

guished with difficulty. The test has the plano-convex shape characteristic of these species, and exhibits no umbilical vestibule on its inferior surface. The only visible aperture is the large gaping orifice of the final segment, which constitutes one of the most striking features of the shell.

In point of abundance, and in the extent of its geographical range, *Globigerina inflata* stands second only to the typical *Globigerina bulloides*. Its area of distribution stretches northwards as far as lat. 82° 27' N. and southwards to lat. 53° 55' S. It is less common in the Arctic and Southern Oceans than elsewhere, but is equally at home in the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean.

Its appearance as a fossil is confined to the later Tertiary formations. It has been found in the Pleistocene beds of Sicily (Seguenza) and in the Post-tertiary clays of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).

Globigerina rubra, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXIX. figs. 11-16).

Globigerina rubra, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 94, pl. iv. figs. 12-14.

„ *canariensis*, Id. 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 133, pl. ii. figs. 10-12.

„ *bulloides*, var. *rubra*, Vanden Broeck, 1876, Ann. Soc. Belge Micr., vol. ii. p. 125, pl. iii. figs. 9, 10.

„ *rubra*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 72.

Test trochoid, Rotaliform; consisting of a more or less elevated spire having about three convolutions, each convolution composed of three subglobular or inflated segments; aperture an arched or nearly semicircular opening at the inferior umbilical margin of the final segment, in addition to which some of the chambers have one or occasionally two rounded orifices on the superior face close to the sutural depressions. Colour pink, darkest in the earlier chambers. Pelagic specimens spinous externally. Diameter, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This is one of the most striking varieties of *Globigerina*. It is distinguished not only by its colour, but, in typical examples, by the unusual height of the spire and by the orifices on the superior face of the test. The pink coloration is most noticeable in living or recently living individuals, but it is seldom entirely lost even in shells which are old and worn. The surface-specimens taken on the Challenger voyage are of small size and apparently not fully grown; like most of their congeners they are frequently beset with spines (fig. 16). They have a faint pink tinge, but are not nearly so well marked in this respect as many of those from bottom dredgings; it is stated, however, that tow-net specimens have been obtained amongst the West Indies of full size and of very bright hue. Other species, e.g., *Globigerina sacculifera*, occasionally show traces of colour, but in no other case does it amount to a distinctive character.

The height of the spire varies considerably, the maximum being about one-third more than the diameter of the test at the broadest part. D'Orbigny describes a