

*Valvulina conica*, Parker and Jones (Pl. XLIX. figs. 15, 16).

*Valvulina triangularis*, Parker and Jones, 1857, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 295, pl. xi. figs. 15, 16.

„ *triangularis*, var. *conica*, Id. 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 406, pl. xv. fig. 27.

„ *conica*, M. Sars, 1868, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandl., p. 249.

This species differs from the typical *Valvulina triangularis* chiefly in the absence of trifacial compression. The test is conical, and so far as the arrangements of the chambers is concerned it is triquetrous; but the oral end is circular and nearly flat. The aperture is at the umbilical margin of the final segment, almost concealed by the overhanging valvular lip.

*Valvulina conica* is essentially a parasitic species, and it not unfrequently occurs in colonies like that represented in fig. 16. When found *in situ*, the test is generally surrounded by a spreading mass of fine light-coloured sand, apparently collected by the animal as a protection for the sarcode protruded from the base of the test (figs. 15, 16). The sand is of even grain, and though sufficiently coherent to bear washing in a stream of water, the mass is easily disintegrated with a camel's-hair pencil. This sandy rampart is quite distinct from the test itself, and differs from it both in colour and texture; but it is more than probable that the material for the construction of the test, as it increases in size, may be selected from what is accumulated in this way. Adherent specimens of *Valvulina fusca* are generally surrounded in a similar manner (fig. 14). The test of the present species is brown in colour, darkest at the apex, and gradually becoming lighter towards the oral end.

*Valvulina conica* is common on the coast of Norway, at 100 to 450 fathoms, and occurs at similar depths in the Farøe Channel, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has been observed at three Challenger Stations in the South Pacific, namely:—off Kandavu, Fiji, 210 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and off Juan Fernandez, 1375 fathoms. Parker and Jones report its presence in the Mediterranean, 320 fathoms; on the Abrolhos Bank, 47 fathoms; and in shore-sands from Melbourne, Australia.

*Valvulina fusca*, Williamson, sp. (Pl. XLIX. figs. 13, 14).

*Rotalina fusca*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 55, pl. v. figs. 114–115.

*Valvulina triangularis*, var. *austriaca*, Parker and Jones, 1862, Introd. Foram., Appendix, p. 311.

*Valvulina austriaca*, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 472.

„ *fusca*, M. Sars, 1868, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandl., p. 249.

*Rotalina fusca*, Terquem, 1875, Anim. sur la Plage de Dunkerque, p. 26, pl. ii. fig. 6, a.b.

*Valvulina fusca*, Berthelin, 1878, Foram. de Bourgneuf et Pornichet, p. 25, No. 21.

*Valvulina fusca* differs from *Valvulina conica* principally in the low depressed plano-convex form of the test. Like the latter species it is of parasitic habit, but the test is