

crassa, though easily distinguished from that form; whilst others, such as those portrayed by figs. 7 and 8, have the narrow linear aspect already alluded to.

Cassidulina bradyi is not uncommon in the "Porcupine" dredgings to the west and south of Ireland, at depths ranging from 90 to 1630 fathoms; but it does not inhabit the more southern area of the North Atlantic traversed by the Challenger, nor has it been found in the South Atlantic. It occurs at five localities in the South Pacific, 155 to 610 fathoms; and at two in the North Pacific,—off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms, and off the south coast of Japan, 345 fathoms.

Cassidulina parkeriana, H. B. Brady (Pl. LIV. figs. 11–16).

Cassidulina parkeriana, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 59.

Test crosier-shaped, coiled at the commencement, subsequently rectilinear or arcuate; earlier portion planospiral, often relatively very small, the chambers arranged as in *Cassidulina crassa*; linear portion cylindrical, nearly round in transverse section, composed of numerous short ventricose segments, arranged as in *Textularia* in two alternating series. Aperture comma-shaped, situated on the inner face of the ultimate segment, at the distal end of the test. Length, $\frac{1}{45}$ th inch (0.57 mm.) more or less.

This interesting dimorphous form has only been taken at three localities, amongst the Islands on the west coast of Patagonia:—namely, Stations 304, 305, and 308, depths, 45 fathoms, 160 fathoms, and 175 fathoms respectively.

Cassidulina (Orthoplecta) clavata, nov. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 9).

Test elongate, cylindrical, more or less bent, slightly tapering, thickest near the distal end, extremities rounded; consisting of numerous short segments of unequal size and variable form, combined in an irregularly alternating or subspiral manner. Septa distinct externally, but not marked by depressions. Aperture an oblique loop-like opening on the face of the final segment close to the distal end. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This interesting form may be taken as an illustration of the extreme modification in one direction of the Cassiduline series. It represents the Nodosariform condition of the type, just as *Cassidulina parkeriana* represents the Marginuliniform mode of growth. The foregoing zoological characters are given with a certain amount of reservation, but they embrace what appear to be the salient features of the organism, so far as can be made out from the scanty material at present available.

Cassidulina (Orthoplecta) clavata has only been found at a single locality, namely, Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands; depth, 17 fathoms.