

ary septa are continued downward along the middle of these costal ridges for about one-third the height of the wall of the calicle. The costæ of the third and fourth order are present as much smaller ridges separated by fine vertical grooves. The whole surface of the wall of the calicle is scattered over with small pointed granulations.

The arrangement of the septa is irregular. In the two smaller specimens there are six systems and four cycles. In the three larger specimens, in several of the large inter-septal spaces included between the primary and secondary septa, two septa are developed in addition to the usual three; there is thus a tendency in this species to form a fifth cycle of septa. The septa are complete, with the exception of those of the fourth and the partial fifth cycles. The primary and secondary septa are very prominently exsert, projecting vertically above the margin of the wall of the calicle 4 mm. Their edges are rounded, and they slope gradually down to the point where the pali take origin. The septa of the third and fourth orders are also exsert, but to a much less degree.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary septa are provided with pali, which form three circlets. The pali are very conspicuous and prominent, those of the third cycle being, as usual, the largest, and projecting to a height of 4 mm. above the level of the summit of the columella, while those of the primary cycle do not project more than 1.5 mm. The pali of the secondary septa are placed at a slightly greater distance from the centre of the columella than those of the primary; the pali thus form three rings or crowns.

The whole of the septa and pali are formed of thin but strong laminæ slightly thickened at the line of origin from the calicle, and terminating superiorly in sharp knife-edged margins.

The surfaces of the septa and pali are covered with very small granular projections, which, in the primary and secondary