

on the superior side at the inner margin of the last segment. Length,  $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

Though easily overlooked by reason of its minute size, *Trochammina pauciloculata* is a well-marked and interesting species. It is isomorphous with the genus *Allomorphina* of Reuss, the recent specimens of which are of even smaller dimensions; but it has the shell-texture characteristic of its own genus, whilst Reuss's type is hyaline and perforate. In its general plan of growth it closely resembles the Rotalians, notwithstanding its small number of segments, and their unsymmetrical disposition. The specimens, as a rule, are very uniform even in minor characters; some are a little longer and others proportionately rather more compactly built, as shown in the two figures, but they present scarcely any variation in more important particulars.

*Trochammina pauciloculata* has a wide area of distribution, though the number of individuals found in any one locality is seldom very large. Its preference for deep water is evidenced by the fact that out of twenty-two Stations fifteen have depths of more than 1000 fathoms. It has been taken at nine points in the North Atlantic, depth 173 to 2435 fathoms; at two in the South Atlantic, 675 and 1900 fathoms respectively; at eight in the South Pacific, 420 to 2425 fathoms; and at three in the North Pacific, 1850 to 3950 fathoms.

So far as at present known, the species does not occur in the fossil state.

*Carterina*, nov. gen.

*Rotalia*, Carter [1877].

Test resembling *Trochammina* in contour and texture, but furnished with calcareous spicules proper to itself.

The presence of spicules in the test of an arenaceous Foraminifer is so common an occurrence that under ordinary circumstances it attracts but little notice; many species in fact systematically employ the débris of siliceous sponges, generally in combination with siliceous sand, as building material. But a composite test in which calcareous spicules, to all appearance secreted by the animal inhabiting it, form a conspicuous element, is not only unusual, but marks an important structural deviation from anything otherwise known in this section of the Rhizopoda. Such an organism is that discovered by Mr. Carter, and described by him under the name *Rotalia spiculotesta*. But whilst its morphological features attest a close relationship to *Trochammina*, it is obvious that the presence of spicula, not collected from external sources for the construction of the test, but proper to the animal itself, is a character of more than specific significance. I therefore propose that it should bear the generic, or pending further research, the subgeneric name, *Carterina*.