

*Reophax cylindrica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 7-9).

Test long, straight, cylindrical, of nearly even diameter throughout or regularly tapering; broadest near the oral end; inferior extremity round, superior tapering, truncate, bearing a simple circular aperture. Exterior smoothly finished, without sutural constrictions or other superficial marks of segmentation. The longitudinal section showing a series of six to eight short cylindrical chambers, separated by thick, flat septal plates. Length, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (3.6 mm.).

Except a single broken test, this species has not been found in either the Challenger or "Porcupine" gatherings, and I am indebted to the Rev. A. M. Norman for the specimens represented in figs. 7 and 8.

*Reophax cylindrica* may be readily identified amongst its congeners by its slender and regularly cylindrical contour, and the absence of external indications of its interior structure, except such as depend on slight differences in colour. It is of smaller dimensions than *Reophax sabulosa*, the species it otherwise most nearly resembles, and though the walls are of similar texture, they are thinner and more compactly built. The interior of the test is even more characteristic, for, whilst the successive chambers of the latter species are embracing and taper towards the distal ends, the septa of *Reophax cylindrica* take the form of nearly flat transverse plates, as shown in the sectional drawing, fig. 9.

Mr. Norman's specimens were obtained from one of the "Valorous" soundings in the North Atlantic, lat. 59° 10' N., long. 50° 25' W.; depth, 1750 fathoms. The Challenger fragment was found at Station 144, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Kerguelen Islands, 1570 fathoms.

*Reophax findens*, Parker, sp. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 10, 11).

*Lituola findens*, Parker, 1870 (in Dawson's paper) Canad. Nat., vol. v., N. S., p. 177; p. 180, fig. 1.

" " Siddall, 1878, Proc. Chester Soc. Nat. Sci., pt. ii. p. 47.

*Reophax findens*, Id. 1879, Catal. Brit. Rec. For., p. 4.

Test elongate; composed of a short line of inflated segments, dividing at one end into two or more branches, each consisting of a similar series of chambers of smaller size. General aperture simple, situated at the broad end of the test; in immature specimens orifices frequently exist at the extremities of the branches also. Texture coarsely arenaceous; exterior rough. Length,  $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch (1.26 mm.).

*Reophax findens* is a somewhat anomalous species; and, though it appears by name in two or three published memoirs, and has been figured by Dr. G. M. Dawson in his paper on Foraminifera from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, it has not hitherto been described. The test consists of a line of from two to five Lituoline chambers joined