

are found in every sea and at almost every depth hitherto explored. Its geological range is correspondingly extensive, for it is not only one of the earliest known types of fossil Foraminifera, but one of the most abundant, occurring in nearly every microzoic deposit of marine origin from the Lower Carboniferous Limestones to the present time.

Textularia folium, Parker and Jones (Pl. XLII. figs. 1-5).

Textularia folium, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. pp. 370, 420, pl. xviii. figs. 19.

„ „ Moebius, 1880, Foram. Mauritius, p. 92, pl. viii. figs. 16, 17.

This species has been studied by Parker and Jones and by Moebius, and little need be added to the account they have furnished of its structural features. By the former authors it is described in its external aspect (*op. cit.*, p. 420), as “a very thin *Textularia*, with linear chambers, usually very unequal in their length, and forming a flat, pectinated, irregularly triangular or subrhomboidal shell.”

Double specimens, such as that represented in Pl. XLII. fig. 5, are not uncommon. Prof. Moebius, who gives excellent figures of the species drawn on a somewhat large scale, remarks that out of sixteen specimens which he had obtained from the intestines of a *Maretia planulata*, four were in the double condition. He also states that, in each of the four, the larger shell of the pair had twice as many segments as the smaller one. This, however, is not an invariable rule, as may be seen by the example represented in Pl. XLII. fig. 5, which was selected without reference to the feature in question.

It is suggested by the same author that the union of two shells in the manner described may perhaps be due to sexual conjugation. But a similar phenomenon is very common in certain species of *Discorbina*, and I am disposed to regard it in either case as identical with a process that has been observed in some other Rhizopoda, the origin and history of which have been very satisfactorily traced by Gruber in connection with *Euglypha alveolata*;¹ namely, the production of a new individual by the gradual extension of a mass of protoplasm beyond the mouth of the parent test, and the subsequent division of the nucleus, an investing shell being formed as growth proceeds.

The following is a list of the localities at which *Textularia folium* has been observed:—off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; off Kandavu, Fiji, 255 fathoms; off Levuka, Fiji; Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms; Honolulu Coral-reefs, 40 fathoms;—shore-sand, Melbourne (Parker and Jones); Mauritius (Moebius).

Textularia inconspicua, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. fig. 6, a.b.c.).

Test short, subconical, compressed laterally; distal end broadly elliptical, truncate or somewhat concave; apex rounded. Segments few, about six in each series, placed

¹ “Der Theilungsvorgang bei *Euglypha alveolata*.” *Jenaische Zeitschr.*, 1881, vol. xxxv. p. 431, pl. xxiii.