

littoral sands, and may be met with at every depth down to nearly 3000 fathoms. The first appearance of the genus geologically is in the Gault of Kent; it becomes comparatively common in the White Chalk, and increases in frequency at the successive stages of the Tertiary era.

*Rotalia beccarii*, Linné, sp. (Pl. CVII. figs. 2, 3).

"Cornu Hammonis," Plancus, 1739, Conch. Min., p. 8, pl. i. fig. 1, *A.B.C.*

"Ammonia unita," Gaultieri, 1742, Index Test., pl. xix. figs. *H.I.*

*Nautilus beccarii*, Linné, 1767, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., p. 1162;—1788, *Ibid.*, 13th (Gmelin's) ed., p. 3370, No. 4.

"Hammonia conico-tuberculata," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 56, pl. xxxv. fig. *P.*

"Hammonia globoso-rotundata," *Id.* 1798, *Ibid.*, vol. ii., App., p. 139, pl. ii. figs. *f. F.G.*

*Discorbula ariminensis*, Lamarek, 1816, Tabl. Encycl. et Méth., pl. cccclxvi. fig. 6, *a.b.*

*Streblus beccarii*, Fischer, 1819, Adversaria Zoologica, fasc. ii. p. 75.

*Rotalia (Turbinulina) beccarii*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 275, No. 42;—*Modèle*, No. 74.

" " *corallinarum*, *Id.* *Ibid.* p. 275, No. 48;—*Modèle*, No. 75.

" " *tortuosa*, *Id.* *Ibid.* p. 275, No. 40.

*Rotalites discorbula*, DeFrance, 1827, Dict. Sci. Nat., vol. xlvi. p. 303.

*Rosalina parkinsoniana*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 105, pl. iv. figs. 25–27.

" *catesbyana*, *Id.* *Ibid.* p. 105, pl. iv. figs. 22–24.

" *viennensis*, *Id.* 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 177, pl. x. figs. 22–24.

" *amalie*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 254, pl. xxi. fig. 12, *A.–C.*

" *radiata*, *Id.* *Ibid.* p. 255, pl. xxi. fig. 13, *A.–C.*

*Rotalina beccarii*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 48, pl. iv. figs. 90–92.

*Rosalina mackeyi*, Karrer, 1864, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 82, pl. xvi. fig. 14.

*Rotalia beccarii*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 388, pl. xvi. figs. 29, 30.

*Rosalina maremii*, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i. p. 27, pl. vii. fig. 15.

" *trocheata*, *Id.* *Ibid.* p. 28, pl. vii. fig. 18.

*Rotalia punctato-granulosa*, Seguenza, 1879, Atti dell' R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 147, pl. xiii. fig. 37.

*Rotalia beccarii*, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 208, pl. iii. fig. 62; pl. iv. figs. 63–66.

*Rotalia beccarii*, the central species of the genus from a morphological point of view, and by far the best known, is not well represented in the Challenger collections.

In its typical presentment the test forms a depressed turbinoid spire, the two faces of which are nearly equally convex, and the peripheral edge rounded and more or less lobulated. The segments, which are numerous and a little inflated, are arranged in three to four convolutions; on the superior face the sutures are flush or very slightly depressed, and marked by the broad lines of the thick clear septa within; whilst on the inferior they are irregularly excavated, and their borders, as well as the umbilical portion of the surface, are studded with irregular exogenous granules. The septa of well-