

long narrow slit, corresponding to a transverse section of the widened tube. The shell often attains comparatively large dimensions, and some specimens dredged in the Farøe Channel measure as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ inch (8.5 mm.) in diameter.

The typical *Cornuspira foliacea*, though found sparingly in almost every part of the world, is more particularly a North Atlantic species, and consequently is of much more common occurrence in the "Porcupine" dredgings than in the material brought home from the Challenger expedition. It has been met with at six Challenger Stations, of which three are in the North Atlantic; one in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and two amongst the Australasian Islands, namely, off Raine Island, 155 fathoms, and off Kandavu, 210–255 fathoms. It is generally distributed over the area embraced by the three cruises of the "Porcupine" and is not uncommon on our own coast. Its bathymetrical range extends from shallow water to about 1500 fathoms, without much reference to bottom temperature, the finest specimens being found at from 300 to 600 fathoms.

The geological history of *Cornuspira foliacea* does not extend beyond the Tertiary epoch. It occurs in the Eocene "calcaire grossier" of the environs of Paris (Parker and Jones), in the Miocene of the Vienna Basin (Czjzek), in the Septaria-clays of North Germany (Reuss), in the later Tertiaries of Southern Italy (Costa, Seguenza), in the Crag of Suffolk (Searles Wood), and in the Post-tertiary deposits of Norway (Crosskey and Robertson), of the west of Scotland (Robertson), and of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).

Cornuspira involvens, Reuss (Pl. XI. figs. 1–3).

Operculina involvens, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 370 pl. xlv. fig. 20.

Cornuspira involvens, Reuss, 1863, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 39, pl. i. fig. 2.

„ „ Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Monogr. Foram. Crag, p. 3, pl. iii. figs. 52–54.

Cornuspira involvens differs from the typical *Cornuspira foliacea* in its general contour. The two surfaces of the shell are concave and the peripheral edge is thick and rounded; the convolutions become gradually stouter as they succeed each other and are somewhat embracing, instead of remaining thin and widening rapidly. The number of convolutions is very variable, but it is usually greater in the present species than in *Cornuspira foliacea*. The primordial end of the tube is sometimes swollen so as to form a sort of central chamber. It is often difficult to distinguish small specimens of *Cornuspira involvens* from minute annelids; and shells having but few convolutions or presenting irregularities of structure, as well as all adherent specimens, are on that account to be regarded with