The arched chambers of which the shell is composed are individually divided by vertical secondary septa into a single row of chamberlets, each of which has a simple orifice. There is no further subdivision of the chamber-cavities by horizontal partitions, as in the fusiform and subcylindrical varieties with which the species is commonly found associated.

Recent specimens of *Alveolina melo* have been found amongst the coral-sands of the West Indies, Bermuda, Cape de Verde Islands, Ascension Island, the Gulf of Suez, Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Sandwich Islands, but in no case at greater depth than 40 fathoms. The shells, as a rule, are of much smaller dimensions than those met with in the fossil condition, and seldom exceed $\frac{1}{35}$th inch (0·75 mm.) in longer diameter. The specimen figured by Ehrenberg (*loc. cit.*) is from the Karst, near Triest, on the shores of the Adriatic, but whether recent or fossil is not stated by the author.

In determining the geological distribution, it is not easy to separate *Alveolina melo* from the allied *Alveolina ovoidea* and *Alveolina elliptica;* but its occurrence in the Nummulitic limestones of Hungary and Transylvania is attested by various authors, and its presence in the Eocene of the neighbourhood of Montolieux and Couiza (France) and the Miocene of Nussdorf near Vienna, is recorded by d'Orbigny.

Sub-family 6. **Keramosphærinæ.**

Keramosphæra, H. B. Brady.

Keramosphæra, Brady [1882].

Test free, spherical; composed of a multitude of chamberlets arranged more or less regularly in concentric layers.

This genus comprises only a single species.

Keramosphæra murrayi, H. B. Brady.

Keramosphæra murrayi, Brady, 1882, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. x. p. 242, pl. xiii.

Test free, porcellanous, spherical; formed of concentric layers, each consisting of a large number of chamberlets arranged more or less regularly in single series. Chamberlets of the same layer communicating with each other by short lateral stolons; those of the successive layers by the pores which formed the superficial apertures of the previous layer. Aperture consisting of numerous pores, one at the margin of each chamberlet. Colour white; surface areolated by the irregular outlines of the somewhat convex chamberlets of the peripheral layer. Diameter, about $\frac{1}{10}$th inch (2·5 mm.).

Only two specimens of this interesting type have hitherto been found, and both in