

au dessus des autres, de manière à représenter, dans leur ensemble, trois suites verticales de loges croissant également des premières aux dernières. *Ouverture.* Nous n'avons remarqué aucune ouverture centrale; mais, sur le retour de la spire, la dernière loge est percée, sur le bord, de six à sept petites ouvertures. *Couleur* blanche, transparente. *Dimensions.* Diamètre $\frac{1}{2}$ millim."¹

With considerable allowance for the variability of individuals, these characters express with tolerable accuracy the salient features of the organism, so far at anyrate as concerns the external conformation of the test; but they require amendment in several minor points. It is quite true that the test has no general aperture, but the sutural orifices are much more numerous than stated by the author; and they are by no means confined to the margin of the latest chamber, or even of the final convolution, but usually appear also, though in smaller numbers, at the borders of the earlier segments. The diameter of fully grown specimens is often as much as $\frac{1}{37}$ th inch (0.68 mm.).

The texture of the shell resembles that of *Sphæroidina bulloides*; it is sometimes transparent and pearly white, but quite as frequently slightly tinged with brown. The walls are excessively thin, averaging less than one-sixth of the thickness of those of the last-named species.² The surface of the shell is smooth and polished, and under a low magnifying power appears imperforate; but, when examined under favourable conditions with a lens magnifying 500 diameters or upwards, the pores may be distinctly made out, and they appear to be of very similar size to those of *Pullenia sphæroides*, that is to say, probably not more than $\frac{1}{25,000}$ th inch (0.001 mm.) in diameter.

Anomalous specimens, such as that represented by fig. 19, corresponding in form to some of the irregular modifications of *Globigerina* and *Pullenia*, are not unfrequent.

Candeina nitida occurs amongst the surface organisms in the Challenger tow-net gatherings from four localities, two in the South Atlantic and two in the North Pacific. The pelagic specimens are very rare, only one or two from each point; they are much smaller than the dredged shells, and delicately thin and transparent. An average example is portrayed in fig. 13.

Bottom specimens show that the species has a wide area of distribution. It was obtained by the Rev. A. M. Norman from one of the "Valorous" dredgings in the North Atlantic at about the latitude of the north of Ireland (lat. 55° 10' N.), and this, so far as is at present known, is its northern limit. It occurs at one Challenger Station south of the Canaries, and was found by d'Orbigny in shore-sands from Cuba and Jamaica. In the South Atlantic it is much more generally diffused, having been met with at six Stations, and often in considerable abundance; in the South Pacific it occurs at five Stations and in the North Pacific at one.

¹ Foram. Cuba (French ed.), p. 108.

² The thickest portion of a specimen of *Candeina nitida*, the wall of the final chamber, measured $\frac{1}{3000}$ th inch (0.008 mm.); another part of the same shell was only $\frac{1}{8000}$ th inch (0.005 mm.) in thickness. Specimens of *Sphæroidina bulloides*, with which they were compared, gave a thickness of rather less than $\frac{1}{800}$ th inch (0.05 mm.).