

dried dredged material,<sup>1</sup> and a very slight examination of specimens brought under notice in multitudes of this sort is sufficient to show the impossibility of subdivision on the basis of the characters alluded to.

As compared with *Haplophragmium canariense*, the test of *Haplophragmium latidorsatum* has thicker walls and is more solidly built. Its involute habit of growth and comparatively small number of segments serve to distinguish it from the allied *Haplophragmium scitulum*. Like other thick-walled *Lituolinæ*, it frequently employs sponge-spicules to a greater or less extent in place of sand-grains in the construction of the test, as shown in the sectional drawing (fig. 10).<sup>2</sup>

A minute, flattened, few-chambered modification of the type occurs in dredged sand from Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms. The specimens, one of which is portrayed in fig. 14, *a. b.*, are so uniform in character, that there appeared at first some reason to regard them as representatives of a distinct variety, but further examination has not confirmed this view.

*Haplophragmium latidorsatum* is one of the commonest deep-water species of arenaceous Foraminifera. Its area of distribution extends from the shores of Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 79° to 80° N., depth 113 to 135 fathoms, to the Antarctic Ice-barrier, lat. 65° 42' S.; and the list of localities includes—twenty-four Stations in the North Atlantic, the depths ranging from 390 to 2740 fathoms; six Stations in the South Atlantic, 675 to 2745 fathoms; four in the Southern Ocean, 1300 to 2600 fathoms; twenty in the South Pacific, 147 to 2600 fathoms; and nine in the North Pacific, 2050 to 3950 fathoms.

With regard to its occurrence in the fossil state, I can add nothing to the information furnished by the memoirs referred to in the synonymy, namely, that it has been found in the Septaria-clay of Hermsdorf, near Berlin (Bornemann), in the Salt-clay of Wieliczka in Galicia (Reuss), and in the *Clavulina-szabóí* beds of Hungary (Hantken); all of which are of Middle Tertiary age.

*Haplophragmium scitulum*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 11–13).

*Haplophragmium scitulum*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 50.

„ „ Id. 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 711.

Test nautiloid, depressed, excavated at the umbilici, rounded at the periphery; composed of about three convolutions, the outermost, consisting of from eight to eleven segments, only partially enclosing the earlier ones. Segments compactly fitted, with little or no external depression at the sutures. Aperture a simple curved slit at the inner

<sup>1</sup> See *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. xxi., N. S., p. 69, under Sars's name *Haplophragmium subglobosum*.

<sup>2</sup> With Moebius this tendency serves as the basis of generic distinction, which is manifestly endowing it with too much importance. His figured specimen, *Raphidohelix eligans*, *Foram. von Mauritius*, pl. ii. fig. 2, is a marvellous example of spiculiferous test-building.