

examination of a sample, kindly furnished by Prof. Sars, are not without interest as bearing upon the relative proportion of its foraminiferal constituents.

The locality from which the material was obtained is given as follows:—"Lat. 65° 47'·5 N., long. 3° 7' W.; depth, 1862 fathoms; temperature at the bottom, 1°·2 C." [about 34° Fahr.].

As the fine impalpable silt had been already partly removed, the cleaning was completed by washing on a sieve in the usual way. The loss was about 6 per cent. of the entire weight, and of the impalpable matter thus separated about one half was calcareous, the remainder fine siliceous sand. I have no information as to the proportion of impalpable mud before the preliminary washing, but as it is said to be sufficient to incorporate the whole into a sticky paste which on being dried forms a hard, light-coloured, calcareous mass, it must be considerable. The composition of the material in the condition in which it was received was as follows—the proportions stated being by weight:—

<i>Biloculina ringens</i> (one half being entire shells),	50 per cent.
<i>Haplophragmium latidorsatum</i> , ¹	20 "
<i>Globigerina borealis</i> ,	4 "
Sand and small fragments of rock with a few Foraminifera other than the above-named,	20 "
Impalpable débris,	6 "
	100

The specimens of *Biloculina* are nearly all of the stout, inflated, typical form, with a small admixture of the depressed carinate variety, *Biloculina depressa*, d'Orb. Beyond the species above named, the sample contained no microzoa worthy of note.

Biloculina irregularis, d'Orbigny (Pl. I. figs. 17, 18).

Biloculina irregularis, d'Orbigny, 1839, *Foram. Amér. Mérid.*, p. 67, pl. viii. figs. 22-24.

(?) *Biloculina globulus*, Reuss, 1863, *Sitzungsb. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, vol. xlvi. p. 40, pl. i. fig. 4, a-c.

Biloculina ventricosa, Id., 1867, *Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 69, pl. i. fig. 9, a-c.

Dr. Steinmann has shown that the *Biloculina contraria* of d'Orbigny is not truly Biloculine in the adult condition, but that it exhibits a type of structure which may properly be regarded as generically distinct. There are nevertheless veritable *Biloculina* which take the so-called "contrary" mode of growth, best understood by supposing a specimen of *Biloculina sphaera* compressed to a greater or less degree at the two sides instead of in the normal way from front to back. Such are the *Biloculina irregularis* of d'Orbigny and the *Biloculina ventricosa* of Reuss.

The amount of compression varies a good deal in different specimens. Those which are relatively thickest and least flattened make some approach to the contour of *Bilocu-*

¹ This is the *Lituola subglobosa* of M. Sars.