orifices the pore-canals appear to serve both for the passage of the sarcode stolons connecting the segments and as the general aperture of the test.

The living representatives of the genus affect the shallow zones of temperate and tropical seas, and are seldom found at greater depths than 400 fathoms. Fossil examples are met with in various deposits of Miocene and Pliocene age.

Gypsina globulus, Reuss, sp. (Pl. CI. fig. 8).

Ceriopora globulus, Reuss, 1847, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 33, pl. v. fig. 7.
Orbitolina lævis, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 31, No. 7.
Tinoporus pilaris, Brady, 1876, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., vol. xi. p. 103.
„ *baculatus*, var. *sphæroidalis*, Carter, 1877, Ann. and Mag. Nat Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix. p. 215, pl. xiii. figs. 18, 20.
Gypsina vesicularis, var. *sphæroidalis*, Id. 1877, Ibid., vol. xx. p. 173.

The descriptive terms employed by Reuss for the present species, as well as the figures which accompany them, particularise the spherical contour of the little fossils to which they refer. The name, however, has been used by Continental writers in a somewhat wider sense, to include also the less regular varieties with rounded outline, whether subconical, oval, or compressed, some of which are provided for by *Gypsina vesicularis* and *Gypsina inhærens*. As compared with these, the recent specimens of the typical globular form are of smaller size, the superficial areolation of the test is more regularly polygonal, though not so strongly marked, and the perforation of the walls is finer and less conspicuous externally. These are the only characters on which a distinction can be founded, and they are of very little zoological value.

Mr. Carter is probably quite correct in his suggestion that the Miocene fossil described by myself some years ago under the name *Tinoporus pilaris*, may belong to the present species. The comparatively large dimensions of the test, $\frac{1}{6}$th inch (4 mm.) diameter, or even more, and the nearly or sometimes quite smooth and structureless exterior, led me at first to suppose that it was specifically distinct.

Gypsina globulus is seldom found except in company with *Gypsina vesicularis*; but though the geographical distribution of the two forms is coextensive, the latter is much more abundant. They occur together in the coral-sands of warm latitudes, at depths ranging from the littoral zone to about 400 fathoms. Small examples are occasionally met with on the northern and western shores of the British Islands.

Both have been obtained in the fossil condition from the Miocene formations of Austria and Hungary, Malta, and Jamaica; and from the Pliocene of Costa Rica; and, according to Parker and Jones, from "the Tertiary beds of Palermo, Bordeaux, and San Domingo."