

surface of the early segments also beset with stout spines or tubercles. Aperture large, curved; placed obliquely in a depression on the inflated distal end of the terminal segment, which is ornamented externally with radiating lines. Length,  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd inch (0.77 mm.).

*Ehrenbergina hystrix* differs from its congeners in the spinous condition of the lateral faces of the test, and in its large inflated final segment.

It is a rare deep-water species, and has only been found hitherto at four points in mid-ocean in the South Pacific, namely:—Station 179, depth, 2325 fathoms; Station 271, depth, 2425 fathoms; Station 280, depth, 1940 fathoms; and Station 283, depth, 2075 fathoms.

### Family VI. CHILOSTOMELLIDÆ.

The Family CHILOSTOMELLIDÆ embraces the three genera *Chilostomella*, *Allomorphina*, and *Ellipsoidina*, and is equivalent therefore to Reuss's Family CRYPTOSTEGIA, with the addition of the genus *Ellipsoidina*. It is represented for the most part by organisms of very rare occurrence, either in the recent or fossil condition, and until comparatively recently was supposed to comprise only a few fossil species of Cretaceous and Tertiary age.

The shelly skeleton of the CHILOSTOMELLIDÆ is invariably calcareous and perforate, and usually thin and transparent. The structural and morphological relations of the group are best understood by reference to the typical genus *Chilostomella*. This genus presents a uniaxial test, the chambers of which are put on alternately at the two ends, each segment almost completely enclosing the previous one, their point of attachment to each other being at one side of the shell. The aperture is at the margin of the last segment on its ventral side. In *Allomorphina* the segments alternate in ternary instead of binary series. As these two genera have still-living representatives, their characters will presently be noticed in greater detail.

In *Ellipsoidina* the arrangement is somewhat different. The chambers are elliptical and each larger than its predecessor, as in *Chilostomella*; but their point of attachment instead of being at one side, is at the base, and they are all projected symmetrically in one direction, instead of being directed alternately towards the two ends. The aperture is always at the distal extremity, and takes the form of an arcuate or nearly circular slit, either entire, or more commonly divided by shelly bridges. From the centre of the superior end of each segment, that is to say, either from the space enclosed by the curved aperture or its immediate neighbourhood, rises a shelly column of sufficient length to reach to the top of the succeeding chamber. This column is an anomalous feature, to which there is nothing precisely analogous amongst other Foraminifera. It was originally supposed to be a tubular neck serving for the aperture, and the genus was on that account