

This is an elongate arched variety, occasionally met with in company with *Lagena globosa* and *Lagena lævis*, though by no means common.

The figured specimen was dredged in shallow water off the Cape de Verde Islands; others occur in material from mid-ocean in the South Atlantic, 2350 fathoms, and from Station 302, south of Juan Fernandez, 1450 fathoms.

Lagena lævis, Montagu, sp. (Pl. LVI. figs. 7-14, 30).

- "Serpula (*Lagena*) *lævis ovalis*," Walker and Boys, 1784, Test. Min., p. 3, pl. i. fig. 9.
 "Testæ oviformes, glandiformes, fusiformes," &c., Soldani, 1798, Testaceographia, vol. ii. pp. 16, 17, pl. iii. fig. *ee. ll. rr.*; pl. iv. fig. *ss.*
Vermiculum læve, Montagu, 1803, Test. Brit., p. 524.
Lagenula lævis, Fleming, 1828, Brit. Anim., p. 235.
Lagena lævis, Williamson, 1848, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 12, pl. i. figs. 1, 2.
Miliola lævis, Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxvi. fig. 2; pl. xxxi. fig. 5.
Ovulina clava, Id. Ibid. pl. xxxii. II. fig. 2, b.
Phialina pyriformis, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 123, pl. xi. figs. 6, 10.
Lagena vulgaris, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 4, pl. i. figs. 5, 5a.
Phialina propinqua, Seguenza, 1862, Foram. Monotal. Mess., p. 43, pl. i. fig. 13.
 „ *ovata*, Id. Ibid. p. 44, pl. i. fig. 14.
 „ *longirostris*, Id. Ibid. p. 44, pl. i. fig. 15.
 „ *affinis*, Id. Ibid. p. 44, pl. i. fig. 16.
 „ *clavata*, Id. Ibid. p. 45, pl. i. fig. 17.
Lagena vulgaris, Reuss, 1862, Sitzungs. b. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 321, pl. i. fig. 15; pl. ii. figs. 16, 17.
 „ *sulcata*, var. *lævis*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 349, pl. xiii. fig. 22; pl. xvi. fig. 9a.
 „ *lævis*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Monogr. Foram. Crag, p. 33, pl. i. fig. 28.
 „ *helvetica*, Kübler, 1870, Foram. schweiz. Jura, pp. 24, 33, pl. iii. fig. 1; pl. iv. I. fig. 1.
 „ *badenensis*, Id. Ibid. p. 38, pl. iv. VI. fig. 1.
 „ *lævis*, Blake, 1876, Yorkshire Lias, p. 453, pl. xviii. figs. 7, 7a.

Lagena lævis represents almost the simplest type of hyaline Foraminifera. The test consists of a globular, oval, pyriform, or subfusiform chamber, with a produced tubular neck. In the typical condition it is quite smooth externally, and its range of morphological variation is confined to mere differences of outline. Specimens from very deep water are often opaque, and sometimes have a slightly roughened surface.

It is perhaps the commonest and most widely distributed of all the *Lagenæ*, and may be found living in every sea, from the Arctic Ocean, within about ten degrees of the North Pole, to the Antarctic Ice-barrier, lat. 64° 18' S.; and at every depth, from the shore-pools of the coast-line down to 2435 fathoms.

It makes its earliest appearance during the Upper Silurian age,—in the Wenlock Limestone shales of Sedgley, and in similar rocks at Lincoln Hill, Woolhope (Smith). Its presence in the Carboniferous rocks is doubtful; but it has been found in the Lower Lias of