

Lagena siliqua, Rymer Jones (Pl. LIX. fig. 27).

Lagena vulgaris, var. *siliqua*, Ry. Jones, 1872, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxx. p. 61, pl. xix. fig. 49.

„ *samara*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 61.

The test of *Lagena siliqua* is elongate and compressed, broadest near the middle and tapering towards the ends, both of which are pointed. It consists of a central, circular, biconvex chamber, with a large peripheral wing, which is narrow at the sides but much developed at base and apex. Length, nearly $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.26 mm.).

This is a rare variety. The single Challenger specimen was found in company with *Lagena seminiformis* in mid-Atlantic, a little south of the equator, depth 2350 fathoms; that figured by Rymer Jones was from near the coast of Java, 1080 fathoms.

Lagena seminiformis, Schwager (Pl. LIX. figs. 28-30).

Miliola stiligera (?), Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxxi. fig. 6.

Lagena seminiformis, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 208, pl. v. fig. 21.

Of this singular and beautiful species Dr. Schwager has only figured one, and that, judging from the deep-sea specimens, scarcely a typical example.

The body of the shell is circular and biconvex, surmounted by a long tubular neck; and the whole is surrounded by a broad laminar wing reaching to the oral end of the neck and extended at the base so as to form two points which are separated by a wide central depression. Specimens sometimes attain a length of nearly $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.26 mm.).

Under the name *Miliola stiligera*, Ehrenberg has introduced a fossil *Lagena* differing but little in general contour from some of the more elongate specimens of the present species; but the drawing is taken from an imperfect shell, and, owing to the method of observation pursued by the author, the characters are left somewhat obscure.

In the living state *Lagena seminiformis* is essentially a deep-water organism. Its distribution-list includes two Stations in the North Atlantic, 1000 fathoms and 1750 fathoms respectively; three in the South Atlantic, 1425 to 2350 fathoms; four in the South Pacific, 1375 to 2075 fathoms; and one in the North Pacific, 1850 fathoms.

The specimens described by Schwager were Upper Pliocene fossils from Kar Nicobar; that figured in the "Mikrogeologie" was from the Chalk of Volsk in Russia.