

The Textularian segments are a good deal arched, the curvature of the earlier ones being sometimes sufficient to give a distinctly spiral arrangement to the commencement of the shell. This feature, which is shown in the specimen represented in Pl. XLV. fig. 7, is well illustrated by Batsch in his sectional drawing (*loc. cit.*, fig. 13 *d*).

The geographical distribution of *Bigenerina pennatula* is practically the same as that of *Bigenerina capreolus*, with which it is generally found associated; and the geological range of the two species appears to be nearly coincident.

Pavonina, d'Orbigny.

Pavonina, d'Orbigny [1826], Bronn, Brady, Moebius.

The genus *Pavonina* was originally described in the Tableau Méthodique, in which it was placed at the end of the Family *Stichostègues*, the multiple aperture, depressed test, and concentric chambers being given as the distinctive characters. Comparatively recently it has been shown that the test is in reality dimorphous, and that only the later segments are disposed concentrically, the earlier ones being alternate and Textularian. Our knowledge of the type is confined to a single species.

Pavonina flabelliformis, d'Orbigny (Pl. XLV. figs. 17-21).

Pavonina flabelliformis, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 260, No. 1, pl. x. figs. 10, 11.—Modèle, No. 56.

„ „ Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 68, pl. viii. figs. 29, 30.

„ „ Moebius, 1880, Foram. von Mauritius, p. 91, pl. viii. figs. 11, 12.

The test of *Pavonina flabelliformis* is complanate and spreading, and except for some thickening of the earlier portion, the two faces are nearly flat; the general outline is fan-shaped or reniform. The early segments are small and arranged alternately as in *Textularia*. The later segments are narrow and much arched, and are disposed in single series; they extend from one lateral margin to the other, and increasing rapidly in length give the test its fan-like contour. The shell-wall is thin and transparent, the perforations numerous and large, and often arranged in two or three irregular rows on the lateral faces of each segment; and the sutures are limbate externally. The general aperture consists either of a single row of rounded orifices on the septal plane of the final segment (fig. 20), or of a larger number of smaller pores disposed in regular lines (as in Moebius' drawings, *op. cit.*), or irregularly (fig. 21). When the apertural pore-canals are minute, they are somewhat prolonged outwards in the form of short delicate projecting tubes (Moebius, pl. viii. figs. 13 *r*, 14 *r*); but when the orifices are of larger size and in single row, the edges are only thickened sufficiently to form