

The fossil specimens above referred to were from the Tertiary Septaria-clay of Pietzpuhl, near Madgeburg.

Uvigerina pygmæa, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXIV., Typical form, figs. 11–12; elongate variety, figs. 13, 14).

- “Polymorpha *Pineiformia*,” Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, pl. cxxx. figs. *ss, tt*.
Uvigerina pygmæa, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 269, pl. xii. figs. 8, 9.—
 Modèle, No. 67.
 „ *bifurcata*, Id. 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 53, pl. vii. fig. 17.
 „ *pygmæa*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 190, pl. xi. figs. 25, 26.
 „ *semiornata*, Id. Ibid. p. 189, pl. xi. figs. 23, 24.
 „ *striata*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pontan., vol. vii. p. 266 pl. xv. fig. 3.
 „ *pygmæa*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 66, pl. v. figs. 138, 139.
 „ „ Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 363, pl. xiii. figs. 53–57;
 pl. xvii. fig. 65.

Uvigerina pygmæa is one of the best known and most easily recognised of recent Foraminifera. The test is commonly of the broadly ovate form represented in figs. 11 and 12; the surface is ornamented with stout, well-defined, raised costæ, and the shell-wall is thick and frequently of a brownish colour, but never sandy. Occasionally the shell assumes the more slender and elegant contour indicated by figs. 13 and 14. Intermediate specimens in which the exogenous ribs are partially replaced by rows of spines are not unfrequently met with, and serve to connect the typical costate form with the aculeate varieties. Drawings of some of these passage-forms are furnished in Pl. LXXIV. figs. 24–26 and Pl. LXXV. fig. 3.

The geographical distribution of the species extends over almost the whole world. It is common in the North and South Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and in the South Pacific, and rare only in the North Pacific. Its area extends from Smith Sound and the shores of Franz-Josef Land, lat. 79° N., to about lat. 46° S. in the Southern Ocean, and its bathymetric range from 2 fathoms to 2600 fathoms.

As a fossil it occurs in deposits of Miocene age in the neighbourhood of Vienna (d'Orbigny, Karrer), and in Lower Bavaria (Egger); in the *Clavulina-szabó*i beds of Hungary (Hantken); in the later Tertiaries of Italy (d'Orbigny, Costa, Seguenza, &c.), and of the south-east of Spain (Parker and Jones); and in the Post-tertiary clays of Norway (Sars, Crosskey and Robertson) and elsewhere.

Uvigerina schwageri, n. sp. (Pl. LXXIV. figs. 8–10).

Test elongate, sub-ovate, tapering to a blunt point at the aboral end; segments numerous, only slightly inflated externally; surface ornamented by a few ill-defined, partial costæ; colour pure white. Length, $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch (1.6 mm.).

It is impossible to convey fully by means of figures the very distinct appearance of this