

Anomalina polymorpha, Costa (Pl. XCVII. figs. 3-7).

Anomalina polymorpha, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pontan., vol. vii. p. 252, pl. xxi. figs. 7-9.

Discorbina perforata, Seguenza, 1880, Mem. R. Accad. Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 148, pl. xiv. fig. 3.

A large, coarse-shelled variety, scarcely so thick as *Anomalina coronata*, with radial extensions to some of the peripheral segments in the form of stout spines. It is isomorphous with *Pulvinulina spinimargo* and *Rotalia calcar*; but the contour of the test is very variable, and a certain number of non-spinous specimens, such as that represented in fig. 7, are almost invariably found associated with those of the normal spinous form.

Anomalina polymorpha has been taken at three Stations in the North Atlantic, namely:—off Bermuda, 435 fathoms; off Sombrero Island, 450 fathoms; and off Culebra Island, 390 fathoms: in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms: in the Southern Ocean, off Prince Edward Island, 50 to 150 fathoms: and at three points in the South Pacific,—off Sydney, 410 fathoms; west of New Zealand, 275 fathoms; and off Kandavu, Fiji, 210 fathoms.

The species is figured both by Costa and Seguenza from fossil specimens found in the later Miocene or Pliocene marls of Reggio in Calabria.

Carpenteria, Gray.

Carpenteria, Gray [1858], Carpenter, Morris and Quekett, Carter, Moebius, Brady, Goës.

Dujardinia, Gray [1858].

Polytrema, pars, Carter [1876].

Raphidodendron, Moebius [1876].

The genus *Carpenteria* was established by the late Dr. J. E. Gray¹ for certain small Balaniform shells found adhering to various marine objects obtained from comparatively shallow water in warm areas. Owing to the presence of siliceous spicules in the interior of the chambers, it was at first believed that the organisms in question possessed intermediate characters, and formed a connecting link between the Foraminifera and the Sponges. The specimens described by Dr. Gray were subsequently submitted to Dr. Carpenter,² by whom the minute structure of the test was carefully investigated, and a position assigned to the genus in close proximity to *Globigerina*.

Somewhat later the supposed hybrid nature of the animal was called in question by Prof. Max Schultze,³ who showed that the chambers of other adherent Foraminifera often contained siliceous spicules, the source of which was easily traceable to sponges with which the specimens had been accidentally associated; the conclusion of the author,

¹ *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1858, vol. xxvi. p. 266, woodcuts (*Carpenteria balaniformis*).

² *Phil. Trans.*, 1860, p. 564, pl. xxii.—*Introd. Foram.*, 1862, p. 186, pl. xxi.

³ *Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturg.*, 1863, Jahrg. xxix. p. 81, pl. viii.