

but it may easily be mistaken for *Clavulina cylindrica*, as a comparison of figs. 12 and 13 with some of the drawings of the latter species (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 32 and 34) is sufficient to show. The external resemblance of these two forms is very close, though their internal structure, as seen in their respective longitudinal sections, is altogether different; but they may almost invariably be distinguished from each other by the character of the aperture, which in the one case is porous or dendritic, and in the other consists of a round orifice, partially closed by a valvular tooth.

The labyrinthic condition of the chamber-cavities, which constitutes the peculiar feature of the genus, is illustrated by figs. 16, 17, 18.

In the recent condition, *Haplostiche soldanii* is best known as a West Indian species. It has been obtained from sands dredged off Jamaica, 50 to 100 fathoms (Jones and Parker), and off Barbados, 100 fathoms (Vanden Broeck), and some of the largest Challenger specimens were collected off Culebra Island, 390 fathoms, and off Bermuda, 435 fathoms. It has also been taken off the coast of South America, south of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and off Rio Janeiro; on the west coast of New Zealand, 275 fathoms; and off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms; and lastly there are, in Prof. Parker's collection, a number of specimens from the Abrolhos Bank, 40 to 47 fathoms.

The species is also well known as a Tertiary fossil. It was first obtained by Soldani from the Subapennine deposits of Sienna and San Quirico, in Tuscany, and has been found by later palæontologists in rocks of middle and later Tertiary age in various parts of the world:—in the Miocene beds of Malta, and of the neighbourhood of Malaga; in the yellow Miocene limestone and the Pteropod-marl of Jamaica; in the sandy Miocene clays of San Domingo; and in the Pliocene marl of Porto Limon, in Costa Rica.

### *Bdelloidina*, Carter.

*Bdelloidina*, Carter [1877], Brady.

The essential features of the genus *Bdelloidina* are the arenaceous texture of the test, its adherent habit of growth, and the labyrinthic subdivision of the chambers. As our knowledge of the type extends only to the characters displayed by a single species, *Bdelloidina aggregata*, the account of its structural peculiarities may be reserved for the description of that form.

*Bdelloidina aggregata*, Carter (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 4–6).

*Bdelloidina aggregata*, Carter, 1877, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix. p. 201, pl. xiii. figs. 1–8.

Test adherent, depressed; consisting of a number of closely approximated chambers, arranged more or less regularly in a single, simple or branched, linear series, and intercommunicating by a row of pores on each septal face. Segments very short (on the