Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, depth 580 fathoms, the only point at which the species has been found in any abundance.

*Globigerina pachyderma*, Ehrenberg, sp. (Pl. CXIV. figs. 19, 20).

*Aristerospira pachyderma*, Ehrenberg, 1873, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin [1872], p. 386, pl. i. fig. 4.
„ *crassa*, Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 9.
*Globigerina omphalotetras*, Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 11.
„ *bulloides*, "arctic variety," Brady, 1878, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 435, pl. xxi. fig. 10, *a–c*.
„ *bulloides*, var. *borealis*, Id. 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 716.

Test Rotaliform, subglobular, more or less compressed, peripheral edge rounded; formed of two convolutions, of which the outermost consists of four relatively large chambers; segmentation obscure externally, the sutures being very slightly depressed; aperture an arched or semicircular fissure at the margin of the final segment on its inferior side. Diameter, $\frac{1}{85}$th inch (0·3 mm.).

The small thick-shelled *Globigerina* common in cold areas, if not peculiar to them, appears to have been first named by Ehrenberg (*loc. cit.*), from specimens collected in Davis Strait,—a fact which I had previously overlooked, owing to the method pursued by the veteran German histologist of making his drawings from balsam-mounted shells, by transmitted light.

Under the name *Globigerina bulloides*, var. *borealis*, this form was noticed in the following terms:—"The test is of smaller dimensions than that of *Globigerina dutertrei*, the longer diameter of fully-grown specimens being about 0·3 mm. (that of the d'Orbignian species being 0·5 mm.), and it has fewer chambers, almost invariably four in the final convolution. The shell-wall is relatively much thicker and the aperture less conspicuous, but the habit of growth in other respects is very similar. Compared with *Globigerina bulloides*, the shell is more compactly built, its segments are less inflated and globular, and it has no umbilical vestibule" ("Knight Errant" Report, *loc. cit.*). As in the other thick-shelled varieties of the genus, the walls of the test are very distinctly perforated, but the actual diameter of the pore-canals does not exceed $\frac{1}{10,000}$th inch (0·0025 mm.).

As already stated, *Globigerina pachyderma* is peculiar to high latitudes. The most southerly point at which it has been observed is the "cold area" of the Faröe Channel, in about lat. 60° N. Within the Arctic Circle it is the most common representative of the genus, occurring sometimes alone and sometimes in company with small specimens of *Globigerina bulloides*. I have never succeeded in finding it in the tow-net gatherings, although small examples of the typical *Globigerina bulloides* are not uncommon amongst the surface organisms of the same areas.