

dips towards the middle of the test on the dorsal side, so that more of the penultimate segment is exposed on that side than on the other. The aperture is a curved fissure, sometimes bordered by a thickened lip, and always situated on the ventral side, at the margin of the final segment. The shape of the test varies from an elongate or subcylindrical, to a short and rounded oval, between which extremes every gradational form may be met with; its texture is delicately thin and porous.

The series of drawings, Pl. LV. figs. 12–20, sufficiently indicates the variability of the species in point of external contour, as well as the diversity in the size and shape of the aperture. Figures 21 and 22 are thin-shelled specimens, mounted in Canada balsam and viewed by transmitted light, to show the arrangement of the chambers in the interior; and fig. 23 represents a shell with the outermost chamber broken, so as to expose the penultimate segment in its natural position.

It is somewhat remarkable that *Chilostomella ovoidea*, which is now known to be distributed over a very wide geographical area, and to be an exceedingly common species in many localities, should not have been found, or at any rate not have been recognised, as a recent Foraminifer, until six or seven years ago. It does not occur amongst the fossils of our native microzoic deposits, and before its discovery by the Rev. A. M. Norman in sands dredged off the south-west of Ireland, and amongst the material collected in the North Atlantic during the cruise of the "Valorous," the type was practically unknown to English Rhizopodists.

Mr. Norman informs me that the species is abundant on the coast of Norway, in the neighbourhood of Bergen, at depths of from 100 to 200 fathoms. It has been collected on the west coast of Ireland, 112 fathoms; in Vigo Bay, 11 fathoms; and at ten other localities in the North Atlantic, at depths ranging from 90 to 1350 fathoms. In the South Atlantic it is almost entirely wanting, having only been met with at a single point, just south of the equator, 2350 fathoms. The distribution-list further includes twelve Stations in the South Pacific, 150 to 1875 fathoms, and six in the North Pacific, 95 to 3125 fathoms.

The occurrence of *Chilostomella ovoidea* in the fossil condition appears to be confined to the Tertiary epoch. It has been found in the Septaria-clays of Hermsdorf, Freienwalde, Pietzpuhl, and Stettin, in North Germany (Reuss, Bornemann, Schlicht), in the *Clavulina-szabói* beds of Hungary (Hantken), in the Salt-clay of Wieliczka in Galicia (Reuss), in the Miocene of various localities in the neighbourhood of Vienna (Reuss, Karrer), and in the Miocene and Pliocene deposits of Calabria (Seguenza).

#### *Allomorphina*, Reuss.

*Allomorphina*, Reuss [1849], Karrer, Brady, Bütschli.

The genus *Allomorphina* differs from *Chilostomella* chiefly in the mode in which the segments are combined. The test, instead of being uniaxial, with the segments put on