

- Polystomella minima*, Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 333, pl. xvii. fig. 38.
 „ *striatopunctata*, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 216, pl. iv. figs. 73, 74.
 „ *antonina*, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. ii. p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 25, a. b.

This is one of the weaker modifications in which the distinctively Polystomelline characters are only partially recognisable. The test is discoidal and equilateral, the umbilici generally, though not always, slightly depressed, and the peripheral edge rounded. The septal bridges marking the retral processes are always more or less apparent, and in good examples they are conspicuous and regularly arranged (fig. 22). The aperture is ordinarily an arched crevice, sometimes notched along the superior margin, or, more rarely, divided by transverse bars so as to form a line of small pores.

Polystomella striatopunctata is by far the most abundant and most widely dispersed variety of the genus. It is equally at home in the Arctic Ocean, the North and South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Red Sea, the Indian and Southern Oceans, and the North and South Pacific. It stretches northwards to latitude 82° 33' N. in Smith Sound, and to about lat. 80° N. on the shores of Franz-Joseph Land; and southwards to the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Island. Its normal habitat is on bottoms of less than 100 fathoms, but it is not unfrequent down to about 600 fathoms, and rare specimens have been met with at six Stations, of which the depths were more than 1000 fathoms, and at two of more than 2000 fathoms.

As a fossil the species has been obtained from the Eocene of the Paris Basin (Terquem), and the Nummulitic beds of Styria (Reuss); the Upper and Lower Oligocene of Germany and France (Reuss); the Miocene of Austria and Bavaria (d'Orbigny, Egger); the later Tertiaries of Italy (Seguenza, Terrigi), the Crag of Antwerp (Reuss), and of the east of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady); and from almost every deposit of Post-tertiary age of which the microzoa have been determined.

Polystomella subnodosa, Münster, sp. (Pl. CX. fig. 1, a. b.).

- Robulina subnodosa*, Münster, 1838 (*vide* Roemer), Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 391, pl. iii. fig. 61.
Nonionina splendida, Boll, 1846, Geog. d. deutsch. Ostseeländer, p. 177, pl. ii. fig. 15.
Polystomella subnodosa, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 240, pl. iv. fig. 51, a. b.
 „ *punctata*, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i. p. 16, pl. vi. fig. 7, a. b.

The test of *Polystomella subnodosa* is biconvex, the periphery being sharp or