

in the tropics. The test is sometimes compressed throughout, and the distal end of long oval shape, as shown in Pl. CXIII. fig. 1; but more commonly the later segments widen rapidly and the end is broadly elliptical. The walls are thin and non-labyrinthic, often somewhat arenaceous, and rough externally. The species differs from *Textularia trochus* in its simple, non-labyrinthic test, compressed contour, and roughish exterior.

Textularia conica is a very generally diffused species, commonest perhaps on the coral-reefs of the Eastern Archipelago and the West Indies.

Textularia trochus, d'Orbigny (Pl. XLIII. figs. 15-19; Pl. XLIV. figs. 1-3).

Textularia trochus, d'Orbigny, 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 45, pl. iv. figs. 25, 26.

„ *cuneiformis*, var. *conica*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 75, pl. vi. figs. 160, 161.

„ *trochus*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1865, Foram. Crag., pl. iii. figs. 17, 18.

„ „ Vanden Broeck, 1876, Ann. Soc. Belg. Micr., vol. ii. p. 132, pl. iii. figs. 11, 12.

Under the term *Textularia trochus* may be included all the shorter conical varieties of the genus that are circular in transverse section from the commencement. Generally speaking, the height of the test is but little greater than the diameter at the oral end, and is sometimes much less. Under favourable conditions, the walls exhibit a tendency to become thick and labyrinthic, and the sutures limbate externally. The length (or height) seldom exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch (1 mm.). These characters are sufficient to distinguish the species from the closely-allied *Textularia turris*, *Textularia conica*, and *Textularia barrettii*.

Textularia trochus is a cosmopolitan form, reaching its highest development in tropical and subtropical latitudes, and its greatest abundance amongst coral-sands.

It is well known as a Cretaceous fossil; and has been observed in the later Tertiary deposits of Sicily and in the Crag of the east of England.

Textularia turris, d'Orbigny (Pl. XLIV. figs. 4, 5).

Textularia turris, d'Orbigny, 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 46, pl. iv. figs. 27, 28.

„ „ Parker and Jones, 1863, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xi. p. 97.

Textularia turris is round in transverse section, elongate, and tapering. It differs from *Textularia trochus* chiefly in its greater proportionate length and its rougher exterior, as well as in its frequent irregularity of contour. Recent specimens are sometimes $\frac{1}{3}$ th or even $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch (3 to 4 mm.) in length.

Well-marked examples of *Textularia turris* are rare in the living condition. It has