

Cyclammina pusilla is a dwarf modification of the typical form. It only attains about one-fourth the diameter of fully grown specimens of *Cyclammina cancellata*, yet the test consists of as many convolutions, and the number of chambers in each whorl is as large, or sometimes even larger. The thickness of the cancellated walls varies a good deal; sometimes, as in the figured specimen, they are very thin and uniform, and the labyrinthic structure amounts to little more than a roughening or reticulation of the interior surface. In this condition *Cyclammina pusilla* furnishes a connecting link with the genus *Trochammina*, one species of which (*Trochammina trullissata*) exhibits a similar internal reticulation of the lateral walls, though the septa retain their normal compact texture.

Cyclammina pusilla occurs in company with *Cyclammina orbicularis* at Station 323, South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms; and Station 153, Antarctic Ice-barrier, 1675 fathoms.

Family V. TEXTULARIDÆ.

The TEXTULARIDÆ constitute a large and very varied group of Foraminifera, but one in which the inter-relationship of the constituent types is easily traced.

The test in its typical condition is represented by an elongated spire, with only a small number of segments, usually two or three, in each convolution; and the numerous and diverse modifications which the series includes, are all referrible, in one way or other, to this primitive structure.

A tendency to produce dimorphous varieties is manifested in every section of the group; and when this takes place the change in the mode of growth is invariably from a more complex to a simpler arrangement of the parts. For example, a dimorphous test of which the earlier portion is arranged on the triserial plan finishes with a biserial or uniserial line of segments; one with biserial commencement has the later segments in a single row, and so on.

In the Sub-family TEXTULARINÆ the convolutions are, as a rule, either binary or ternary, that is to say, the chambers are arranged in either two or three opposed and alternating rows; and the division into genera is based upon the external conformation of the test and the nature of the general aperture. The true *Textulariæ* are distinctly biserial, and the normal orifice is an arched slit at the inferior umbilical margin of the final segment, the latter feature being open to some variation. The genus *Cuneolina* has likewise a biserial test, but it is flattened in the opposite direction, morphologically speaking, to that usual amongst the *Textulariæ*, the plane of compression being parallel to the plane of union between the two series of chambers. The genera *Verneuilina*, *Tritaxia*, *Chrysalidina*, and *Valvulina* are all normally triquetrous, and the first three are distinguished by their respective apertures, that of *Verneuilina* being Textularian in shape