

of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; shore-sand, east coast of Madagascar; off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms; off New Hebrides, 125 fathoms; Torres Strait, 3 to 11 fathoms; off Ki Islands, 129 fathoms; and off the Philippines, 95 fathoms.

Dr. Schwager's specimens were from the Pliocene marl of Kar Nicobar; and von Hantken's *Dimorphina elegans*, which appears to be the same species, from the lower *Clavulina*-beds of Ofen, Hungary. I have also good examples from the Miocene deposits of Malta.

Sagrina raphanus, Parker and Jones (Pl. LXXV. figs. 21-24).

Uvigerina (Sagrina) raphanus, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil Trans., vol. clv. p. 364, pl. xviii. figs. 16, 17.

Siphogenerina costata, Schlumberger, 1883, Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes, ann. xiii. p. 26, woodcut fig. B.

The *Sagrina raphanus* of Parker and Jones is represented by a stout cylindrical shell with rounded extremities, and with a few well-marked, parallel, longitudinal costæ by way of surface-decoration—very similar in all respects to the specimens portrayed in figs. 21, 22. Shells of somewhat different contour, broad near the oral end and tapering to a point at the opposite extremity (figs. 23, 24), are frequently met with, and such specimens often attain comparatively large dimensions; but their peculiarities appear to be the result of individual deviations from the typical mode of growth, and afford no ground for even varietal distinction.

Sagrina raphanus is essentially a coral-reef Foraminifer. The following list of the localities at which it has been collected furnishes a general outline of its area of distribution:—shore-sands, Bermuda, West Indies, Panama, and Madagascar; anchor-mud, Port Louis, Mauritius; dredged sands, off Calpentyn, Ceylon, 2 fathoms, off Kerguelen Island, 12 fathoms, off the Philippines, 95 fathoms, off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms; and at fifteen Stations amongst the islands of the South Pacific, at depths ranging from 2 fathoms to 260 fathoms.

Sagrina (?) tessellata, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 17-19).

Test cylindrical, arcuate, slightly tapering; composed of a few (four or five) elongate, oval or subcylindrical segments, each a good deal larger than its predecessor, joined end to end. Surface areolated; the areæ, which are of elongate hexagonal form, disposed in regular, alternating, transverse lines. Aperture a central rounded orifice, with or without a sessile lip. Length, $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (0.57 mm.).

The foregoing provisional description is based upon two or three specimens of an exceedingly obscure organism, found in dredged sands from Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms, and Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms. The general appear-