## Lagena elongata, Ehrenberg, sp. (Pl. LVI. fig. 29).

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Miliola elongata, Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxv. fig. 1.
Oolina lanceolata, Terquem, 1858, Foram. du Lias, 11erc. Mém., p. 586.
                                       Ibid.
                                                                   p. 586, pl. i. fig. 2.
        acicularis,
                       Id.
  "
                                                       21eme. Mém., p. 431, woodcut.
                               1862, Ibid.
        virgula,
                       Id.
  "
                                                                   p. 429, pl. v. fig. 1.
        lagenalis,
                       Id.
                                       Ibid.
                                                                   p. 430, pl. v. fig. 2.
                       Id.
                                       Ibid.
        simplex,
                                                      31cme. Mém., p. 167, pl. vii. fig. 1.
        fusiformis,
                       Id.
                              1863,
                                      Ibid.
Lagena elongata, Blake, 1876, Yorkshire Lias, p. 454, pl. xviii. figs. 9, 9a.
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This variety has been admitted in the sense in which it is recognised by Blake, namely, for cylindrical distomous forms, of nearly even diameter, except near the ends, which are contracted or slightly tapering. It is only distinguished from Lagena gracillima by a trifling difference of contour. The synonymy is quoted from the same authority. Many of Terquem's figures are exceedingly ill-defined, and it may be questioned whether some of them represent Lagenæ at all.

Lagena elongata has been found in company with Lagena gracillima at four Challenger Stations, in the North Atlantic and South Pacific, at depths of 28 to 1070 fathoms.

It occurs as a fossil in the Lias of England (Blake), and of France (Terquem), and in the Cretaceous limestones of the Antilibanon (Ehrenberg).

## Lagena truncata, n. sp. (Pl. LVI. figs. 31, 32).

Test elongate, pyriform, entosolenian; broadest below the middle; superior portion tapering, oral extremity rounded or obtusely pointed; inferior end truncate and armed with two or more short peripheral spines. Aperture either round or fissurine. Length, the inch (0.4 mm.).

Entosolenian Lagenæ with truncate and spinous base, answering to the foregoing description, have been encountered at the following localities:—North Atlantic, south-west of the Canaries, 2740 fathoms; South Atlantic, west of Tristan d'Acunha, 2200 fathoms; and at two points in the South Pacific, 2070 fathoms and 1825 fathoms respectively.

## Lagena aspera, Reuss (Pl. LVII. figs. 7-10; varieties, figs. 6, 11, 12).

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Lagena aspera, Reuss, 1861, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xliv. p. 305, pl. i. fig. 5.

" Jd. 1863, Ibid. vol. xlvi. p. 335, pl. vi. fig. 81.

" parkeriana, (?) Brady, 1876, Monogr. Carb. and Perm. Foram., p. 120, pl. viii. figs. 1-5.

" aspera, Siddall, 1878, Proc. Chester. Soc. Nat. Sci., pt. 2, p. 48.
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The test of Lagena aspera, as originally figured by Reuss from a Tertiary specimen, resembles that of Lagena globosa in contour,—that is to say, it is subglobular or