

plentifully in the Tertiaries of France and of some parts of eastern Europe is recorded on good authority.

Nubecularia inflata, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 5-8).

Test consisting of a few, misshapen, inflated segments, irregularly combined; aperture either single and simple, or, more usually, consisting of a number of rounded orifices variously placed. Diameter, $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.), more or less.

This is a protean species that only admits of description in very general terms. It supplies the links which connect the typical *Nubecularia lucifuga* with aberrant Milioline forms like *Miliolina labiosa*, d'Orb., differing from the former in its comparatively modest size, the relatively small number of its segments, and their inflated contour, and from the latter in its extreme irregularity of growth, and the tendency exhibited by the individual chambers to form independent apertures. Amongst the littoral sands of our own coast wild-growing specimens of *Miliolina subrotunda* with some of the characters of *Nubeculariæ* are not uncommon, but in the absence of other distinctive marks their Milioline affinity is usually indicated by the aperture.

I have notes of the occurrence of *Nubecularia inflata* in sand and mud from the following localities:—off Honolulu coral-reefs, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms; off Tongatabu, 18 fathoms; off Tahiti, Society Islands, 420 fathoms; Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms; and Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island, 20 to 50 fathoms; and at some of these points it is tolerably plentiful.

Nubecularia tibia, Jones and Parker (Pl. I. figs. 1-4).

Nubecularia tibia, Jones and Parker, 1860, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi. p. 455, pl. xx. figs. 48-51.

„ „ Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 52, pl. viii. figs. 1, 2.

„ „ Walford, 1879, Proc. Warwick. Nat. & Arch. Field Club for 1878, Suppl., p. 22.

Nubecularia tibia is a porcellanous isomorph of *Nodosaria*. The test consists of a few ovate, pyriform, sub-cylindrical, or occasionally misshapen segments united end to end, and when regular bears considerable resemblance to some of the slender *Dentalina*. The aperture is a simple, round, terminal orifice, sometimes bordered by a thickened or everted lip. The shell is opalescent or opaque-white and imperforate. Owing, perhaps, to the thinness of the walls and the slenderness of the stoloniferous tubes, specimens are scarcely ever found with more than three segments, the maximum length being about $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.).

A careful comparison of specimens from all the known sources, recent and fossil