

rounded, whilst in the other the chambers are more or less kept apart by thin shelly plates, and the margin is carinate.

Ophthalmidium inconstans, H. B. Brady (Pl. XII. figs. 5, 7, 8).

Hauerina inconstans, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 54.

Test complanate, thin; commencing growth as a planospiral non-septate tube encircling a somewhat inflated primordial chamber. At a later stage the spiral becomes segmented by constrictions at two opposite points in each convolution, and the chambers assume a Spiroloculine arrangement; and in large specimens the latest convolutions often consist of three or (more commonly) four arcuate or sigmoid chambers. Segments furnished with a broad peripheral wing, which serves to separate the successive convolutions to a greater or less degree. Diameter of large examples, $\frac{1}{15}$ th inch (1.6 mm.).

Specimens of *Ophthalmidium inconstans* in their fullest development partake more or less of the characters of *Cornuspira*, *Spiroloculina* and *Hauerina*; and in the absence of sufficient material to serve as the basis of a new generic group, the form was treated in a previous paper as an aberrant species of the last-named genus. A considerable number of specimens, however, have since been collected, and the identity of their general structure with some of the Mesozoic fossils, described by Kübler under the generic term *Ophthalmidium*, has been satisfactorily made out.

It is only rarely that large winged specimens, such as that represented in fig. 5, are met with, and all that have been found hitherto are a good deal broken at the edges; but small shells, with the more regular contour of figs. 7, 8, measuring about $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.5 mm.) in diameter, are not uncommon.

The distribution of the species appears to be world-wide. I have record of its occurrence at upwards of twenty Stations, scattered over the North and South Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, and the North and South Pacific. The depths vary from about 100 to 2300 fathoms, but they are mostly between 350 and 1000 fathoms. The number of specimens found in any single locality is never very large.

Ophthalmidium tumidulum, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 6).

Test complanate, commencing growth as a rounded tube coiled upon a somewhat inflated primordial chamber in a planospiral manner; the earlier convolutions non-septate and *Cornuspira*-like, the subsequent ones constricted at intervals and eventually more or less regularly Spiroloculine; peripheral edge rounded. Aperture arched or rounded, formed of the slightly constricted end of the tube. Longer diameter, $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.8 mm.).