

pyriform, and entosolenian—and the surface is beset with minute, rounded, exogenous beads, distributed without apparent order.

Similar specimens are occasionally met with in the living condition, but the finer examples, from deep water, are almost invariably ectosolenian, and possess a short wide external neck, as in figs. 8–11. In rare instances the bead-like ornament assumes more or less regular lines, as shown in fig. 11. Figure 12 represents a somewhat anomalous shell, of compressed and inequilateral contour, and with both ento- and ecto-solenian apertures, the surface-ornament preserving the same general character as the rest.

Assuming that the rough or sometimes apparently tuberculate surface of the Palæozoic form, *Lagena parkeriana*, is the natural condition of the test, and not brought about by age or by the nature of the matrix in which the specimens have so long lain embedded, there seems no reason why it should be kept distinct from the present species.

*Lagena aspera* has been noticed at two Stations in the South Atlantic, at depths of 675 fathoms and 1900 fathoms; at four in the South Pacific, 155 to 1375 fathoms; and at two in the North Pacific, 2050 fathoms and 2300 fathoms respectively. It has also been found in comparatively shallow water in the British seas.

Even setting aside the Carboniferous specimens above alluded to, of which the condition of the exterior is perhaps somewhat ambiguous, the species is still one of the oldest known *Lagenæ*. It occurs in the Middle Lias, the Oolite, and the Chalk, and at intervals throughout the Tertiary and Post-tertiary periods.

*Lagena ampulla-distoma*, Rymer Jones (Pl. LVII. fig. 5).

*Lagena vulgaris*, var. *ampulla-distoma*, Ry. Jones, 1872, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxx. p. 63, pl. xix. fig. 52.

The following is Mr. F. W. Owen Rymer Jones's description of this form. "The shell closely resembles some of the varieties of *Lagena globosa*, having the shape of a distended globe, the walls, however, being roughened by exogenous shell-deposit. From the anterior of the shell there projects an internal straight tube, passing three-fourths down the cavity, and terminating in a trumpet-shaped orifice; at the centre of the base, however, there projects a short external tube in the same axial line as the internal one."

The specimen above described was from off Sandalwood Island, coast of Java, 1080 fathoms; that figured in Pl. LVII. from off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

*Lagena distoma-margaritifera*, Parker and Jones (Pl. LVIII. fig. 16).

*Lagena distoma-margaritifera*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 357, pl. xviii. fig. 6, a.b.

„ *synedra*, Gümbel, 1868, Abh. d. k. bayer. Akad. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x. p. 608, fig. 10, a.b.

This variety is described by Parker and Jones as "a large two-mouthed *Lagena*, never quite straight, richly ornamented with pearl-like grains, profusely spread over the