

*Uvigerina interrupta*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXV. figs. 12-14).

*Uvigerina interrupta*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 60, pl. viii. figs. 17, 18.

Test much elongated, subspiral; composed of a number of inflated or subglobose segments of gradually increasing size, arranged around a long axis. Earlier segments combined so as to form a more or less compact spire; later segments disposed in an irregular, interrupted, alternating series, terminating in a tubular neck. Surface hispid or aculeate. Length,  $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This variety bears very much the same relation to *Uvigerina asperula* that *Uvigerina porrecta* bears to the typical *Uvigerina pygmæa*; that is to say, it is an emaciated form, of which the extension in length is out of proportion to the number of chambers produced, and the continuity of the spiral series is more or less interrupted thereby.

*Uvigerina interrupta* has only been observed in dredgings from the South Pacific at the following points:—west coast of New Zealand, 150 fathoms; off Kandavu, Fiji, 210 fathoms and 255 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; and north of Juan Fernandez, 1375 fathoms.

### *Sagrina* (d'Orbigny), Parker and Jones.

*Sagrina*<sup>1</sup> (d'Orbigny, 1839), emend. Parker and Jones [1865], Carpenter, Brady, Bütschli.

*Sagrina*, Reuss [1861], Zittel, Schwager, Marsson.

*Dimorphina*, Schwager [1866], Hantken.

*Siphogenerina*, Schlumberger [1883].

The generic term *Sagrina* was introduced by d'Orbigny for a biserial or Textulariform variety of *Uvigerina* with longitudinal costæ;<sup>2</sup> and the author subsequently assigned to the same genus a rough dimorphous Textularian, differing only from *Gaudryina* in possessing a terminal aperture.<sup>3</sup> Further investigation has shown that there is no direct relationship between these two species, and that in point of fact no new generic name was required for either. Under these circumstances it would have been well to have allowed the name to lapse; but it has been revived by Parker and Jones, and applied by them to a group of dimorphous *Uvigerinæ*, usually biserial in the arrangement of their early segments and Nodosariform in their later growth, and it is to this particular set of forms that the genus is now restricted.

The test of *Sagrina* presents every variety of contour, from the elongate oval of some of the typical *Uvigerinæ* to the cylindrical or moniliform shapes of the *Nodosariæ*. In

<sup>1</sup> The term *Sagrina* is retained as originally written. Changes in spelling such as that introduced by Reuss only tend to confuse the nomenclature, and require stronger justification than can be adduced in the present case.

<sup>2</sup> *Sagrina pulchella*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 140, pl. i. figs. 23, 24.

<sup>3</sup> *Sagrina rugosa*, Id., 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 47, pl. iv. figs. 31, 32.