

*Ehrenbergina*, Reuss.*Cassidulina*, pars, d'Orbigny [1839], Carpenter, Parker and Jones.*Ehrenbergina*, Reuss [1849], Karrer, Parker and Jones, Brady.

The typical form of the test in the genus *Ehrenbergina* may be compared to that of a *Cassidulina* which has been opened out and partially or entirely unrolled. The shell is broad at the distal end, and the regular Textularian arrangement of the segments is distinctly shown, especially on the convex or dorsal face; the ventral face is more or less concave. In well-marked specimens the lateral margins are thin and often serrate; but occasionally they are obtuse and rounded, and in such cases the form of the test approximates to that of the true *Cassidulina*.

The distinction between *Ehrenbergina* and the elongated varieties of *Cassidulina* is by no means strongly defined. It rests chiefly on the fact that in *Ehrenbergina* the line of segments appears to be unfolded laterally as well as uncoiled vertically, and that the segments are inequilateral, differing in form on the ventral and dorsal faces of the test.

Geographically the occurrence of living *Ehrenbergina* is almost confined to the southern hemisphere, though specimens have been found at one or two points in the tropical part of the North Atlantic, and at a single Station in the North Pacific. The genus is tolerably common both in the South Atlantic and in the South Pacific, and has a very wide bathymetrical range. The only known fossil representatives are rare specimens of Miocene age from the neighbourhood of Vienna.

*Ehrenbergina pupa*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. LV. fig. 1, *a.b.*, Pl. CXIII. fig. 10, *a.b.c.*).

*Cassidulina pupa*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 57, pl. vii. figs. 21-23.

This is the simplest exemplification of the generic characters, and its affinity to the typical *Cassidulina* is easily recognised. It differs from its congeners in the even or slightly lobulated condition of the lateral edges, and in the entire absence of sharp angles or spines.

*Ehrenbergina pupa* is a comparatively rare species, and with the exception of a single locality in the North Atlantic—off the Azores, 450 fathoms—has only been found on the shores of South America. D'Orbigny's original specimens were obtained from the Falkland Islands, and it is a matter of some interest that it has again been collected in their immediate vicinity, namely, at Station 317, depth 1035 fathoms. The remaining localities are Stations 321, mouth of Rio de la Plata, 13 fathoms; and two points on the west coast of Patagonia, 120 fathoms and 175 fathoms respectively.