

whilst Hantken's illustrations are drawn from a specimen in which the sutures are indicated by fine lines without superficial limbation. The drawings referred to are all from fossil specimens, but in the living condition the species presents a similar diversity of character in these and other particulars. In some cases, as in the figured specimens (Pl. XLII. figs. 15, 16), the peripheral teeth are more fully developed than in any of the examples referred to, but, generally speaking, the recent test accords pretty closely with the original description.

The only Challenger locality at which *Textularia carinata* has been found is Station 209, off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms, where it is tolerably abundant. Its occurrence on the shores of the Adriatic is recorded by d'Orbigny and Parker and Jones.

The geological range of the species covers almost the whole Tertiary epoch. It has been obtained from the Eocene clays of the neighbourhood of London (Parker and Jones, Brady), from the Lower and Upper Oligocene, and the Septaria-clays of Germany (Reuss), from the Miocene deposits of Austria (d'Orbigny), of Malta (Brady), and of Calabria (Seguenza), and from the Pliocene beds of Italy and elsewhere (d'Orbigny, Reuss).

Textularia sagittula, Defrance (Pl. XLII. figs. 17, 18).

- "Polymorphum *sagittula*," Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 120, pl. cxxxiii. fig. 7.
Textularia sagittula, Defrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., vol. xxxii. p. 177;—vol. liii. p. 344;—Atlas, Conch., pl. xiii. fig. 5.
 „ „ Blainville, 1825, Malacologie, p. 370, pl. v. fig. 5.
 „ „ d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 263, No. 20.
 „ *sauleyana*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 137, pl. i. figs. 21, 22.
 „ *cuneiformis*, Id. Ibid. p. 138, pl. i. figs. 37, 38.
 „ *nussdorfensis*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 243, pl. xiv. figs. 17–19.
 „ *bronniana*, Id. Ibid. p. 244, pl. xiv. figs. 20–22.
 „ *deperdita*, Id. Ibid. p. 244, pl. xiv. figs. 23–25.
 „ *prælonga*, Czjzek, 1847, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 149, pl. xiii. figs. 28–30.
 „ *acuta*, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 381, pl. xlix. fig. 1.
 „ *cuneiformis*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 75, pl. vi. figs. 158, 159.
 „ *agglutinans*, var. *sagittula*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 369, pl. xvii. fig. 77, a.–b.

This is perhaps the commonest of all the *Textulariæ*, whether in the recent or fossil condition. The test is elongate and much compressed, and the lateral edges are sharp, but the outline varies considerably, owing to the more rapid and more regular increase in the size of the segments in some specimens than in others. The walls are generally thick and opaque without being distinctly arenaceous.

Textularia sagittula is a cosmopolitan species, affecting most the shallow water of temperate seas; it has nevertheless been found at depths as great as 2675 fathoms in the North Atlantic, and 1425 fathoms in the South Atlantic.