

Cretaceous form, *Globigerina elevata* (Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 34, pl. iii. figs. 15, 16), which approaches the same relative dimensions, and Reuss has a somewhat similar variety, *Globigerina trochoides* (Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. iv. p. 37, pl. iv. fig. 5). It is difficult to determine from the figures whether these are really distinct from the present species. Minute specimens of analogous contour, such as those portrayed in Pl. LXXXII. figs. 8, 9 are not uncommon in dredged ooze, but they generally bear the appearance of immature shells.

Globigerina rubra is found in the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean. It is most abundant in the tropical part of the Atlantic, and is comparatively rare in the North Pacific. Its true home is in the tropics, nevertheless it spreads northwards nearly to lat. 49° N., and southwards to lat. 36° S.

Unless the Cretaceous specimens already referred to pertain to this species, there is no record of its occurrence in the fossil condition.

Globigerina conglobata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXX. figs. 1-5; Pl. LXXXII. fig. 5).

Globigerina conglobata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 72.

Test spiral, subglobular; earlier segments small and compactly arranged; later segments, particularly the three forming the final convolution, large and inflated, and disposed so as to form a convex base; aperture consisting of a single arched opening at the inferior umbilical margin of the final segment, and a number of rounded orifices situated in the sutural depressions of the superior face of the test; walls thick and coarsely perforated. Pelagic specimens generally more or less spinous. Diameter about $\frac{1}{35}$ th inch (0.75 mm.).

This is a modification of the "*rubra*" type, in which the segments are few in number, and those of the final whorl are of preponderating size, and so combined that the test is almost equally convex on all sides. The species is in fact nearly isomorphous with *Sphæroidina bulloides*. Adult specimens are very stoutly built, the walls sometimes attaining a thickness of $\frac{1}{250}$ th inch (0.1 mm.) or more. The entire shell is coarsely perforated, the pore-canals measuring about $\frac{1}{3000}$ th inch (0.0084 mm.) in diameter. Surface-shells are generally found in the spinous condition.

Globigerina conglobata occurs in the tow-net collections as well as in the bottom dredgings from both North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific. Its area of distribution appears to extend about from lat. 40° N. to lat. 35° S. (from the Azores to the Cape of Good Hope) in the Atlantic, but scarcely so far, either north or south, in the Pacific.

There is no evidence of its occurrence in the fossil state; but Reuss figures a somewhat similar form from the Vienna Tertiaries (Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. pl. xlvi. fig. 7), as a variety of *Globigerina regularis*, d'Orbigny.