

flush, instead of being depressed and crenulated, and the walls are not conspicuously perforated. In some Australian specimens there is no perceptible swelling at the aboral end of the test, the Uvigerine portion being small and tapering to a blunt point. Schlumberger gives a sectional drawing of a shell of this species (*loc. cit.*), in which the Uvigerine necks of the earlier segments are long and tubular, each extending nearly to the top of the cavity of the succeeding chamber.

Sagrina columellaris has been collected off Gomera and off Palma, Canaries, at 600 fathoms and 1125 fathoms respectively; off the Azores, 450 fathoms; off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; on the shore at Tamatavé, Madagascar; at three Stations on the south-east coast of Australia, 6 fathoms to 410 fathoms; and at five amongst the islands of the South Pacific, 125 to 620 fathoms.

Sagrina bifrons, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXV. figs. 18–20).

Sagrina bifrons, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 64.

Test elongate, straight or only slightly curved, compressed; both sides somewhat concave along the median line; lateral edges thick and rounded. Uvigerine segments few and distinct; those of the linear series numerous, short, and not inflated. Sutures flush externally; septa thickened by a deposit of clear shell-substance. Aperture large, oval; surrounded by a sessile lip. Length, $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.).

This form is nearly allied to *Sagrina columellaris*, but may be distinguished by its short, stout, much compressed contour and thickened septa.

Sagrina bifrons has only been observed in one locality, the *Hyalonema*-ground, south of Japan, depth 345 fathoms.

Sagrina dimorpha, Parker and Jones (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 1–3).

Uvigerina (Sagrina) dimorpha, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 420, pl. xviii. fig. 18.

The test of *Sagrina dimorpha* is nearly cylindrical, stoutly built, somewhat tapering, and rounded at both ends; the segments are short and but little inflated; the walls are thin and conspicuously perforated, and the aperture is a wide circular opening with a sessile lip or rim. The sutures are slightly excavated externally, and often, though not invariably, have a crenellated appearance, owing to the bridging over of the depression at regular intervals—a peculiarity well shown in fig. 1, and to a less degree in figs. 2, 3.

The geographical area inhabited by *Sagrina dimorpha* is wider than that of any other species of the same genus. It extends as far north as Bukken and Oster Fiords, near Bergen, Norway (Norman); and a single specimen from the Scottish coast is reported by