The figured specimens were obtained, amongst others, from Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; besides which, a few somewhat doubtful examples have been found at Station 185, off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

Bolivina costata, d'Orbigny (Pl. LIII. figs. 26, 27).

Bolivina costata, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 62, pl. viii. figs. 8. 9.

Most of the Challenger specimens of this species differ from the typical shell figured by d'Orbigny, *loc. cit.*, in their more broadly oval outline, and in the smaller number of segments of which the test is composed. These, however, are comparative characters of no great importance.

The oval variety above referred to occurs off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; in Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; and off Amboyna, 15 to 20 fathoms.

The habitat given by d'Orbigny for the typical form is the Harbour of Cobija in Bolivia, where it is stated to be common. In Prof. W. K. Parker's collection are a few small but characteristic specimens, from shallow-water pools at Eastbourne, Sussex.

Bolivina amygdalæformis, H. B. Brady (Pl. LIII. figs. 28, 29).

Bolivina amygdalæformis, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 59.

Test oval, compressed, almond-shaped; ends obtuse or rounded, peripheral edge rounded. Segments few; septation obscured by a surface ornamentation of stout, branching, longitudinal costæ. Terminal chamber nearly smooth and conspicuously perforated. Aperture central, of long oval form, slightly constricted at the middle. Length, $\frac{1}{36}$th inch (0·72 mm.).

Found in sands dredged off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; off the Admiralty Islands, 16 to 25 fathoms; off the north coast of Papua, 1070 fathoms; and in Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

Bolivina reticulata, Hantken (Pl. LIII. figs. 30, 31).

Bolivina reticulata, Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt, vol. iv. p. 65, pl. xv. fig. 6, *a.b.*

This species has a minute few-chambered test, of compressed rhomboidal shape, ornamented externally with an irregular network of raised lines. In the recent condition it seldom exceeds $\frac{1}{70}$th inch (0·36 mm.) in length, but fossil specimens attain somewhat larger dimensions. I am indebted to my friend Herr v. Hantken for examples of the form as it exists in the Hungarian Tertiaries, and a comparison of these with the living shells obtained from the Challenger dredgings leaves no doubt that both belong to the same species.