Clavulina angularis, d'Orbigny (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 22–24).

Clavulina angularis, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 268, No. 2, pl. xii. fig. 7.
„ *tricarinata*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 114, pl. ii. figs. 16–18.
Vulvulina angularis, Jones and Parker, 1860, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi. p. 305, No. 92
Clavulina triquetra, Reuss, 1864, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxiii. p. 6, pl. i. fig. 1.

In this species the angular outline is not confined to the triserial portion of the test, as in *Clavulina parisiensis*, but is retained during the growth of the Nodosarian segments, so that the entire shell has the form of a more or less regular three-sided prism. The little fossil figured by Reuss (*loc. cit.*), under the name *Clavulina triquetra*, differs in no respect from the recent specimens.

Clavulina angularis is found in the shore-sands of Cuba and Jamaica (d'Orbigny), and in dredged material from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It occurs at one point in the South Atlantic, Station 122, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms, and at numerous localities amongst the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, in shallow water, from 8 to 28 fathoms.

It may be inferred from Reuss's specimens, which were obtained from the Nummulitic beds of Oberburg in Styria, that the species made its appearance about the same time as its congeners *Clavulina communis* and *Clavulina parisiensis*, that is to say, near the commencement of the Tertiary epoch.

Clavulina angularis, var. *difformis*, nov. (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 25–31).

At one locality, Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, nearly under the equator, a large proportion of the *Clavulinæ* pertaining to the species last described, instead of presenting the normal triangular contour, assume a number of irregular and anomalous forms, amongst the commonest of which are the four- and five-angled varieties represented in figs. 25–31. It has been thought better to distinguish these by a subordinate name, inasmuch as such specimens found alone would almost certainly be supposed to belong to an independent species, rather than to a mere local variety.

Clavulina cylindrica, Hantken (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 32-38).

Clavulina cylindrica,[1] Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt., vol. iv. p. 18, pl. i. fig. 8.

The drawings of this species in Pl. XLVIII. suggest, rather than fully illustrate, the diversity in size and contour which the test assumes. Specimens vary in length from $\frac{1}{50}$th to nearly $\frac{1}{5}$th inch (0·5 mm. to 5·0 mm.), and between the long, tapering,

[1] In the Tableau Méthodique, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, vol. vii. p. 268, No. 1, the name *Clavulina cylindrica* is applied to one of the fossil forms found in the Subapennine Tertiaries; but as it is unaccompanied in that work by either description or figure, there is nothing to prevent its transfer to von Hantken's species.