

ance of the shell is that of *Sagrina* rather than of *Nodosaria*; and in both the localities named the former genus abounds. For these reasons, rather than upon any direct or positive evidence, the species has been placed temporarily in its present position.

Sagrina (?) *annulata*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 20, 21).

Test subcylindrical; oral end rounded, aboral extremity obtusely angular or rounded; composed of few (two to four), elongate, somewhat inflated segments, united end to end. Surface marked by closely set, slightly depressed, transverse lines. Aperture a simple terminal rounded orifice. Length, $\frac{1}{3}$ th inch (0.75 mm.).

Pending the discovery of further specimens, the above characters may serve to distinguish an obscure species, of which only two or three individuals have been met with during the examination of the Challenger material. It is quite possible that the organism may not belong to the genus *Sagrina*.

The specimens referred to were found amongst coral débris from the Honolulu Reefs, 40 fathoms, and in sand dredged off the Azores, 450 fathoms.

Sagrina limbata, n. sp. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 14).

Test elongate, subcylindrical, compressed, tapering, somewhat twisted or otherwise irregular. Uvigerine portion relatively very small; oral end rounded, aboral extremity angular or pointed; segments numerous. Surface marked by a number of raised transverse bands of shell-substance (concealing the sutures) connected by a similar band on the median line on either side of the test. Aperture terminal, consisting of a large oval orifice with raised border. Length, $\frac{1}{6}$ th inch (0.42 mm.).

This is a minute species, the precise structure of which has not as yet been satisfactorily determined; and, as a comparatively small number of specimens only have been found, the foregoing characters are provisional and incomplete. As a general rule the limbation of a foraminiferal shell follows the course of the sutural lines, but in the present instance it appears as though the central band was deposited in a hollow on either face of the test, like that which is seen in some specimens of *Sagrina bifrons*, and that it assumes to a certain extent the character of mere exogenous ornament. This variety is apparently closely related to *Sagrina annulata*.

Sagrina limbata has only been encountered at a single locality,—off Raine Island, Torres Strait, depth 155 fathoms.