

Gümbel has pointed out (*loc. cit.*) the close resemblance of Reuss's species to the form described by himself under the name *Cristellaria truncana*; and I may add that after a careful comparison of the various figures with each other and with the recent specimens, I have been unable to recognise any character by which the two can be distinguished.

Cristellaria tricarinella has been collected at three localities, amongst the islands of the Western Pacific, as follows:—off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and off the west coast of New Zealand, 150 fathoms.

Reuss records the presence of the species as a Cretaceous fossil in the Hilsthon and Speeton-clay of North Germany; and Gümbel's specimens were from the Nummulitic Marl (Eocene) of the Götzreuther Graben, Kressenberg, Bavaria.

Cristellaria siddalliana, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXVIII. figs. 5–9).

Cristellaria siddalliana, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 64.

Test spiral, explanate, with a tendency to become centrifugal or crosier-shaped; extremely thin; surrounded by a broad delicate wing, except the septal front of the terminal segment, or, in crosier-like specimens, the ventral margin of the projected chambers; the wing often extending between and separating the last two convolutions of the discoidal portion. Segments numerous, very slightly inflated, forming two to three convolutions, the whole of which are visible on both sides of the shell. Longer diameter, $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.26 mm.) or more.

This beautiful and very distinct species cannot be more fitly named than after a naturalist who has done so much good service to science as my friend Mr. J. D. Siddall of Chester.

It has only been found at a single locality,—off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, depth 210 fathoms.

Cristellaria variabilis, Reuss (Pl. LXVIII. figs. 11–16).

Cristellaria variabilis, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 369, pl. xlvi. figs. 15, 16.

„ *peregrina*, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 245, pl. vii. fig. 89.

The drawings of this species (figs. 11–15) illustrate the curious mutations in form which take place during the growth of the test. Had space permitted, it would have been easy to introduce a more complete series, but these few figures are sufficient to indicate in a general way the successive stages through which the little orbicular organism (fig. 11) passes, before assuming the elongate and carinate aspect of the typical adult shell. They serve also to show the connection between two forms,