

two forms are alike, but *Trochammina ringens* has no vestige of the punctation or reticulation of the inner surface of the shell that has been alluded to in the description of *Trochammina trullissata*.

Trochammina ringens is much rarer than the allied species, and its area of distribution does not appear to extend beyond the Atlantic. It was, I believe, first found by the Rev. A. M. Norman,¹ in one of the "Valorous" dredgings, at the entrance of Davis Strait, depth 1750 fathoms. Its occurrence has been noted at four points in mid-ocean in the North Atlantic, 1675 to 2750 fathoms, and at two points in the South Atlantic, 1900 and 2350 fathoms; from which it will be seen that it has not hitherto been met with on bottoms of less depth than 1600 fathoms.

Trochammina galeata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XL. figs. 19-23).

Trochammina galeata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 52.

Test nautiloid and symmetrical, subglobular or compressed, showing only three segments externally, of which the last-formed constitutes much more than half the visible shell. Aperture situated on the peripheral face of the final segment, near its junction with the antepenultimate; simple, often immediately below a projection of the shell-wall. Diameter, $\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

In many particulars this species resembles *Trochammina ringens*, but it is scarcely so large, and is relatively thicker; its few segments, and the disproportionate size and embracing contour of the latest, are sufficiently distinctive.

Trochammina galeata is a rare and somewhat inconspicuous form, only found at great depths in mid-ocean. Its distribution list includes eight Challenger Stations, of which three are in the North Atlantic, two in the South Atlantic, two in the South Pacific, and one in the North Pacific, the entire range of depth being from 1825 fathoms to 2750 fathoms.

Trochammina pauciloculata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XLI. figs. 1, 2).

Trochammina pauciloculata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 58, pl. v. figs. 13, 14.

Test ovoid, slightly compressed, obscurely spiral; composed of about two convolutions, the later of which almost entirely conceals the earlier one. Segments few, usually three in each convolution, inflated; sutures slightly constricted. Test thin, finely arenaceous, brown; exterior surface smooth, often polished; interior smooth. Aperture a curved slit

¹ Mentioned by Mr. Norman, in the "Valorous" Report (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1876, vol. xxv. p. 213), as "very near to, if not identical with, *Globigerina arenaria*," a view which was abandoned after the examination of specimens of that species furnished by Dr. Karrer.