

Spiroloculina grata, Terquem (Pl. X. figs. 16, 17, 22, 23).

Spiroloculina grata, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i. p. 55, pl. x. figs. 14, 15.

The figures of *Spiroloculina grata* in Terquem's memoir on the Foraminifera of the Upper Pliocene beds of the island of Rhodes, represent with tolerable accuracy the thin striate *Spiroloculinæ* not uncommon in coral detritus. The surface-ornamentation of these specimens is often irregular and the lines more or less oblique; and the final segment is generally extended so as to form a tubular neck.

This species is common on coral-reefs, even to depths of 400 or 500 fathoms. Of twelve recorded localities only one is in the western hemisphere,—off Bermuda 435 fathoms. It occurs in shallow-water in the Red Sea, and is abundant in a gathering of shore-sand from the east coast of Madagascar, the specimens being of large size; the remaining localities are all in the neighbourhood of the islands of the Pacific.

As above indicated, it was originally described from fossil specimens obtained from the later Tertiaries of the island of Rhodes.

Spiroloculina antillarum, d'Orbigny (Pl. X. fig. 21, *a.b.*).

Spiroloculina antillarum, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 149, pl. xi. figs. 3, 4.

Under this name d'Orbigny figures a somewhat heavy, biconvex, striate *Spiroloculina*, found by him in the shore-sands of Cuba. Whether it is worth while to separate such forms from the other striate varieties of the same genus may be open to question. The drawing on Pl. X., which is taken from a Challenger specimen, pretty accurately represents the characters of the original figure in the "Cuba" monograph.

Spiroloculina antillarum has been observed only at one Station, No. 122, in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms.

Spiroloculina (?) *convexiuscula*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 18–20).

Test compressed, broadly elliptical or nearly circular, slightly biconvex; peripheral edge sharp or carinate; lateral surfaces marked by partial, irregular, longitudinal costæ. Segments few in number, broad, embracing; septation obscure externally. Aperture placed somewhat at one side of the median peripheral line; oval, bordered by a thickened or everted lip. Long diameter rarely more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

It is difficult to say to which of the Milioline genera this pretty little species may with most propriety be assigned. At first sight it has the appearance of the young or immature condition of some larger species, but its very constant characters and its distribution alike forbid this supposition. In many specimens the broad embracing chambers of the final convolution completely enclose all the preceding ones, a condition which suggests affinity with a section of the genus *Biloculina*, characterised by compression in a direction contrary to the normal or typical plan. But this is not an invariable feature, and the