened contour, arenaceous texture, and lipped orifice, bear otherwise considerable resemblance to such forms as *Textularia gramen*. This variety, which is generally met with at greater depths, is represented in Pl. XLIII. fig. 11.

*Textularia concava* has been noticed at five points in the North Atlantic, 173 to 2750 fathoms; at two in the South Atlantic, 2200 and 2475 fathoms respectively; and at seven in the South Pacific, 17 to 2600 fathoms.

The fossil specimens originally described by Dr. Karrer, were from the Miocene of Kostej in the Banat.

*Textularia carinata*, d'Orbigny (Pl. XLII. figs. 15, 16).

*Textularia carinata*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 263, No. 23.

„ „ Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 247, pl. xiv. figs. 32–34.

„ *lacera*, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell., vol. iii. p. 84, pl. vi. figs. 52, 53.

„ *attenuata*, Id. Ibid., p. 84, pl. vi. fig. 54.

*Textularia carinata*, and *Textularia carinata*, var. *attenuata*, Reuss, 1870, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 489, No. 1.—Schlicht., 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl., pl. xxxiii. figs. 1–4, 8, 9.

„ „ Hantken, 1875, Mitth. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anst., vol. iv. p. 66, pl. vii. fig. 8.

D'Orbigny's drawings of *Textularia carinata* represent an oval compressed shell, with strongly marked limbate sutures, and an irregularly toothed marginal keel. In Schlicht's figures (*loc. cit.*), assigned by Reuss to the same species, the carina is not so well defined, but the peripheral teeth are somewhat larger, and take the form of short spines;