

end to end, and supplemented at the narrower extremity by two or rarely three branches. The branches, which are of little more than half the diameter of the larger segments, consist individually, when complete, of about three subcylindrical or oval chambers. The principal aperture is at the broader end, and the branched condition of the test can only be accounted for on the supposition that the growing chambers have inferior as well as superior orifices. In some specimens I have found that this is actually the case, but in the complete test the terminal segments of the branches are closed and rounded. In one example the large end chamber has two distinct apertures, as though the test were ready to bifurcate at the superior as well as at the inferior end.

For the figured specimens of *Reophaex findens*, I am indebted to my friend Dr. G. M. Dawson of Montreal. They are from the original locality, Gaspé Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, depth 15 to 20 fathoms. Mr. J. D. Siddall has good examples from the estuary of the Dee; but beyond these I know of no other authenticated locality for the species.

### *Haplophragmium*, Reuss.

*Spirolinites*, Northampton [1838], Mantell.

*Spirolina*, pars, Roemer [1840], Reuss, d'Orbigny, Karrer.

*Orbignyina*, Hagenow [1842].

*Placopsilina*, Reuss [1854], Parker and Jones, Morris and Quekett.

*Nonionina*, pars, Bornemann [1855], Schultze, Williamson, Parfitt, Terquem.

*Proteonina*, pars, Williamson [1858], Terquem.

*Lituola*, pars, Parker and Jones [1860], Carpenter, Brady, M. Sars, Whiteaves, G. M. Dawson, Winther, Schulze, Berthelin, Terrigi, Robertson, &c.

*Haplophragmium*, Reuss [1860], Stache, Schwager, Gumbel, Hantken, Terquem, Brady, Wright, Siddall, &c.

*Flabellina* pars, Terquem [1870].

*Endothyra*, pars, Möller [1879].

*Raphidohelix*, Moebius [1880].

Test free or rarely adherent, convoluted; consisting of numerous segments arranged in a nautiloid, Rotaliform, or trochoid spire, or planospiral at the commencement and subsequently combined in a straight or curved linear series. Aperture simple or divided. Walls coarsely arenaceous, rough externally; chamber-cavities non-labyrinthic.

The genus *Haplophragmium*, as instituted by Reuss, is distinguished from *Lituola* (proper) by its non-labyrinthic chambers. It consists for the most part of sandy isomorphs of the *Cristellariae* and *Nonioninae*, but embraces in addition a number of inequilaterally spiral forms, which assume to a greater or less extent the Rotalian plan of growth. It has consequently a similar morphological range to *Trochammia* (proper), but the test of *Trochammia* is smooth and finely-cemented, whilst that of *Haplophragmium* is rough and coarsely arenaceous.