

Mr. Robertson. It has been further noticed in the North Atlantic, off Gomera, Canaries, 620 fathoms; and off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms: in the South Atlantic, off Ascension, 420 fathoms; and on the Abrolhos Bank, 260 fathoms (Parker and Jones), in the Red Sea, 580 fathoms; in the Southern Ocean, off Prince Edward Island, 50 to 150 fathoms; and in the South Pacific, off Tahiti, 420 fathoms and 620 fathoms; off Ki Islands, 580 fathoms; and off Kandavu, Fiji, 255 fathoms.

Sagrina virgula, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 4-10).

Sagrina virgula, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 61, pl. viii. figs. 19-21.
Nodosaria typus (?), Seguenza, 1880, Mem. R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 136, pl. xiii. fig. 2.

Test linear, straight or slightly curved, cylindrical, tapering. Uvigerine segments few and minute, often entirely wanting; those of the linear series subglobular or ovate; aperture usually wide, with an everted phialine lip; surface in thin-shelled specimens hispid or setose. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$ th to $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (0.5 to 1.0 mm.).

Perfect specimens of this species in the normal condition (figs. 4-6) are easily distinguished from any of their congeners by their inflated or subglobular chambers. The earlier segments are minute, whether combined in straight or spiral series; and in the latter case they form collectively a very small proportion of the entire shell. Frequently the Uvigerine segments are wanting; and it is almost impossible to name any positive characters by which shells so constructed (figs. 8-10) can be separated with certainty from true Nodosarians. The large aperture and spreading phialine lip generally serve to indicate their affinity, and sometimes traces of the everted neck are evident in the form of a rim or the remains of a row of spines on the inferior or aboral face of the chambers; but in the absence of such marks, the relationship of individual specimens can only be determined by the company in which they are found.

Sagrina virgula has been obtained in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 675 fathoms: with that exception the distribution, which extends altogether to ten localities, is confined to the South Pacific, the bathymetrical range being from 12 fathoms to 2075 fathoms. The specimens from deep water are thick-shelled as compared with those from coral-sands.

Sagrina nodosa, Parker and Jones (Pl. CXIV. fig. 18, a.b.).

Uvigerina (Sagrina) nodosa, Parker and Jones (non d'Orbigny), 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 363, pl. xviii. fig. 15.

Messrs. Parker and Jones (*loc. cit.*) have referred this particular modification of the type to the *Uvigerina nodosa* of d'Orbigny, a species based upon a number of figures