

Globigerina bulloides is a cosmopolitan species. It occurs in surface-gatherings wherever Foraminifera have been collected, and in bottom-dredgings at almost every latitude.

The earliest appearance of the species is in the Cretaceous period, and it has been found in the marine deposits of each succeeding stage of the geological series.

Globigerina bulloides, var. *triloba*, Reuss (Pl. LXXIX. figs. 1, 2; Pl. LXXXI. figs. 2, 3).

Globigerina triloba, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 374, pl. xlvii. fig. 11, a-e.

Pyloedzia atlantica, Ehrenberg, 1873, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1872), p. 388, pl. iv. fig. 2.

General characters similar to those of *Globigerina bulloides*, but with the final convolution consisting of three relatively very large segments which sometimes form the entire visible shell.

This is a comparatively unimportant subvarietal form, but it is one which has been generally recognised by Continental palæontologists.

In distribution it is always associated with the typical *Globigerina bulloides*.

Globigerina dubia, Egger (Pl. LXXIX. fig. 17, a.b.c.).

Globigerina dubia, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 281, pl. ix. figs. 7-9.

„ *conglomerata* (?), Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 255, pl. vii. fig. 113.

„ *dubia*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 71.

Test rotaliform, subglobular, somewhat compressed; margin rounded and lobulated; inferior umbilicus large and deeply sunk; composed of about three convolutions, the outermost of which consists of five or six relatively small, inflated segments; the apertures of the chambers opening directly into the umbilical vestibule. Diameter often nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th inch (0.73 mm.).

The *Globigerina dubia* of Egger can only be accepted as a varietal modification of *Globigerina bulloides*, representing perhaps the best development of the typical characters. The test attains somewhat large dimensions, it is stout and compactly built, distinctly Rotalian in general conformation, and with a well-marked umbilical cavity. It has frequently as many as fourteen or fifteen segments.

Pelagic specimens of this variety have been taken in the South Atlantic and in the North and South Pacific; and in bottom-ooze it has been found also in the North Atlantic. Its northern limit appears to be about lat. 56° N., a little to the south of