

Bolivina ænariensis, Costa, sp. (Pl. LIII. figs. 10, 11).

Brizalina ænariensis, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 297, pl. xv. fig. 1, A. B.
Bolivina ænariensis, Brady, 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 711—Table.

So far as can be made out from the drawing, the shell described by Costa in the *Paleontologia del regno di Napoli*, *loc. cit.*, under the name *Brizalina ænariensis*, is a tolerably regular, elongate, compressed, tapering *Bolivina*, with entire margin and sharp peripheral edges, and terminating in a spine at the initial end. Two lines traversing the face of the test longitudinally, described by the author as two internal tubular syphons, have the appearance of delicate costæ, and closely resemble the central riblets of fig. 11. The similarity of *Brizalina* to *Bolivina* in all important characters is admitted in the description of the genus; and it may be observed that the superficial costæ are of little value as a distinctive feature of the species, inasmuch as they vary both in number and in length, and are sometimes entirely wanting.

The best specimens of *Bolivina ænariensis* hitherto met with in the recent condition are from the North Atlantic. It is not uncommon in dredged material from the area lying west and north-west of Ireland, and from the Farøe Channel, at depths ranging from 85 fathoms to 1630 fathoms. Less characteristic examples have been obtained from the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; from the south coast of Japan, 15 fathoms; and off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, 13 fathoms.

Costa's specimens were from the later Tertiary beds of Casamicciola in the Island of Ischia.

Bolivina decussata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LIII. figs. 12, 13).

Bolivina decussata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 58.

Test elongate, compressed; broad and obliquely truncate at the oral end, and tapering to a rounded point at the aboral extremity; peripheral edge thick, square or slightly rounded, lobulated. Segments numerous, nine or ten in each series; septation indistinct or entirely concealed externally. Surface beset with low prominences or bosses, which are rounded or subangular in outline, and arranged with some regularity in oblique rows, about four to each row. Length, $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This somewhat striking little species occurs at two points in the South Pacific, namely,—at Station 300, north of Juan Fernandez, depth 1375 fathoms, where it is abundant, and at Station 302, south-west of the same island, depth 1450 fathoms, where it is comparatively rare.