

*Polystomella crispa*, Linné, sp. (Pl. CX. figs. 6, 7).

- "Cornu Hammonis orbiculatum," Plancus, 1739, Conch. Min., p. 10, pl. i. fig. 2.  
 "Nautilus minimus," Gaultieri, 1742, Index Test., pl. xix. figs. A.D.  
*Nautilus crispus*, Linné, 1767, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., p. 1162—275.  
 "Nautilus spiralis geniculis crenatis," Walker and Boys, 1784, Test. Min., p. 18, pl. iii. fig. 65.  
 "Nautili striati communes (*crispi* Linnæi)," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 54, pl. xxxiv. figs. c.c. e.e. C.H.I.  
*Thameon rigatus*, Montfort, 1808, Conchyl. Systém., vol. i. p. 203, 51° genre.  
*Polystomella crispa*, Lamarck, 1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 625, No. 1.  
*Vorticialis crispa*, DeFrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., vol. xxxii. p. 181.—Blainville, 1825, Malacologie, p. 375.  
*Polystomella oweniana*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 30, pl. iii. figs. 3, 4.  
 „ *lanieri*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 74, pl. vii. figs. 12, 13.  
 „ *crispa*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 125, pl. vi. figs. 9-14.  
 „ *flexuosa*, Id. Ibid. p. 127, pl. vi. figs. 15, 16.  
 „ *crispa*, Williamson, 1849, Trans. Micr. Soc. Lond., vol. ii. p. 159, pl. xxviii.  
 „ *strigilata*, Schultze, 1854, Organ. Polythal., p. 64, pl. iv.  
 „ *spinulosa*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pontan., vol. vii. pl. xix. fig. 14.  
 „ *ornata*, Id. Ibid. p. 215, pl. xix. fig. 16.  
 „ *crispa*, Id. Ibid. p. 212, pl. xix. fig. 17.  
 „ *striolata*, Id. Ibid. pl. xix. fig. 18.  
 „ *crispa*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 40, pl. iii. figs. 78-80.  
 „ „ Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 278, pl. xvi. figs. 4-6.  
 „ „ Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 399, pl. xiv. fig. 24; pl. xvii. fig. 61, a.b.  
 „ *costifera*, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. ii. Mém. III. p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 26.

The typical *Polystomella crispa* has a thick biconvex test with sharp angular periphery. The septal bands and retral processes are both conspicuously developed, and the umbilical depressions are filled with a deposit of clear shell-substance, convex or slightly umbonate externally, and more or less tubulated; the aperture consists of a V-shaped row of pores at the inner margin of the septal face.

There are few Foraminifera that have been so carefully and accurately studied as the present species, both with respect to the structure of the test and of the soft parts of the animal. Of the memoirs quoted in the foregoing synonymy, the reader interested in the subject may be especially referred to those of Williamson, Schultze, and Carpenter, which leave nothing to be desired in the completeness of their descriptions.

*Polystomella crispa* is one of the most abundant shallow-water Foraminifera, though not quite so widely diffused as its feebler congener, *Polystomella striatopunctata*. It is found in the North Atlantic, as far north as Disco Bay, Greenland; in the Farøe Channel, on the coast of Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, France, and Spain, in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic: amongst the West Indies and the Cape de Verde Islands, and southwards to the Falkland Islands. It occurs on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and of the Southern Ocean as far south as Kerguelen Island; on the west coast of