

finest of all the *Uvigerinæ*. The test is double the size of the typical *Uvigerina pygmæa*, and conspicuously white; the costæ are few and interrupted, and often so softened in outline as to be scarcely traceable. The young shell (fig. 10), which is of about the same size as a fully grown specimen of *Uvigerina pygmæa*, has the same general conformation as the adults (figs. 8, 9); from which it is clear that the latter are not mere overgrown examples of the typical species. I have much pleasure in associating the name of my friend Dr. Schwager of Munich with so striking a form.

The most characteristic specimens of *Uvigerina schwageri* have been obtained off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, at a depth of 210 fathoms, and at this locality it is very abundant. It also occurs off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms, and off the Philippines, 95 fathoms.

*Uvigerina angulosa*, Williamson (Pl. LXXIV. figs. 15–18).

*Uvigerina angulosa*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 67, pl. v. fig. 140.

„ *trigona*, Seguenza, 1862, Atti dell' Accad. Gioenia, vol. xviii. ser. 2, p. 123, pl. ii. figs. 1, 1a.

„ *pygmæa*, var. *angulosa*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 364, pl. xiii. fig. 68; pl. xvii. fig. 66.

„ *angulosa*, Seguenza, 1879, Atti dell' Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 226, and p. 307.

*Uvigerina angulosa* is a small species, characterised primarily by its slender proportions and trifacial compression. The test is triangular in transverse section, and tapers towards both ends; the oral end finishes in a somewhat produced neck with phialine lip, the aboral extremity is generally obtuse or rounded. The surface is generally more or less costate.

This form was perhaps first observed by Parker and Jones, by whom it was treated as a trihedral variety of *Uvigerina pygmæa* (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1857, ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 297); but whatever may be its genetic relationship there are few forms more easily distinguished. Its characters are fully stated by Williamson from recent British specimens.

*Uvigerina angulosa* is a widely distributed species. It is found in the North Atlantic, from the equator to lat. 65° or 70° N., at depths varying from two or three fathoms near the European coast-line, to 1630 fathoms in the open ocean. In the South Atlantic it has been observed at three Stations, with depths from 100 to 1025 fathoms; and it occurs at intervals in the Southern Ocean all the way from the Cape of Good Hope by Kerguelen Island to the Antarctic Ice-barrier. It has been met with in the Indian Ocean, at 900 fathoms and 1100 fathoms, and in the Mediterranean, from 90 fathoms to 250 fathoms; in the South Pacific at nine localities, from 8 fathoms to 1375 fathoms; and in the North Pacific at two, depth 50 to 150 and 400 fathoms respectively.

As a fossil it has been noticed in the Subapennine Clays of Italy (Parker and Jones,