

Tritaxia lepida, H. B. Brady (Pl. XLIX. fig. 12, *a.b.*).

Tritaxia lepida, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 55.

„ *ovata*, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. ii. Mém. III., p. 105, pl. xi. fig. 11.

Test triquetrous; elongate, broadest near the middle, tapering to a point at the aboral extremity, distal end rounded; the three sides nearly equal, the angles sharp or subcarinate; texture hyaline. Aperture simple, consisting of a short tubular neck with thickened lip, at the centre of the terminal segment. Length, $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.3 mm.).

This rare and delicate little shell, distinguished by its hyaline texture and central tubular aperture, was found at Station 45, off the coast of North America, a little south of the latitude of New York; depth, 1240 fathoms.

The *Tritaxia ovata* of Terquem, from the Eocene beds of the environs of Paris, appears to belong to the same species.

Tritaxia tricarinata, Reuss (Pl. XLIX. figs. 8, 9).

Textularia tricarinata, Reuss, 1845, Verstein. Böhm. Kreid., pt. i., p. 39, pl. viii. fig. 60.

Verneuilina dubia, Id., 1850, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. iv. p. 40, pl. iv. fig. 3.

Tritaxia tricarinata, Id., 1860, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xl. p. 228, pl. xii. figs. 1, 2.

I find no characters by which recent specimens, such as those represented in Pl. XLIX. figs. 8, 9, can be distinguished from the Cretaceous species as delineated by Reuss. In the form and disposition of the segments and the obscure septation they resemble the drawings of *Verneuilina dubia* in the "Lemberg" memoir (*loc. cit.*), rather than the better-defined figures subsequently published; but these minor characters are rightly treated by the author in his later papers as the result of mere individual variation.

Living specimens of *Tritaxia tricarinata* have only been found at a single Challenger Station, off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

The works above quoted refer to the occurrence of the species in the Upper Cretaceous system (Cenomanian, Senonian, &c.) of Germany and Bohemia.

Tritaxia indiscreta, H. B. Brady (Pl. XLIX. figs. 10, 11).

Clavulina indiscreta, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 55.

Test triquetrous; compressed on three sides, broadest near the middle, tapering towards the ends; salient edges rounded, except near the aboral end, where they are