Patagonia and amongst the islands of the South Pacific; and in the North Pacific as far north as Japan. Its recorded bathymetrical range is from the littoral zone to 355 fathoms.

Fossil specimens have been obtained from the Eocene of Paris (Terquem); from the Septaria-clays of Germany (Reuss); from various Miocene deposits of Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, France, and Italy (d'Orbigny, Reuss, Egger, &c.); the Salt-clay of Wieliczka (Reuss); the Pliocene of Italy and the south-east of Spain (Parker and Jones, Seguenza); the Crag of the east of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady); and the Quaternary formations of many parts of Northern and Southern Europe (Sars, Robertson, Wright, &c.).

Polystomella macella, Fichtel and Moll, sp. (Pl. CX. figs. 8, 9, 11; and 10?).

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Nautilus macellus, var. a, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Micr., p. 66, pl. x. figs. e.-q.
Polystomella planulata, Lamarck, 1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 625, No. 3.
              lessonii, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 284, No. 6.
                                   1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 29, pl. iii. figs. 1, 2.
     ,,
                                  1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 125, pl. vi. figs. 7, 8.
     ,,
              ortenburgensis, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 302, pl xv. figs. 7-9.
     ,,
              macella, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. v. p. 104,
     "
              tenuissima, Karrer, 1864, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. p. 83, pl. xvi. fig. 16.
              laminata, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i., Mém. III. p. 16,
                                                                                   pl. i. fig. 8, a.b.
                            Id.
                                   1882,
                                                    Ibid.
                                                                    sér. 3, vol. ii., Mém. III. p. 47,
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                                                                                   pl. ii. fig. 24, a.b.
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This is a compressed variety of *Polystomella crispa*, with acute or subacute periphery and slightly depressed umbilici. Occasionally the test is somewhat asymmetrical, as depicted in one of the original figures.

It is quite impossible to separate the *Polystomella lessonii* and *Polystomella fichteliana* of d'Orbigny from the present form; and the *Nautilus strigilatus*, var. a, of Fichtel and Moll (Test. Micr., p. 49, pl. v. figs. c.d.e) only differs from it in having a slight central umbo.

Whether the young shell represented by fig. 10 belongs to the present variety or to the typical *Polystomella crispa* is not very clear. D'Orbigny figures somewhat similar but more convex specimens with peripheral points under the names *Polystomella josephina* and *Polystomella aculeata* (For. Foss. Vien., pl. vi. figs. 25–28).

Polystomella macella is not common in the northern temperate zone, the Mediterranean and the Adriatic being apparently its boreal limit. It has been observed off the Canaries and amongst the West Indies, and occurs also in littoral and shallow-water sands from the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Madagascar, Kerguelen Island, the shores of Australia and New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and some of the island groups in the neighbourhood of New Guinea. It is rarely met with at greater depths.