Cristellaria compressa, d'Orbigny (Pl. CXIV. figs. 15, 16).

Marginulina arcuata, (?) Philippi, 1843, Tert.-Verstein. nordwest. Deutsch., p. 5, pl. i. fig. 28.
Cristellaria compressa, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 86, pl. iii. figs. 32, 33.
„ *arguta*, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungsb. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 235, pl. iii. fig. 37.
„ *arcuata*, Id. Ibid. p. 233, pl. iii. figs. 34–36.
„ „ Id. 1864, Ibid. vol. l. p. 463, pl. ii. figs. 9–11.

Philippi, in his memoir on the Tertiary fossils of North-Western Germany, described and figured a considerable number of Foraminifera, chiefly *Nodosarinæ;* and his drawings, though too small and ill-defined to be of much value, derive a certain amount of importance from the attention bestowed upon them by subsequent writers. Amongst them are five figures of complanate Cristellarians, named respectively, "*Marginulina* (*Planularia?*) *spirata*, *Marginulina* (*Pl. ?*) *arcuata*, *Marginulina* (*Pl. ?*) *compressiuscula*, *Planularia intermedia*, and *Planularia semicircularis*," (*op. cit.*, pl. i. figs. 27, 28, 29, 38, 39), which were subsequently treated by Reuss as individual modifications of a single species, under the general name *Cristellaria arcuata*. It is to be regretted that out of the five specific names above quoted this in particular should have been selected, inasmuch as it had previously (in 1846) been employed by d'Orbigny for a different species of the same genus.

So far as the recent specimens are concerned, Philippi's figures are of little importance, and might have been passed over without remark, were it not that Reuss's illustrations of the same species embody the minor characters in which they were deficient, and are easily associated with the still living forms. Nevertheless, the d'Orbignian use of the specific term as applied to *Cristellaria* takes precedence, and the next available name for the variety under consideration appears to be *Cristellaria compressa*, from the "Vienna Basin" monograph.

The test of *Cristellaria compressa* is long, narrow, arcuate, and compressed or complanate; the peripheral edge is thin and partially carinate; the spiral commencement is evolute and distinct, and the later segments are long and obliquely set or nearly erect. The shell often attains a length of $\frac{1}{4}$th inch (6·3 mm.), or more.

Amongst the recent specimens are some (Pl. CXIV. fig. 15) which correspond pretty accurately with d'Orbigny's figure; whilst others (fig. 16) are relatively broader, and have a larger spiral commencement. From the latter it is easy to construct a gradational series uniting *Cristellaria compressa* with *Cristellaria reniformis*.

As a living organism the species is not uncommon in the North Atlantic, at depths ranging from 300 to 1000 fathoms, but has not been met with elsewhere.

In the fossil state it has been found in various Tertiary deposits of Germany, Austria, and Hungary.