

a few exceedingly delicate longitudinal striæ, chiefly near the primordial end of the test—very similar in all respects to the specimens represented by figs. 4 and 5.

Examples of this sort have been found living at two localities, namely :—off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen Island, 120 fathoms, and on the western shores of Patagonia, 245 fathoms.

The specimens referred to by Karrer were Tertiary fossils from the “Mediterran-Stufe” of Berchtoldsdorf, near Vienna.

*Uvigerina aculeata*, d’Orbigny (Pl. LXXV. figs. 1, 2).

*Uvigerina aculeata*, d’Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 191, pl. xi. figs. 27, 28.

There is no true specific distinction between *Uvigerina aculeata*, d’Orbigny, and *Uvigerina asperula*, Czjzek; nevertheless it appears convenient to recognise both varieties, the one characterised by exostoses which take the form of stout spines or pointed perforated tubercles, either scattered over the whole test or over all except the very early chambers; the other rugose or hispid externally, the projecting points being minute and often arranged in lines.

Whether in the recent or fossil condition, spinous *Uvigerinae* are much less common than those with merely hispid exterior. Such forms, however, have been met with at one locality in the South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres, depth 1900 fathoms; and at three in the South Pacific, namely,—north of Juan Fernandez, 1375 fathoms; off Ki Islands, 580 fathoms; and off Aru Island, 800 fathoms.

The specimens on which the original description was based were Miocene fossils from Nussdorf near Vienna.

*Uvigerina asperula*, Czjzek (Pl. LXXV. figs. 6–8).

*Uvigerina asperula*, Czjzek, 1847, Haidinger’s Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 146, pl. xiii. figs. 14, 15.

„ *orbigniana*, Id. Ibid. p. 147, pl. xiii. figs. 16, 17.

„ *gracilis*, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. iii. p. 77, pl. v. fig. 39.

„ „ Bornemann, 1855, Ibid. vol. vii. p. 343, No. 1.

„ *hispida*, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 249, pl. vii. fig. 95.

„ *asperula*, Seguenza, 1880, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 146, &c.

The Miocene fossils figured by Czjzek under the names *Uvigerina asperula* and *Uvigerina orbigniana* manifestly belong to the same species, and taken together the drawings represent very well the general characters of the hispid varieties of the genus. The outline of the test is ovate, varying as to relative length and breadth in different individuals; the apertural end is furnished with a long tubular neck, and the opposite extremity is either rounded or terminates in a stout spine. The exterior of the shell is rough and hispid; the minute aculei being either distributed indiscriminately over