

surface." The superficial ornament assumes a variety of aspects, ranging from the rounded wart-like excrescences indicated by Gümbel's drawing of *Lagena synedra*, to the oval or elongated beads of Parker and Jones's figure, and the irregular interrupted costæ shown in fig. 16. The features of the test in this respect are too variable to afford a basis for subdivision.

In the recent condition *Lagena distoma-margaritifera* is an Australian Foraminifer. It is stated to be common in sponge-sand from Melbourne; and it occurs sparingly in dredged sands from near East Monceour Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms, and from the west coast of New Zealand, 275 fathoms.

Gümbel's specimens (*Lagena synedra*) were obtained from Nummulitic marls at three localities in the Bavarian Alps.

*Lagena hispida*, Reuss (Pl. LVII. figs. 1-4; Pl. LIX. figs. 2, 5).

"Sphærulæ hispida," Soldani, 1798, Testaceographia, vol. ii. p. 53, pl. xvii. figs. V. X.

*Oolina salentina* (?), Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 118, pl. xi. figs. 13, 14.

*Lagena hispida*, Reuss, 1858, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. x. p. 434.

„ „ Id. 1863, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 335, pl. vi. figs. 77-79.

„ *jeffreysii*, Brady, 1866, Report Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sections, p. 70.

„ *hispida*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Monogr. Foram. Crag, p. 30, No. 15.

The shell of *Lagena hispida* assumes a great variety of forms, but it is almost invariably ectosolenian, the body being globular, pyriform, oval, or elongate and tapering, and the neck usually of considerable length. The surface is covered with fine bristle-like spines, closely set.

Under the name *Lagena hystrix*, Reuss has described and figured an allied variety, in which the hirsute aspect is due to short tube-like projections with truncate ends. It is perhaps open to question whether these are anything more than worn or broken spines.

*Lagena hispida* is a widely distributed but not a common species. It has been found in shallow water at several points on the northern and western shores of the British Islands; in the Faröe Channel, 540 fathoms; and in the North Atlantic, 435 to 1360 fathoms; at one Station in the South Atlantic, 1900 fathoms; at six in the South Pacific, 129 to 1825 fathoms; and at one in the North Pacific, 345 fathoms.

Its geological history extends back to the Middle Lias of France (Terquem and Berthelin); and it occurs subsequently in the Eocene deposits of Paris (Terquem), the Septaria-clays of Germany (Reuss), the Miocene and Pliocene of Southern Italy (Seguenza, Costa), and the Crag of the east of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady).