

represent an elongated tapering test, nearly circular in transverse section, and rough externally. The species is minutely described by Moebius (*loc. cit.*); and the calcareous lining of the test as well as the tubulated structure of the outer walls are excellently illustrated in his drawings. The chamber-cavities are either simple, or partially subdivided by irregular secondary septa.

In its normal condition the pseudopodial orifice is a curved or straight fissure at the inner margin of the terminal segment, close to the line of union with the penultimate. In rare instances the aperture is porous, as shown in fig. 3.

Fig. 12 represents a specimen which has been broken and repaired, the surface of which is traversed by partial longitudinal costæ. Superficial ornament of any sort, distinct from mere sutural limbation, is a rare feature amongst the *Textulariæ*, and in the present case it is of particular interest in connection with certain Carboniferous fossils (*Textulariæ* and *Bigenerinæ*), figured by von Möller under the names *Cribrostomum elegans*, *Cribrostomum eximium*, *Cribrostomum commune*, &c. (Mém. de l'Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb., sér. 7, vol. xxvii. No. 5, pls. iii. iv.), which exhibit a similar form of decoration.

In some localities, especially about the coral-reefs of the tropics, much elongated, subcylindrical, arenaceous *Textulariæ*, such as that portrayed in Pl. XLIII. fig. 4, *a. b.*, are very common. The test consists, as a rule, of a large number of segments, and tapers very gradually towards the aboral end, but in other respects the characters are those of the typical form. This variety may be distinguished as *Textularia agglutinans*, var. *porrecta*.

*Textularia agglutinans* is distributed over the whole world, without much reference to the depth of the sea-bottom, its bathymetrical range extending from 5 fathoms to 3125 fathoms.

It is difficult to fix the earliest appearance of the species as a fossil, owing partly to the similarity in general contour of a number of forms which are known under different names, and partly to the effect of infiltration and external agencies in obscuring the minute structure of arenaceous tests. Parker and Jones state, in general terms, that it occurs amongst the microzoa of the secondary formations, but the earliest formation from which there is any distinct record of its having been obtained is the Eocene clay of the London Basin. It has been found in the Oligocene of Gaas, near Dax (Reuss), in the Miocene "Leythakalk," of West Slavonia (Karrer), in the Pliocene of Italy (Parker and Jones), in the Crag of the east of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady), and in the Pleistocene of Sicily (Seguenza).

*Textularia luculenta*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 5-8).

Test compressed, tapering; oral end rounded or truncate, aboral extremity obtusely pointed; peripheral edges rounded, irregular or slightly lobulated. Segments numerous,