

*Polymorphina sororia* is less common than the type, but it has a similarly wide area of distribution.

*Polymorphina sororia*, var. *cuspidata*, nov. (Pl. LXXI. figs. 17-19; Pl. LXXII. fig. 4).

A variety presenting the same general features as *Polymorphina sororia*, but more distinctly fusiform, and terminating at the initial end in a stout spine.

This form has been met with at two points in the North Atlantic, west of Ireland, depth 808 fathoms and 1443 fathoms respectively; and at Station 146, about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island, 1375 fathoms.

*Polymorphina angusta*, Egger (Pl. LXXII. figs. 1-3).

*Polymorphina (Globulina) angusta*, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 290, pl. xiii. figs. 13-15.

*Polymorphina lanceolata*, (pars) Reuss, 1870, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 487, No. 12;—Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl., pl. xxxi. figs. 2, 3, 4, &c.

„ *gracilis*, Id. Ibid., p. 486, No. 7;—Schlicht, pl. xxxi. figs. 34-45, &c.

„ *fusiformis* (pars), Brady, Parker, and Jones, 1870, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 219.

In the Monograph of the genus (Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxvii.), the small, starved, deep-water variety, of which the specimen figured by Egger (*loc. cit.*), is a good example, was treated as one of the modifications of *Polymorphina fusiformis*; but the subsequent study of a somewhat large series of recent specimens has led to the conclusion that it possesses tolerably well-marked characters which it may be convenient to recognise by a distinctive name.

In its typical condition, the test of *Polymorphina angusta* is of elongate-oval or subcylindrical contour, with obtuse or rounded extremities, or sometimes pointed at the primordial end. It is usually composed of about four segments, which are long and erect; the shell-wall is delicately thin and transparent, and the sutures are marked externally by fine lines. A more striking peculiarity is afforded by the fact that not unfrequently the septal walls are absorbed, so that the interior forms an undivided cavity. Specimens in this condition are often only distinguishable from varieties of *Lagena lævis* by the remains of the external sutures; and the generic resemblance is frequently enhanced by the presence of a short entosolenian tube.

*Polymorphina angusta* is a widely diffused species. It occurs both in the North and South Atlantic, and in the North and South Pacific; and though it most affects deep water, that is to say, bottoms ranging from 1000 to 2400 fathoms, it occurs also, from time to time, in shallower dredgings.

As a fossil it has been found in the Miocene of Lower Bavaria (Egger), and in the Septaria-clays of Germany (Schlicht).