

size and in the number and contour of the visible segments, but not to an extent that interferes with its easy identification.

The geographical range of *Cassidulina crassa* is as wide as that of *Cassidulina lœvigata*, and it appears to be much more evenly distributed than the latter form. It was one of the Foraminifera obtained at the most northerly point reached on the last British North-Polar Expedition, in lat. 83° 19' N., and has also been found on the shores of Franz-Josef Land and Spitzbergen. It is scattered over the whole of the North Atlantic, even to depths as great as 2760 fathoms, and occurs at six Challenger Stations in the South Atlantic. It is found off the Cape of Good Hope, and thence all the way, by Kerguelen and the Heard Islands, to the Antarctic Ice-barrier. It has been noticed at fifteen Stations in the South Pacific, at depths varying from 210 fathoms to 2075 fathoms, and at five in the North Pacific, from 40 fathoms to 2475 fathoms. It has also been obtained from many parts of the Mediterranean.

As a fossil its earliest recorded appearance is in the Middle Tertiaries of Austria and Hungary (Reuss), and of Lower Bavaria (Egger). It occurs in the Subapennine clays of Italy (Jones and Parker); in the Crag of the eastern counties of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady); and in the Post-tertiary deposits of Norway (Sars, Crosskey and Robertson) and of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).

*Cassidulina subglobosa*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LIV. fig. 17, a.b.c.).

*Cassidulina subglobosa*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 60.

Test subglobular, somewhat compressed on the two lateral faces, inequilateral; segments few, slightly inflated; alternation irregular. Aperture an oblique or nearly erect loop-like slit on the face of the projecting terminal segment. Longer diameter,  $\frac{3}{7}$ th inch (0.7 mm.).

This form has characters in some respects intermediate between those of *Cassidulina crassa* and *Cassidulina calabra*, but may be distinguished from either by its relatively large size, and the irregularity displayed in the general contour of the test, the alternation of the segments, and the shape and insertion of the aperture.

*Cassidulina subglobosa* occurs in all the great ocean-basins, and is for the most part a deep-water species. Its distribution-list includes nine Stations in the North Atlantic, between lat. 40° N. and the equator, the depths ranging from 435 to 2750 fathoms; four Stations in the South Atlantic, 350 to 1035 fathoms; three in the Southern Ocean, 120 to 1950 fathoms; twelve in the South Pacific, 12 to 2350 fathoms; and two in the North Pacific, 2300 and 2950 fathoms respectively.