

fathoms; in the South Atlantic, 2200 fathoms, and 2350 fathoms; in the Southern Ocean, 2600 fathoms; in the South Pacific; and in the North Pacific, 2300 fathoms.

*Lagena alveolata*, var. *caudigera*, nov. (Pl. LX. fig. 25).

General conformation of the test similar to that of *Lagena alveolata*, but somewhat broader in outline; armed at the base with two long spines springing from the median line; surface near the base ornamented with faint beaded lines.

The caudate variety of the species has only been observed in the South Pacific, southwest of Juan Fernandez, 1825 fathoms.

*Lagena alveolata*, var. *substriata*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LX. fig. 34).

*Lagena uuriculata*, var. *substriata*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 61.

General characters the same as those of *Lagena alveolata*; the surface of the test more or less costate or striate, especially near the base and apex.

Found at Station 146, Southern Ocean, 1375 fathoms.

## Sub-family 2. *Nodosarinæ*.

### *Nodosaria*, Lamarck.

"Cornu Hammonis," Plancus [1739].

*Orthocera*, *Orthoceras*, seu *Orthoceratium*, pars, Gaultieri [1742], Soldani, Batsch, Lamarck, Defrance, Blainville, Fleming, Brown.

*Nautilus*, pars, Linné [1767], Martini, Batsch, Montagu, Maton and Rackett, Dillwyn, Pennant, &c.

*Glandiolus*, Montfort [1808].

*Nodosaria*, Lamarck [1816], Defrance, Blainville, d'Orbigny, Ehrenberg, Roemer, Cornuel, Reuss, Bornemann, Parker and Jones, Egger, Williamson, Carpenter, Karrer, &c.

*Glandulina*, d'Orbigny [1826], Reuss, Alth, Bornemann, Neugeboren, Costa, Egger, Terquem, Carpenter, Seguenza, Brady, Stacho, &c.—(*Psecadtum*, Reuss, Neugeboren, Karrer, Seguenza.—*Atractolina*, pars, Schlicht).

*Dentalina*, d'Orbigny [1826], Czjzek, Reuss, Cornuel, Alth, Bailey, Bornemann, Costa, Egger, Williamson, Terquem, Gumbel, Schwager, &c.

*Encorycium*, Ehrenberg [1859].

*Nodosarina*, pars, Parker and Jones [1859].

*Frondicularia*, pars, Berthelin [1879].

The typically constructed test of the genus *Nodosaria* consists of a series of chambers united in a straight or curved line, with the aperture at the centre of the terminal segment.

In the majority of cases the segments are small at the commencement and become