

*Cassidulina calabra*, Seguenza, sp. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 8, *a.b.c.*).

*Burseolina calabra*, Seguenza, 1879, Formaz. Terz. Reggio, p. 138, pl. xiii. fig. 7, *a.b.*

Prof. Seguenza has had the goodness to send to me for examination specimens of the Miocene Foraminifer named by him *Burseolina calabra*. Owing to their fossilised condition, the septation of the shells is more or less obscure, and in this respect their structure is not quite correctly rendered by the drawings that accompany his description of the species (*loc. cit.*). A comparison with recent specimens leaves no doubt that the Tertiary form is identical in all important characters with the globular variety of *Cassidulina* represented in Pl. CXIII. fig. 8.

Von Hantken has described an oval, somewhat compressed *Cassidulina*, from the Hungarian Tertiaries, under the name *Cassidulina globosa* (Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt, vol. iv. p. 64, pl. xvi. fig. 2, *a.b.*), but this appears to be an intermediate variety, scarcely separable from *Cassidulina crassa*. The specimens figured by Egger with the name *Cassidulina globulosa* (Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., 1857, p. 296, pl. xi. figs. 4-7), are evidently *Globigerinæ*, and probably belong to more than one species.

In the living state *Cassidulina calabra* has only been met with at two points, namely:—off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 610 fathoms.

Seguenza's fossil specimens were from the Upper Miocene of Reggio, Calabria.

*Cassidulina bradyi*, Norman (Pl. LIV. figs. 6-10).

*Cassidulina bradyi* (Norman, MS.) Wright, 1880, Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club.—App., p. 152.

„ „ Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 59.

Test spiral, compressed; oval, reniform, or crosier-shaped; lateral faces convex, peripheral edge thin, sharp or slightly rounded. Early segments planospiral, embracing, arranged on the normal Cassiduline plan; later segments oblique, alternating, forming a straight or curved biserial line. Aperture loop-shaped, situated on the inner face of the terminal chamber. Length,  $\frac{1}{60}$ th inch (0.42 mm.).

This species was discovered many years ago by the Rev. A. M. Norman, and in the absence of any published description has been referred to by subsequent authors under his manuscript name.

Morphologically, *Cassidulina bradyi* bears somewhat the same relation to the typical *Cassidulina lævigata*, that *Cristellaria crepidula* or *Cristellaria obtusata* bears to *Cristellaria rotulata*; in other words, the later portion of the test exhibits a tendency to form a straight or curved line instead of continuing the spiral mode of growth. In localities where the species is plentiful, the specimens show a great variety of contour, some, like fig. 10, being not much longer proportionately than *Cassidulina*