

well characterised specimens, the earlier portion of the shell consists of a few segments arranged either spirally, like *Uvigerina*, or in two alternating series as in *Textularia*; whilst the later portion is *Nodosaria*-like and composed of a number of chambers united in a straight or curved line. The aperture is a central rounded orifice, sometimes surrounded by a raised rim or border, but as frequently situated in a produced neck terminating in an everted phialine lip. The walls are invariably hyaline and perforate; and they present the same variety of surface-decoration as those of the typical *Uvigerina*. The genus is isomorphous with *Bigenerina* and *Clavulina*, from both of which it may be distinguished by the clear calcareous shell, and by the nature of the orifice.

There is little difficulty at any time in identifying typical specimens of the genus, that is to say, individuals of which the early spiral portion of the test is well developed; but when, as not unfrequently happens, the Uvigerine segments are abortive or are "straightened out," and the whole of the chambers constitute a single linear series, the result is a moniliform shell, which it is impossible to distinguish by any decisive characters from a *Nodosaria* (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 8-10). In such specimens the aperture, and the remains of the phialine lips of previous apertures still discernible near the base of some of the later segments, often afford the only indication of generic relationship. As already stated (p. 504), it is more than possible that the species figured under the name *Nodosaria abyssorum* (Pl. LXIII. figs. 8, 9) may eventually prove to be a deep-sea modification of the present type.

The genus *Sagrina* is common in the shallow water of tropical seas, affecting mostly depths of less than 200 fathoms, though it is occasionally found in much deeper areas. The geographical limit of its distribution extends as far north as the coast of Norway, and as far south as Kerguelen Island. It is rare in the fossil condition, and its occurrence appears to be confined to rocks of Miocene and Pliocene age.

Sagrina columellaris, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXV. figs. 15-17).

Sagrina columellaris, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 64.

Siphogenerina glabra, Schlumberger, 1883, Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes, ann. xiii. p. 25, pl. iii. fig. 1, 1a.

Test elongate, straight or only slightly curved, cylindrical, somewhat tapering; oral extremity broad and convex; aboral end more or less swollen, the extremity rounded or subangular. Uvigerine segments generally few in number, and distinct; uniserial segments numerous and short; sutural lines little if at all constricted externally. Aperture large, simple, with sessile phialine lip. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch (1 mm.), sometimes more.

This species resembles *Sagrina dimorpha* in its cylindrical contour and smooth exterior, but it attains larger dimensions. The test is more tapering, the sutures are