

The distribution naturally follows that of *Lagena lævis* and *Lagena sulcata*, and wherever the types abound the intermediate forms may be expected.

Lagena multicosta, Karrer, sp. (Pl. LXI. fig. 4).

Fissurina multicosta Karrer, 1877, Geol. K. F.-J. Wasserleitung, p. 379, pl. xvi. b, fig. 20.
 „ *bouei*, Id. Ibid. p. 378, pl. xvi. b, fig. 19.

Karrer has figured (*loc. cit.*) two *Lagenæ*, the characters of which do not differ from each other to a greater degree than is common amongst individuals of the same variety, especially in cases where the deviation from the typical features is only slight.

The figures in question represent nearly globular shells with a surface-ornament of raised costæ extending from the base to near the middle of the test, and then thinning out so as to leave the upper portion smooth. In one of the shells the costæ are numerous and some of them bifurcated; in the other they are fewer in number and are all in the normal unbranched condition. Such specimens are often more or less compressed bilaterally, and the aperture is correspondingly elongated, so that they may be supposed to exemplify the fissurine condition of *Lagena semistriata*.

The figured recent specimen is from Station 346, South Atlantic, a little south of the equator, 2350 fathoms.

Those depicted in the original drawings were from the Miocene of the Vienna Basin.

Lagena stelligera, H. B. Brady (Pl. LVII. figs. 35, 36).

Lagena stelligera, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 60.

Shell pyriform, ento- or ecto-solenian; with a deep, vertical, circular rim or collar at the base, about one third the diameter of the shell, and a number of short ribs (eight to twelve) radiating from it. Surface otherwise smooth. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.), or less.

The shell of *Lagena stelligera* may easily pass unnoticed, owing to its resemblance to the final segment of a Nodosarian, and the similarity is often increased by its assuming a somewhat inequilateral contour. The base, however is always imperforate, and the aperture very frequently entosolenian. The circular rim varies considerably in depth, and the costæ are sometimes little more than bridges fitting the angle between it and the rounded base, though in other cases they extend to nearly one-third the height of the test. In rare instances, they are entirely wanting.

Lagena stelligera is a deep-water Foraminifer. It has been met with altogether at fourteen localities, embracing Stations in both the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, and the Southern Ocean. In eight of these the depths range between