in Soldani's Testaceographia.[1] As has been shown elsewhere, the name in its original application was needless, "the five figures" referred to by d'Orbigny being "all *Uvigerina pygmæa*, not differing more amongst themselves than may be seen in any batch of recent specimens;"[2] there is, therefore, no reason why it should not be retained for the particular form described by the English authors.

Sagrina nodosa furnishes the morphological links connecting *Sagrina striata*, Schwager, with the typical *Uvigerinæ*. The test is proportionately stouter and the Uvigerine section is relatively larger than in Schwager's species, and the chambers of the uniserial portion are less inflated and more compactly fitted. The drawing (Pl. CXIV. fig. 18) represents a specimen with fewer Uvigerine segments than the test usually possesses, whilst in Parker and Jones's illustration, on the other hand, almost the entire shell is spirally arranged, and there are only two uniserial chambers. Between these extremes every variety of conformation is to be found.

Sagrina nodosa is by no means a common form: so far as the Challenger collections are concerned, it only appears at one locality,—off the Cape of Good Hope, depth 150 fathoms. Otherwise it has been reported from the Mediterranean and from the Italian Tertiaries.

Sagrina striata, Schwager (Pl. LXXV. figs. 25, 26).

Dimorphina striata, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 251, pl. vii. fig. 99.
" *elegans*, Hantken, 1875, Mitth. Jahrb. d. k. ung. Anstalt, vol. iv. p. 63, pl. vii. fig. 9.
Sagraina striata, Schwager, 1877, Tav. Sistem. dei Foram., fig. 35.

This species differs from the allied *Sagrina raphanus* in the subglobular form of the segments and the superficial ornament of delicate, raised, longitudinal lines. The illustration (fig. 25) represents an average example of the species as found in the living condition. I have never met with recent specimens exhibiting the beautiful symmetry of contour and regularity of striation shown in the original drawing, though the salient morphological characters correspond pretty closely in other ways.

Dr. Schwager draws attention to the general similarity of his specimens to the *Nodosaria striatissima* of Stache (Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 198, pl. xxii. fig. 25, *a–f*); and, after careful examination of the drawings of the latter form, I have little doubt that most if not the whole of the fossils figured under that name belong in reality to the present species, notwithstanding the apparent absence of Uvigerine initial segments.

Sagrina striata has been obtained as follows:—off the coast of South America, south

[1] *Uvigerina nodosa*, d'Orbigny, 1826, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, vol. vii. p. 269, No. 3;—Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 118, pl. cxxvi. figs. *xx*, *yy*, *zz*, *A*, *B*.

[2] Parker, Jones, and Brady, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 171, No. 67.