

and form fully three convolutions. They are very convex externally, and the sutural lines are much depressed. One of Reuss's original figures (*loc. cit.*, pl. vii. fig. 71) agrees in all important points with the recent specimens; the other (pl. vi. fig. 70) is scarcely so broad, and the segments are less inflated. Von Schlicht's drawings, subsequently referred by Reuss to the same species, represent irregular shells of similar general conformation, some of which have subglobular chambers. Dr. Karrer's figure of *Bulimina imperatrix* exhibits slightly greater proportionate length, but does not appear to differ otherwise from those above mentioned.

The Challenger collections have yielded specimens of *Bulimina declivis* from only one locality:—off the Ki Islands, 580 fathoms.

In the fossil condition it has been obtained from the Septaria-clays of Offenbach and Pietzpubl in North Germany (Reuss), and from the Miocene deposits of Kostej in the Banat (Karrer).

Bulimina marginata, d'Orbigny (Pl. LI. figs. 3–5).

- Bulimina marginata*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 269, No. 4, pl. xii. figs. 10 12.
 „ *pulchella*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 50, pl. i. figs. 6, 7.
 „ *acanthia*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 335, pl. xiii. figs. 35, 36.
 „ *elegans*, Id. Ibid. p. 334.
Cucurbitina cruciata, Id. Ibid. p. 366, pl. xviii. fig. 7.
Bulimina pupoides, var. *marginata*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 62, pl. v. figs. 126, 127.
 „ *presli*, var. *marginata*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 372, pl. xv. fig. 10, pl. xvii. fig. 70.
 „ *marginata*, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., ann. xxxiii. p. 194, pl. ii. figs. 35, 36.

Bulimina marginata is a common and easily recognised species. The test is either ovate or tapering, and each chamber is somewhat extended backwards externally, so as to form a free edge, which is conspicuously serrate or crenulate.

I find no certain record of the occurrence of this species further north than the Farøe Channel; but it is a common constituent of the littoral fauna of the Atlantic shores of Europe, and is by no means confined to shallow water, but extends in mid-ocean to a depth of 1630 fathoms. It is equally abundant in the South Pacific; but in the South Atlantic and North Pacific it appears to be less frequent. It occurs also in the Southern Ocean, in the Mediterranean, and in the Adriatic.

It has been found as a fossil in the later Tertiaries of Italy (Costa, Terrigi), and in the Post-tertiary beds of Norway (Sars, Crosskey and Robertson), of the west of Scotland (Robertson), and of the north of Ireland (Wright).