

This species, which was briefly described in the Report on the Foraminifera of the "Knight Errant" Expedition, is very variable in external appearance. The test is always arenaceous and often loosely built; it is oblong and rounded in form, and consists of only a small number of segments. In the North Atlantic it is found in company with other arenaceous Foraminifera at moderate depths, and is often parasitic upon the tests of larger forms such as *Rhabdammina* (fig. 9). In deep water it exhibits a tendency to become triserial. The North Atlantic specimens are generally of rich brown colour, whilst those from elsewhere, especially such as have their home amongst coral-sand, are more frequently of white or light-grey hue; sometimes both brown and white specimens occur in the same dredging.

Textularia aspera has been obtained at five Stations in the North Atlantic, ranging in depth from 390 to 530 fathoms; at three in the South Atlantic, 350 to 1435 fathoms; and at two in the South Pacific, 175 and 210 fathoms respectively.

Bigenerina, d'Orbigny.

Nautilus, pars, Batsch [1791].

Orthoceratia, pars, Soldani [1791].

Bigenerina, d'Orbigny [1826], Römer, Reuss, Costa, Parker and Jones, Karrer, Brady, Schwager, M. Sars, Vanden Broeck, Winther, Terrigi, &c.

Gemmulina, d'Orbigny [1826].

Vulvulina, pars, d'Orbigny [1826], Reuss.

Clavulina, pars, d'Orbigny [1839], Karrer.

Grammostomum, Reuss [1845], Parker and Jones, Brady.

Polymorphina, pars, Ehrenberg [1854].

Schizophora, Reuss [1861], Hautken, Karrer, Seguenza, Schlumberger.

Venilina, Gümbel [1868].

Climacamma, Brady [1876], Schwager.

? *Stylolina*, Karrer [1877].

Cribrostomum, pars, Möller [1879].

The genus *Bigenerina* is represented morphologically by a Textularian shell with the addition of one or several uniserial segments, and d'Orbigny's original description of the type is based simply on the dimorphous condition of the test. The relative development of the biserial and uniserial portions varies a good deal; in some cases the Textularian segments are comparatively inconspicuous, and do not occupy collectively more than one-fourth of the entire length, whilst in others they form the principal part of the test. The Nodosarian segments vary in number from one to eight or nine.

Of all the Textularian genera, *Bigenerina* has the nearest affinity to *Textularia* proper; its range of variation in minor characters is in many respects similar to that of the typical group and almost equally extensive. Thus, amongst the *Textulariæ* there are conical, subcylindrical, compressed, and carinate forms; so in *Bigenerina* may be found cylindrical, compressed, carinate, and other isomorphous varieties: in *Textularia* the aper-