liquée, mais sans disque ombilical; la surface en est très rugueuse. Spire à peine saillante bien marquée par les bordures des loges; composée de trois tours, dont le premier est en partie masqué par des rugosités. Loges comprimées au nombre de six par tour, oblongues, aplaties en dessous; obliques, bordées tout autour d'un bourrelet; en dessous elles sont plus particulièrement bordées du côté extérieur et ombilical, mais les bourrelets sont moins marqués qu'en dessus. Ouverture sur le bord des loges dans l'ombilic. Couleur blanchâtre uniforme. Diamètre, $\frac{1}{4}$ de millim." (Foram. Cuba, French ed., p. 101. The figure Pl. CXIV. fig. 21 is copied from d'Orbigny's illustration.)

It is evident, both from the description and drawings, that the *Rosalina linnæana* of d'Orbigny is a true *Globigerina*, and nearly allied to *Globigerina marginata*; though it differs from the latter species in several minor particulars, notably in the form of the peripheral edge, which is somewhat thick and square. The general conformation of the test resembles that of *Discorbina biconcava* and *Truncatulina ariminensis*, of which the present species may be regarded as the Globigerine isomorph.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet with *Globigerina linnæana* in the living condition, but Cretaceous specimens, presenting almost identical characters, are not uncommon (Pl. LXXXII. fig. 12). Under the name *Rosalina canaliculata*, Reuss gives a good, if somewhat idealised, figure of the Cretaceous form, in his memoir on the Chalk of the Eastern Alps (*loc. cit.*), and recognises its close affinity to d'Orbigny's recent species. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no good ground for their specific separation.

D'Orbigny's specimens were found in shore-sands from Cuba.

Globigerina digitata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXX. figs. 6–10; Pl. LXXXII. figs. 6, 7).

Globigerina digitata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 72.

Test spiral, more or less Rotaliform, consisting of from two to three convolutions; earlier chambers small and regular, later segments, especially the final one, elongated at their free margins and spreading radially; aperture usually large and furnished with a thickened lip or border. Diameter, $\frac{1}{65}$th inch to $\frac{1}{20}$th inch (0·4 to 1·27 mm.) or even more.

This is a singular modification of the type, in which the earlier chambers preserve the subglobular form and normal arrangement, whilst part of those of the final convolution are elongated and spreading. In some specimens, generally of small size, the terminal segment only is extended, and resembles an outstretched index-finger (Pl. LXXX. figs. 7–9), but in others, two, three, or more segments radiate in a palmate manner.

Globigerina digitata is, comparatively speaking, a very rare form, and it has never been noticed amongst pelagic organisms. A small number of examples occur in bottom-dredgings from three Stations in the South Atlantic and from six Stations in the South Pacific. The large specimens (Pl. LXXXII. figs. 6, 7) are from near the Ki