

the surface, or set in more or less distinct rows. The final segment is sometimes nearly smooth externally.

*Uvigerina asperula* is a comparatively common species. Its geographical area extends from about lat. 56° N. in the North Atlantic, to considerably south of Kerguelen Island, lat. 52° S. in the Southern Ocean. The distribution-list includes five Stations in the North Atlantic, the depths ranging from 435 fathoms to 1675 fathoms; seven in the South Atlantic, 420 fathoms to 2350 fathoms; three in the Southern Ocean, 120 fathoms to 2600 fathoms; eighteen in the South Pacific, 37 fathoms to 2335 fathoms; and three in the North Pacific, 345 fathoms to 2300 fathoms.

Fossil specimens are recorded from the Miocene of Baden near Vienna (Czjzek), the Septaria-clay of Hermsdorf near Berlin (Reuss, Bornemann), the later Tertiaries of Calabria (Seguenza), and the Pliocene of Kar Nicobar (Schwager).

*Uvigerina asperula*, var. *auberiana*, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXV. fig. 9).

*Uvigerina auberiana*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 110, pl. ii. figs. 23, 24.

Under this name d'Orbigny has described a compressed variety of *Uvigerina* with rough or hispid exterior, the chambers of which are arranged, like those of *Textularia*, in two opposed alternating series. A shell of the same general form, but more closely beset with prickles, is represented in fig. 9.

Biserial specimens of similar character have been obtained from the North Atlantic, south of the Rockall Bank, 630 fathoms, and from the shore-sands of Cuba, Jamaica, and Martinique (d'Orbigny); also from two Stations in the South Pacific—off the Ki Islands, 580 fathoms, and off Kandavu, Fiji, 610 fathoms.

*Uvigerina asperula*, var. *ampullacea*, nov. (Pl. LXXV. figs. 10, 11).

The weaker modifications of *Uvigerina asperula* exhibit a tendency to a dimorphous habit of growth. The contour of such specimens is peculiar; the earlier segments form a broad, rounded, compact cluster, and to these are added one or two chambers joined end to end, and terminating in a produced tubular neck. In point of fact they constitute an intermediate group, connecting the hispid *Uvigerinæ* with certain forms of *Sagrina*. They cannot be separated specifically from *Uvigerina asperula*, but may be distinguished in a subordinate way by the varietal name "*ampullacea*."

The variety occurs in the North Atlantic to the south of Ireland, 725 fathoms, and off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms; in the South Atlantic at three Stations, 350 fathoms to 675 fathoms; and in the South Pacific at four Stations, 410 fathoms to 620 fathoms. Thus it appears that the range of depth in nine localities lies between 350 and 725 fathoms.