

with short irregular spines. It will be seen by the annexed woodcut, copied from a pencil sketch of a living specimen, that during its pelagic existence the test is furnished with delicate needle-like spines; and the short points observed on the fossils are probably nothing more than the truncated ends of these.

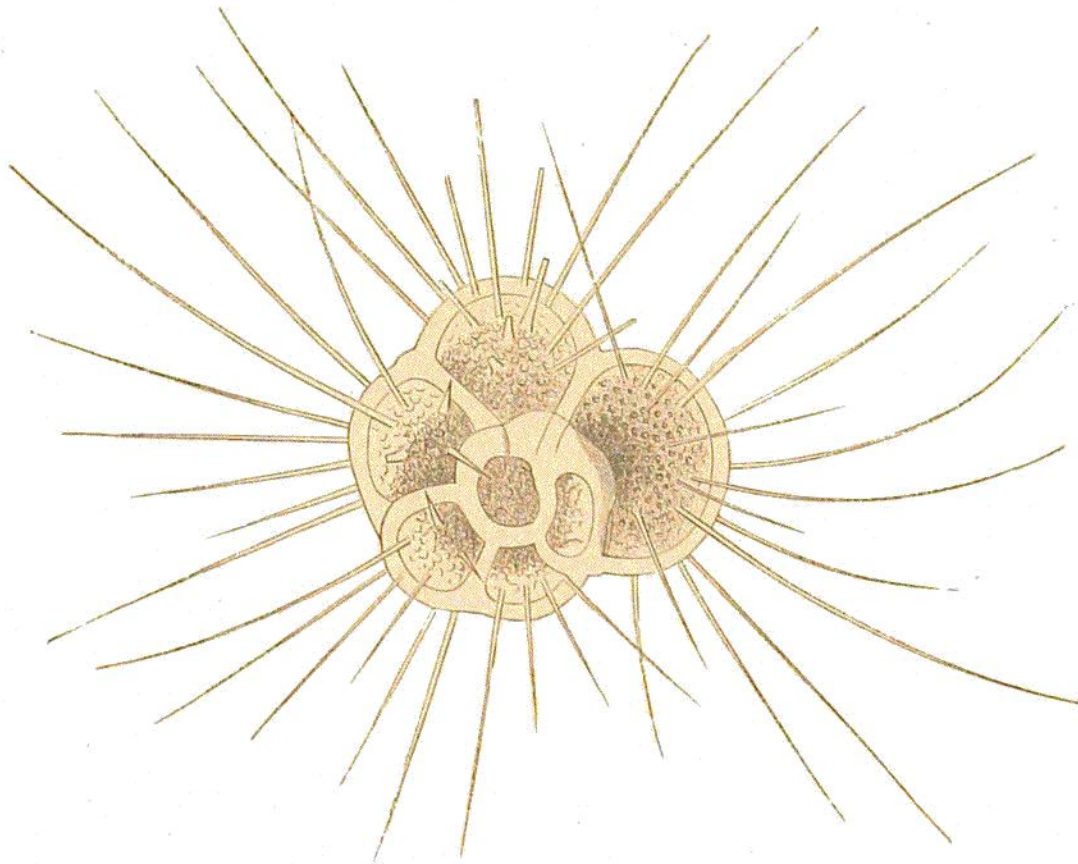


FIG. 17.—*Globigerina marginata*, Reuss. Surface specimen taken in the tow-net, off New Guinea. From a sketch by Mr. Wild.

I am unable to supply details as to the geographical distribution of *Globigerina marginata* in the living condition. It is an exceedingly rare species, and is distinguished with difficulty from its isomorph *Pulvinulina menardii*.

As a fossil it has only been found hitherto in deposits of Cretaceous age.

*Globigerina linnæana*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 21, *a-c*. Cretaceous specimen, Pl. LXXXII. fig. 12, *a.b.*).

*Rosalina linnæana*,<sup>1</sup> d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 106, pl. v. figs. 10–12.

„ *canaliculata*, Reuss, 1854, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. vii. p. 70, pl. xxvi. fig. 4, *a.b.*

The following is d'Orbigny's description of this species:—"Coquille suborbiculaire, très déprimée, bicarénée sur son pourtour, un peu concave en dessous, fortement ombi-

<sup>1</sup> D'Orbigny writes *Linneiana* in the letterpress, *Linnei* on the plate, and *Linnæana* in the index, of the Spanish edition of the "Cuba" memoir; in the French edition *Linneiana* and *Linnæana* both appear; of these the latter is certainly preferable.