

the same locality. They are, or rather were, for one of them has been utilised for sections, spherical shells of $\frac{1}{10}$ th and $\frac{1}{11}$ th inch (2.5 and 2.3 mm.) diameter respectively, of milky-white colour and porcellanous texture; the entire surface was areolated or blistered, the areolæ being irregular in outline and each apparently corresponding to a single chamberlet. The general appearance of the larger of the two, of the natural size, and as seen under a magnifying power of 25 diameters, is given in the woodcut (fig. 8, *a.b*). A nearly central section was subsequently made of the same shell, portions of which, more highly magnified, are shown in figures *c*. and *d*.

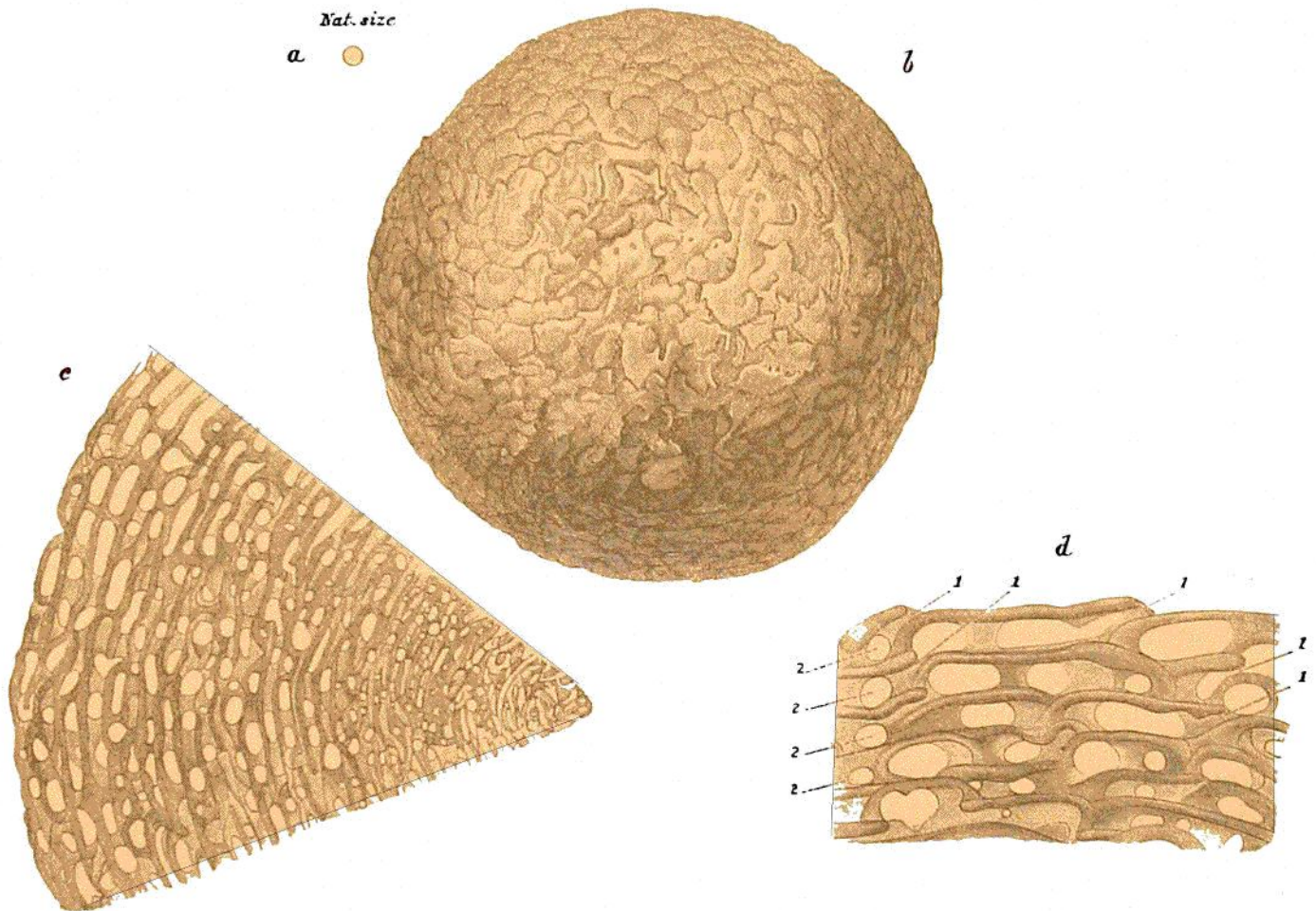


FIG. 8.—*Keramosphæra murrayi*.

Fig. *a*. *Keramosphæra murrayi*, natural size; *b*, magnified 25 diameters.

Fig. *c*. Portion of a nearly central section of the same specimen, magnified 50 diameters.

Fig. *d*. A smaller portion of the same, magnified 100 diameters, showing 1, 1, 1, 1, the orifices communicating between the chamberlets of the successive layers; 2, 2, 2, 2, lateral orifices communicating between the chamberlets of the same layer.

The general arrangement of the test is easily understood by a comparison of these drawings. They show that it is composed of chamberlets arranged in more or less regular concentric layers, that the chamberlets are convex on their outer surface, and that they vary somewhat in size and shape, but not to such an extent as to interfere with a tolerably symmetrical plan of growth.