

Terquem figures a similar form as *Fronidularia sacculus* (Foram. du Lias, 6^{ème} mém., p. 482, pl. xix. fig. 20, *a.b.*); and the *Fronidularia linearis* of Philippi (Beitr. zur Kennt. d. Tert.-Verstein., p. 5, pl. i. fig. 32) is a Flabelline variety, with analogous general contour.

Such organisms are very rare in the living condition, and the present species has only been obtained at two Challenger Stations, namely,—off the Ki Islands, 129 fathoms, and off Raine Island, 155 fathoms. Mr. F. W. Millett has the same form from the coast of the Korea, 40 fathoms.

Fronidularia archiaciana, d'Orbigny (Pl. CXIV. fig. 12).

Fronidularia archiaciana, d'Orbigny, 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 20, pl. i. figs. 34–36.

„ „ Reuss, 1845, Verstein. böhm. Kreid., pt. 1, p. 31, pl. xiii. fig. 39, *a.b.*

„ „ Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 23, pl. ii. fig. 51.

„ *tenuis*, Reuss, 1874, Das Elbthalgebirge in Sachsen, 2 Th., p. 94, pl. xxi. fig. 3.

The beautiful elongate *Fronidularia* (Pl. CXIV. fig. 12) belongs, I think, to this species. The contour of the shell is almost precisely that of d'Orbigny's drawing, though the rudimentary costæ on the small, inflated, primordial segment are wanting. Very similar forms are described by Reuss, under the name *Fronidularia canaliculata* (Sitz. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xl. p. 194, pl. vi. fig. 1), and by Karrer, as *Fronidularia amæna* (Jahrb. d. k. geol. Reichsanst., 1870, p. 172, pl. x. fig. 10), but both are somewhat broader near the distal end, and more tapering in outline.

The recent specimen was obtained from the rich dredging off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

Fronidularia archiaciana is a common Cretaceous species. A slightly broken specimen, found in shore-sand from Sandwich, Kent, is figured by Williamson amongst recent forms; but there can be little doubt that the original was a fossil, washed from the chalk cliffs of the neighbouring coast-line.

Fronidularia compta, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXV. fig. 19).

Fronidularia compta, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 57, pl. viii. fig. 6.

Test long, complanate, spathulate; truncate or emarginate at the base, obtusely angular at the distal end; lateral edges square, more or less lobulate. Early segments larger than those subsequently formed, sutural lines limbate; surface otherwise smooth. Length, $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (1 mm.).

A very beautiful little shell, with just sufficient irregularity of structure to render it difficult of description in brief or definite terms, and equally difficult to reconcile with