

reveals no characters not common to the entire series, none at any rate that can be regarded as zoologically distinctive.

*Nubecularia tibia* occurs at five of the Challenger Stations, always in comparatively shallow water, namely:—off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms; off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; and the Inland Sea, Japan, 15 fathoms; but it is by no means a common form at any of these localities.

The interest attaching to this simple little organism depends upon the fact that until lately it had only been recognised as a Triassic or Rhætic fossil. It was first described by Jones and Parker, *loc. cit.*, in their paper upon the Foraminifera of certain marls occurring at Chellaston in Derbyshire. More recently I have identified specimens in Mr. E. A. Walford's collection of microzoa from the Upper Lias of Banbury, and this completes the record of its geological history; it is nevertheless quite possible that, owing to its minute size and inconspicuous appearance, it may have been overlooked in other localities.

*Nubecularia divaricata*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 11–15).

*Sagrina divaricata*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 276, pl. viii. figs. 22–24.

Test free, moniliform; consisting (typically) of three or four more or less distinct segments, united by stoloniferous tubes. Segments subglobular, rough and arenaceous externally; stoloniferous tubes narrow, cylindrical, with thin calcareous walls, and smooth externally. Aperture an elongated tubular neck, often longitudinally furrowed, terminating in a phialine lip. Length,  $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

The further study of this interesting little organism has led to considerable modification of the terms employed in the original description; for, misled on the one hand by the delicately thin and almost transparent stoloniferous tubes, and on the other by the subarenaceous tests of some of the forms included by d'Orbigny in the genus *Sagrina*, the species was placed, to begin with, in a wrong position. It is, in fact, only by the careful examination of the shell, in section and otherwise, by transmitted light, that the porcellanous texture of the walls can be satisfactorily made out; but viewed in this way the test exhibits all the structural features of the arenaceous *Miliolæ*.

The stoloniferous tubes vary a good deal in length, or at any rate in the extent to which they are visible. In some cases the length is as much as half the diameter of the segments, whilst in others the neighbouring segments appear closely approximated, and the stolons are scarcely seen, owing to the increased thickness of the sandy incrustation. The phialine neck often resembles that of *Nubecularia tibia*, but it occasionally takes exaggerated forms such as those represented in figs. 15, 16.