Those figured by Soldani were fossils found in the Subapennine beds of Sienna; d'Orbigny's, from the same formation, near Coroncina.

Cristellaria cultrata, Montfort, sp. (Pl. LXX. figs. 4, 5, 6; dentate variety, figs. 7, 8).

"Cornu Hammonis," Plancus, 1760, Conch. Min., ed. altera, p. 120, pl. i. fig. XII., see p. 552.
"Nautili (*Lenticulæ marginatæ*)," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 54, pl. xxxiii. figs. B, &c.
Robulus cultratus, Montfort, 1808, Conchyl. Systém., vol. i. p. 214, 54e genre.
Robulina cultrata, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 287, No. 1.—Modèle No. 82.
„ *canariensis*, Id. 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 127, pl. iii. figs. 3, 4.
„ *subcultrata*, Id. 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 26, pl. v. figs. 19–20.
„ *cultrata*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 96, pl. iv. figs. 10–13.
„ *similis*, Id. Ibid. p. 98, pl. iv. figs. 14, 15.
Cristellaria hoffmanni, Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxvi. fig. 53.
Robulina limbosa, Reuss, 1863, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlviii. p. 55, pl. vi. fig. 69.
Cristellaria gyroscalprum, Stache, 1864, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. Paläont., p. 243, pl. xxiii. fig. 22, *a.b.*
Robulina cultrata, var. *antipodum*, Id. Ibid. p. 251, pl. xxiii. fig. 30, *a.b.*
„ *tœttovata*, Id. Ibid. p. 253, pl. xxiii. fig. 32, *a.b.*
Cristellaria cultrata, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 344, pl. xiii. figs. 17, 18; pl. xvi, fig. 5.
Robulina curvispira, Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 144, pl. xiii. fig. 28.
„ *stellata*, Id. Ibid. p. 144, pl. xiii. fig. 29.
„ *dubia*, Id. Ibid. p. 144, pl. xiii. fig. 30.

The conspicuous feature of *Cristellaria cultrata* is the well-marked wing or keel surrounding the body of the test. The general contour of the shell is discoidal and biconvex, and the exterior is smooth and devoid of ornament. Briefly, its morphological characters are those of *Cristellaria rotulata*, with the addition of the marginal keel.

The width of the laminar extension of the periphery varies with each individual specimen; in some it occupies as much as one-third of the entire diameter of the test, whilst in others it is no more than a very narrow rim or border. Its outer margin is usually even and unbroken, but occasionally it is more or less serrate, as shown in figs. 7 and 8.

The geographical distribution of *Cristellaria cultrata* is similar to that of the closely allied *Cristellaria rotulata*, but the area is scarcely so extensive. It has been found as far north as the Arctic Circle on the coast of Norway, and as far south as lat. 50° S. on the shores of Patagonia. As a rule it affects deeper water than the non-carinate form, and fine specimens are rarely met with at less than 100 fathoms. The distribution-list comprises twelve Stations in the North Atlantic, at depths from 390 to 2435 fathoms; two in the South Atlantic, 350 fathoms and 675 fathoms respectively; seven in the South Pacific, 38 to 275 fathoms; one in the North Pacific, 95 fathoms; and