

bilaterally symmetrical, as in *Trochammina trullissata*, Rotaliform as in *Trochammina inflata*, trochoid as in *Trochammina squamata*, or altogether irregular as in *Trochammina conglobata*. They are, with but little exception, free-growing; if adherent, the test is complete, and not tent-like without a proper shell on its inferior side, as in *Webbina*.<sup>1</sup> The segmentation is generally as perfect as that of the hyaline types of Foraminifera. The walls of the test are thin, and smooth externally; usually the interior surface is also smooth, but sometimes it is punctate or otherwise superficially marked. The aperture is invariably simple and undivided, and commonly takes the form of an arched slit.

The genus is cosmopolitan, both in its geographical and bathymetrical relations, though the individual species have a tolerably well-defined range of depth. Its earliest appearance, geologically speaking, is in the Lower Lias; but in the fossil condition *Trochammina* (proper) occurs much less frequently than the non-septate type *Ammodiscus*, and the number of specimens hitherto found is comparatively small.

*Trochammina squamata*, Jones and Parker (Pl. XLI. fig. 3, a.-c.).

*Trochammina squamata*, Jones and Parker, 1860, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi. p. 304.

„ „ Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 141, pl. xi. fig. 1.

„ *proteus* (pars), Karrer, 1865, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lii. p. 494, pl. i. fig. 6.

„ *squamata*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 56.

Test free or adherent, trochoid, Rotaliform; consisting of about four convolutions, each composed of four or five chambers; superior face convex or subconical; inferior flat or slightly concave; aperture an arched slit near the margin of the final segment on its inferior side. Colour brown; surface smooth, not polished. Diameter, about  $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.).

In establishing the genus *Trochammina*, Parker and Jones employed the specific term "*squamata*" for the form which they supposed to embody the typical characters of the group, and it is somewhat unfortunate that any doubt should have existed as to the precise variety they had in view. The only published figures to which the name has been appended are those in their "North Atlantic" memoir.<sup>2</sup> I have long suspected that these drawings represent the species previously described by Williamson under the name *Rotalina ochracea*,<sup>3</sup> and a recent examination of the type-specimens of the latter, kindly lent by the author, has convinced me that the supposition is well founded. There is, however, an allied but quite distinct modification of the genus, for which the same

<sup>1</sup> I am not quite sure that this is invariably true of *Trochammina ochracea*; occasional specimens appear as though the test had grown tent-wise, like *Webbina*.

<sup>2</sup> *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clv., pl. xv. figs. 30, 31.

<sup>3</sup> *Rec. For. Gt. Br.*, p. 55, pl. iv. fig. 112, pl. v. fig. 113.