

pletely enclosing those previously formed. Walls thick, finely arenaceous, cancellated; sometimes developed to such an extent as to obliterate the early chamber-cavities and to lessen materially the size of the later ones; smooth externally. Aperture a curved fissure, sometimes supplemented by a number of pores on the face of the terminal chamber.

The genus *Cyclammmina* represents the highest development of the arenaceous type of structure amongst living Foraminifera. Its characteristic feature, that in which it differs from all other recent nautiloid forms, is the peculiar labyrinthic condition of the skeleton. This may be best studied in the typical *Cyclammmina cancellata*, not only on account of the larger dimensions of the specimens and their comparative abundance, but also because in that species the cancellated structure attains its fullest proportions.

The genus has a wide geographical distribution, affecting depths of from 100 to 2900 fathoms. It is not known in the fossil state.

*Cyclammmina cancellata*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 8-16).

"Nautiloid *Lituola*," Carpenter, 1875, *The Microscope*, 5th ed., p. 536, fig. 274, *a.b.c.*

*Cyclammmina cancellata* (Brady, MS.), Norman, 1876, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. xxv p. 214.

*Lituola canariensis*, Carter, 1877, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xix. p. 203, pl. xiii. figs. 26-29.

*Cyclammmina cancellata*, Brady, 1879, *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. xix., N. S., p. 62.

" " Carpenter, 1881, *The Microscope*, 6th ed., p. 564, fig. 322, *a.b.c.*

Test nautiloid, biconvex, depressed at the umbilici; margin even or slightly lobulated; peripheral edge rounded or subangular: composed of from two to three convolutions, the latest of which almost or completely encloses that preceding it. Segments numerous, ten to sixteen in the last convolution; narrow, marked externally by sinuate, slightly excavated lines radiating from the umbilici. Chambers labyrinthic; the cavities almost or sometimes entirely occupied by the extraordinary development of the cancellated finely arenaceous walls. Exterior surface smooth and imperforate, except where abraded; colour, various shades of brown. Aperture, a crescentiform fissure, situated at the edge of the final segment, close to its union with the previous convolution; often supplemented by a number of large pores irregularly disposed on the face of the terminal chamber. Size variable; diameter sometimes as much as  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (6.3 mm.).

The typical *Cyclammmina cancellata* is a large, compressed, nautiloid Foraminifer, with round peripheral edge; of brown colour and smooth exterior. The entire test is arenaceous, and it is conspicuous amongst allied recent forms by its relatively fine dimensions. As a rule the test is completely involute, but in some exceptionally large specimens (fig. 8) the final convolution leaves the penultimate partially exposed near the centre. In the normal