

Hippocrepina indivisa, Parker (Pl. XXVI. figs. 10-14).

Hippocrepina indivisa, Parker, 1870 (in Dawson's paper), *Canad. Nat., N. S.*, vol. v. p. 176, p. 180, fig. 2.

„ „ Brady, 1881, *Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, vol. xliii. p. 101, pl. ii. figs. 3, 4. — *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 407, pl. xxi. figs. 3, 4.

Test free, monothalamous; elongate, straight or somewhat curved; superior or oral end broad and rounded; inferior tapering to a blunt point and closed. Aperture a wide curved slit, often irregular, set in a raised collar at the centre of the broad end of the test. Walls thin and finely arenaceous; colour reddish-brown at the point, lighter towards the oral end. Length, about $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (1 mm.).

This pretty little species is interesting alike from its structural peculiarities and its extremely limited distribution.

Its general contour is that of a somewhat irregular, much elongated cone, with the aperture at the broad end. The walls are thin, and their texture is very similar to that of the smooth *Trochamminæ*. The interior of the test forms a single undivided chamber. Occasionally slight transverse superficial depressions, scarcely amounting to constrictions, may be noticed, but whether these merely indicate stages of growth, or are the remains of abortive segmentation, there is nothing to show. The aperture is a curved and gaping slit, something like a horse-shoe in typical specimens, but more frequently of very irregular outline, and is usually surrounded by a raised rim or collar. The test seldom exceeds a millimetre in length, and is often much less.

Hippocrepina indivisa was first obtained by Dr. G. M. Dawson, in Gaspé Bay, at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, at depths of 16 to 20 fathoms, and the drawings (Pl. XXVI. figs. 10-14) are from specimens from that locality kindly furnished by him. The Rev. A. M. Norman has good examples from one of the "Valorous" dredgings in Holsteinborg Harbour, Greenland, 10 fathoms; and I have myself found the species in a sounding made by Capt. Markham in the Matyushin Shar, Novaya Zemlya, 10 to 15 fathoms. These three localities include all that is at present known of its distribution.

Hormosina, H. B. Brady.

Hormosina, Brady [1879], Bütschli, Carpenter.

Test free, polythalamous (rarely monothalamous); consisting typically of a series of subglobular, fusiform, or pyriform chambers, joined end to end in single moniliform series. Walls thin, smooth externally; texture finely arenaceous; colour various shades of brown.

The genus *Hormosina* comprehends the moniliform section of the *Trochammininæ* and occupies the same position in the group that *Reophax* takes amongst the rougher