

*cenomana*. Of the first of these no descriptive characters are given, nor any reference to published figures, so it may be entirely ignored; of the second, *Placopsilina cornueliana*, no description is given, but reference is made to some very characteristic drawings in Cornuel's memoir on Cretaceous microzoa (*loc. cit.*); whilst to *Placopsilina cenomana* nothing but the following note is appended:—"Espèce contournée en crosse adhérente aux corps." That the two latter specific terms are synonymous, and apply to mere individual modifications of the same typical form, there cannot be any doubt; and it is a matter for regret that the ill-defined "*cenomana*" should have been perpetuated by Reuss, to the exclusion of a name founded on an authentic figure and dedicated to the discoverer of the organism.

*Placopsilina cenomana* is a very variable species. The test consists of a single line of chambers generally arranged at its commencement in a flat spire, but diverging at a later stage and taking a straight, curved, or very irregular course. Hence it may be entirely spiral like an attached *Truncatulina*, or crosier-shaped, or indefinitely spreading, the contour depending in part on the nature of the body to which it is attached.

The species differs from the allied *Bdelloidina aggregata* in that the chamber-cavities are undivided and the aperture single, whilst the latter form has labyrinthic chambers and a porous aperture. Its closely approximated chambers and rough exterior serve to distinguish it from the isomorphous *Webbina irregularis*, which has rounded and distinct segments and a comparatively smooth surface.

*Placopsilina cenomana* occurs at one "Porcupine" Station, west of Ireland, 670 fathoms, which supplies the only record of its existence in the North Atlantic. It is named in one of Parker and Jones's distribution tables at two localities in the Mediterranean,—off Crete, 360 fathoms, and in Suda Bay, Crete, 40 fathoms; and I have specimens from the late Mr. M'Andrew's dredgings in the Gulf of Suez, 30 fathoms. It has been found at one Challenger Station in the South Atlantic, south of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms, and at five or six amongst the coral-reefs of the Pacific, at depths varying from 3 fathoms to 35 fathoms. It is by no means a common form, except in the shallow water of tropical and subtropical seas.

The geological history of the species commences with the Lower Lias marls of the west of France: it is found in the Middle and Upper Lias of both France and England, and again in the Lower Oolite; also in Cretaceous deposits of various ages in numerous localities in France and in the Eastern Alps; but there does not appear to be any record of its existence in formations of later geological age.

*Placopsilina vesicularis*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXV. figs. 18, 19).

*Placopsilina vesicularis*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 51, pl. v. fig. 2.

Test irregular in shape and size, spreading in indefinite patches over stones; usually