

fathoms and 620 fathoms, the remaining six at depths of 2300 fathoms or more. I learn from my friend Mr. F. W. Millett that specimens have been found cast up on the coast of Galway.

Lagena auriculata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LX. figs. 29, 33).

Lagena auriculata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 61.

Test pyriform compressed, ento- or ecto-solenian; bearing on each side, near the base, a loop-shaped laminar extension of the wall enclosing a portion of the lateral margin. Margin sometimes carinate or alate, the keel or wing dividing near the base on each side so as to form similar loops; when broad, the wing is often conspicuously tubulated. Length, $\frac{1}{60}$ th inch (0.42 mm.).

Lagena auriculata is closely allied to the species last described, *Lagena fimbriata*, but in the latter the entire base of the test is surrounded by a vertical wing, whilst in the present form two smaller areas, one at each lateral margin near the base, are so enclosed.

Lagena auriculata is found in the North and South Atlantic and in the South Pacific, at depths ranging from 1370 to 2740 fathoms. It has been noticed in one locality, off Gomera, Canaries, at less depth, namely, 620 fathoms, but the specimens were small and poorly developed.

Lagena auriculata, var. *costata*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LX. fig. 38).

Lagena auriculata, var. *costata*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 61.

This variety partakes of the general characters of the type, but the body of the test is costate, resembling *Lagena sulcata*, and carinate.

It has been dredged in the Low Archipelago, 2350 fathoms, and in the deep area of the North Pacific, 2300 fathoms.

Lagena alveolata, n. sp. (Pl. LX. figs. 30, 32).

Test pyriform compressed, lateral edges obtuse or rounded; base broad and round in outline, rarely mucronate; furnished with a median and two lateral carinæ, which unite so as to form two loops on each side of the test, usually separated by a central depression. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This belongs to the same group of forms as *Lagena auriculata*, but differs from that species in having the spaces enclosed by the carinæ divided by the central keel, so as to form four loops instead of two.

Lagena alveolata is only found in deep water. It occurs in the North Atlantic, 2750