character of an independent genus, *Psecadium*, under which name the tapering and elliptical forms have each been parcelled out into a number of "species." Some of these anomalous specimens are interesting as connecting links with the ovate or subglobular varieties of *Cristellaria*, such as the *Cristellaria obvelata* of Reuss (Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. iv. p. 33, pl. iii. fig. 11); but from any other point of view they are of very little consequence.

Nodosaria (*Gl.*) *lævigata*, in one form or other, is an almost cosmopolitan species, but it is especially abundant in the northern portion of the North Atlantic, the tapering and pointed varieties being most frequently met with. The area of distribution extends from lat. 79° 45′ N. in Smith Sound, to Magellans Strait, about lat. 53° S. The North Atlantic Stations show a range of depth from 50 to 1360 fathoms, those in the South Atlantic, from 350 to 1025 fathoms, the North Pacific, 7 to 95 fathoms, the South Pacific, 28 to 1070 fathoms, the Red Sea, 30 to 372 fathoms, and the Southern Ocean, one sounding only, 1375 fathoms. The rounded and oval forms are less widely distributed than the tapering varieties, though moderately common in the North Atlantic and the South Pacific. The subcylindrical modification with flush sutures has only been met with in the North Atlantic.

In the fossil condition the species makes its appearance in the Upper Trias (Jones and Parker), and is found in microzoic formations of almost every succeeding geological age.

Nodosaria (*Gl.*) *armata*, Reuss (Pl. LXIII. fig. 6).

Glandulina armata, Reuss, 1865, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 137, pl. ii. fig. 28.
" " Id. 1870, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 477, No. 6;—Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. vi. fig. 4.

The test of this species, as figured by v. Reuss and v. Schlicht, is nearly elliptical, slightly pointed at the primordial end, and with a somewhat protruding mammillate aperture. The final segment occupies about one-half of the visible shell, and its inferior margin is armed with a ring of equidistant pointed tubercles or bosses, which form a line round the middle of the test. The number of these tubercles is stated by Reuss to be nine or ten, but the figured specimens to which he refers appear to have nine and fourteen respectively, and they are set with extreme regularity. In the very few recent specimens that have come under my notice, the exostoses are neither so numerous nor so regular as depicted in these drawings.

Nodosaria (*Gl.*) *armata* has been obtained from one of the "Porcupine" dredgings in the North Atlantic, depth 725 fathoms.

So far as at present known its occurrence as a fossil is limited to the Septaria-clay of Pietzpuhl, in Germany.