

the whole of the convolutions being visible on both sides of the test. Shell-wall very thin; perforations apparently confined to the superior surface, sometimes arranged in a more or less regular single row, sometimes obscure. Longer diameter about $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.3 mm.).

Spirillina obconica occurs with some of its congeners off Prince Edward Island, 50 to 150 fathoms; in Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen Island, 120 fathoms; and in Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms.

Spirillina inæqualis, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXXV. figs. 8–11).

Spirillina inæqualis, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix, N. S., p. 278, pl. viii. fig. 25, a. b.

Test free or adherent, discoidal, relatively thick; consisting of four or five convolutions; inferior (adherent) surface flat, broader than the superior; superior face concave, or excavated at the umbilicus; periphery oblique, margin acute or subcarinate. Shell-wall coarsely perforated; surface uneven, often decked with slightly raised bosses or tubercles. Diameter $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.3 mm.).

Compared with the typical *Spirillina vivipara* this species presents, as a rule, a somewhat smaller and thicker shell, with sloping instead of rounded peripheral wall. The form of the shell and the appearance of the basal surface suggest a parasitic habit; and from the circumstances under which it has been found it seems probable that it grows attached to shreds of algæ or similar soft organic bodies. The extension of the margin of the inferior side is mainly due to the increased substance of the shell-wall, which on the upper face remains thin, perforate, and delicately transparent.

Spirillina inæqualis has been observed in shallow-water dredgings from several of the island groups of the Pacific, namely:—off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms; Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms; off Tongatabu, Friendly Islands, 18 fathoms; off Fiji Islands, 12 fathoms; and off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

Spirillina tuberculata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXXV. figs. 12–16).

Spirillina tuberculata, Brady, 1878 (in Siddall's—Foraminifera of the Dee), Proc. Chester Soc. Nat. Sci., pt. ii. p. 50.

„ „ Id. 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. p. 279, pl. viii. fig. 28, a. b.

Test free, planospiral, seldom quite symmetrically coiled; peripheral edge rounded or (in small specimens) somewhat square. Surface more or less covered with exogenous deposit, which often fills the sutural depressions, except that bounding the final convolution; the exterior of the whole shell beset with well-defined raised tubercles, which are