

cases present a structure scarcely distinguishable on the superior face from that of *Spirillina*.<sup>1</sup>

The recent species of *Patellina* are the degenerate representatives of a type which, during the Cretaceous and Nummulitic periods, was exemplified by organisms of comparatively large dimensions and complex structure. The genus still lives in almost every part of the world, though it is nowhere very common; it affects shallow water, but is occasionally met with at depths as great as 500 or 600 fathoms. Its geological distribution commences with the Cretaceous period, and it is a prominent type in the earlier Eocene formations; but in deposits of later Tertiary age it is less frequent, and the specimens are of relatively small size.

*Patellina corrugata*, Williamson (Pl. LXXXVI. figs. 1-7).

*Patellina corrugata*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 46, pl. iii. figs. 86-89.

*Orbitolina (Patellina) corrugata*, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 30.

*Patellina corrugata*, Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 230, pl. xiii. figs. 16, 17.

This species has been very completely described, both by Williamson and Carpenter (*loc. cit.*), and little remains to be added beyond a few details relative to its distribution.

*Patellina corrugata* is not uncommon in the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. It was one of the Foraminifera observed in the most northerly sounding made on the Nares North-Polar Expedition, lat. 83° 19' N., depth 72 fathoms; and has also been taken on the coast of Novaya-Zemlya, 50 to 70 fathoms. It occurs on the western shores of Europe, from the littoral zone down to 450 fathoms, and in the Mediterranean to a depth of 250 fathoms. In the South Atlantic its presence has been noted off Tristan d'Acunha, 100 to 150 fathoms, and off the Falkland Islands, 7 fathoms; in the Southern Ocean at five Stations, 13 fathoms to 150 fathoms, the most southerly being off Heard Island, about lat. 52° S.; in the South Pacific at five Stations, 2 fathoms to 620 fathoms; and in the Indian Ocean at a single point, namely, the harbour of Port Louis, Mauritius.

The species has been obtained by Wright from the Post-tertiary beds of the north-west of Ireland, and by Robertson from those of the west of Scotland; but it has not been identified in older formations.

*Patellina campanæformis*, n. sp. (Woodcut, fig. 19).

Test free, bell-shaped; superior face highly convex, rounded at the apex; inferior face nearly flat, somewhat depressed at the centre; peripheral edge obtuse, slightly

<sup>1</sup> Any account of the minute organization of the test of *Patellina*, without illustrations from the larger fossil forms, is necessarily incomplete. The reader interested in the subject should consult Carter's memoir on some of the Foraminifera from the Tertiary rocks of Scinde (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1861, ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 309), and Carpenter's exhaustive account of the genus (*Introd. Foram.*, 1862, p. 229).