

but in subsequent formations it is not uncommon, either in the typical or some of the varietal forms.

Lagena hexagona, Williamson, sp. (Pl. LVIII. figs. 32, 33).

- Entosolenia squamosa*, var. *hexagona*, Williamson, 1848, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 20, pl. ii. fig. 23.
- „ „ „ Id. 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 13, pl. i. fig. 31.
- „ „ var. *scalariformis*, Id. Ibid. p. 13, pl. i. fig. 30.
- Lagena squamosa*, Parker and Jones, 1862, Introd. Foram., App., p. 309.
- „ *favosa*, Reuss, 1862, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 334, pl. v. figs. 72, 73.
- „ *geometrica*, Id. Ibid. p. 334, pl. v. fig. 74.
- Ovulina ornata*, Seguenza, 1862, Foram. Monotal. Mess., p. 42, pl. i. fig. 12.
- Lagena sulcata*, var. (*Entosolenia*) *squamosa*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 354, pl. xiii. figs. 40, 41; pl. xvi. fig. 11, a. b.
- „ *marie*, Karrer, 1877, Geol. K. F.-J. Wasserleitung, p. 378, pl. xvi. b, fig. 16.
- „ *hexagona*, Siddall, 1879, Catal. Brit. Rec. For., p. 6.

As already stated, this variety includes those modifications of *Lagena squamosa* in which the raised surface-reticulation is laid out in regular hexagons.

In the recent condition it is less common than the typical form, but it inhabits a similarly wide geographical area, and affects the same bathymetrical conditions.

Its geological distribution is restricted to the Tertiary epoch. It is found in the *Clavulina-szabó*i beds of Hungary (Hantken); in the Miocene of the Vienna Basin (Karrer), and of Southern Italy (Seguenza); in the Salzthon of Wieliczka (Reuss); in the Crag of the east of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady), and in the Post-tertiary formations of the west of Scotland (Robertson), and of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).

Lagena seminuda, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 34, a. b.).

Test subglobular or somewhat pyriform, entosolenian; orifice frequently situated in a cup-like depression of the anterior extremity; surface-ornament, consisting of a raised reticulation, confined to the posterior half of the shell. Length, $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.42 mm.).

This is a deep-water variety of *Lagena squamosa*, with stout globose shell, the exterior of which is only partially ornamented, the oral end being left smooth.

The Challenger specimens are from two Stations in the South Atlantic, and four in the South Pacific, the depths ranging from 1300 to 2350 fathoms. It has, however, been found in shallower water in the North Atlantic.