

sutures somewhat limbate on the superior face, deeply excavated on the inferior; surface of the inferior side granular or rugose; aperture an elongated fissure at the inner side of the final segment, often placed at an angle to the margin of the previous convolution. Diameter, $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{4}}$ th inch (0.75 mm.).

A somewhat variable form, nearly related to the compressed variety of *Rotalia papillosa*, from which it is most readily distinguished by its fewer segments, and by the sunken sutures and granulated surface of the inferior side of the test.

The Challenger specimens are from five South Pacific Stations, four of which are amongst the islands south of Papua, depth 3 to 11 fathoms; the other, off Middle Island, west coast of Patagonia, 345 fathoms. But the finest examples that have been met with are from material dredged by my friend Mr. A. Haly, off Calpentyn, Ceylon, at a depth of 2 fathoms or thereabouts.

Rotalia clathrata, n. sp. (Pl. CVII. figs. 8, 9).

Test biconvex, periphery angular, subacute; composed of three convolutions; segments numerous, narrow, somewhat curved; aperture the normal arched fissure at the inner margin of the final segment; exterior of both faces of the test ornamented with a raised reticulation, consisting typically of the limbate sutures and transverse connecting bands, but sometimes less regularly constructed. Diameter, $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{5}}$ th to $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{10}}$ th inch (0.56 to 0.84 mm.).

This handsome species, with its very characteristic surface-ornament, has only been met with in the South Pacific. It occurs at four Stations between Australia and New Zealand, or more accurately, between East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, and Cook Strait, the depth ranging from shallow water in Wellington Harbour to 275 fathoms. It has been found also at two Stations on the west coast of Patagonia, 160 fathoms and 175 fathoms respectively. The specimens obtained from the former area (fig. 8) are of larger dimensions, and the reticulation is strongly marked; those from the latter (fig. 9) are relatively small, and the sutural limbation of the inferior side less distinct.

Rotalia calcar, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. CVIII. fig. 3; and fig. 4?).

Calcarina calcar, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 276, No. 1;—Modèle, No. 34.

Rotalia armata, Id. Ibid. p. 273, No. 22;—Modèle, No. 70.

Calcarina calcar, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 93, pl. v. figs. 22-24.

„ „ Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 223, pl. xiii. fig. 21.

„ *spengleri*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 24, pl. iii. fig. 87.

„ *armata*, Id. Ibid. p. 36, pl. iii. fig. 88.

Rotalina armata, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. ii., Mém. III., p. 67, pl. v. figs. 14, 15.