

flat base and coarsely perforated walls. The valvular flaps form a sort of stellate sutural limbation on the inferior face.

Good examples have been found in the material dredged at four Challenger Stations:— off St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, 11 fathoms (large and well-characterised); off Ascension Island, 420 fathoms (small); off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and Port Jackson, Australia, 2 to 10 fathoms. I have also specimens from the coral-sands of Bermuda; from Port Stephens, New South Wales; and elsewhere.

*Discorbina turbo* occurs in the Chalk of Maestricht (Parker and Jones); and it is a prominent species amongst the fossil microzoa of the Eocene formations of Paris.

*Discorbina globularis*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. LXXXVI. figs. 8, 13).

*Rosalina globularis*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 271, pl. xiii. figs. 1-4;—Modèle, No. 69.

„ *varians*, Schultze, 1854, Organ. Polythal., p. 60, pl. iii. figs. 8-13.

*Rotalina semiporata*, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 276, pl. viii. figs. 1-3.

„ *concamerata* (young), Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 53, pl. iv. figs. 104, 105.

*Discorbina turbo*, var. *globularis*, Parker and Jones, 1862, Introd. Foram., Appendix, p. 311.

„ „ var. *vesicularis*, subvar. *globularis*, Id., 1865; Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 386, pl. xiv. figs. 22, 23.

„ *globularis*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 30, pl. ii. fig. 69.

*Discorbina globularis* is the commonest and most widely-diffused member of the genus. The figured specimens are not quite typical, the test being seldom so large or so thick-walled, whilst the segments are usually more globular and projecting, and the sutures depressed and without external limbation. Several of the figures referred to in the synonymy are more characteristic of the species. The shell is often found attached to Algæ, Polyzoa, and like objects.

*Discorbina globularis* is plentiful in the shallower zones of temperate and sub-tropical seas, less frequent within the tropics. Its geographical range extends from about the Arctic Circle (Davis Strait and the coast of Norway), on the north, to Magellans Strait on the south. It is abundant at depths of less than 50 fathoms, and becomes gradually scarcer down to about 450 fathoms, beyond which it has not been obtained.

The species has been recognised in the fossil state as far back as the Eocene deposits of Grignon; and it occurs in many subsequent formations, such as the Miocenes of Lower Bavaria and Southern Italy (Egger, Seguenza), the Pliocene of Italy and of the Island of Rhodes (Seguenza, Terquem), and the Post-tertiaries of the British Islands, Italy, and elsewhere.