

and not without hesitation; but there can no longer be any doubt that it was a needless addition to the nomenclature of the group. Indeed, making allowance for the geological age of the specimens referred to and the changes brought about by the process of mineralisation, by pressure, or by other external influences to which they have been subjected, it is not easy to find any constant or reliable character by which they can be separated from the recent species. The interior of some of the fossil tests is more or less labyrinthic; but this is not always the case, and the Russian specimens of the same form, figured by von Möller, resemble the living ones in this respect.

Bigenerina robusta is common at Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms, and at Station 122, South Atlantic, south-east of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms. It occurs also in one of Dr Gwyn Jeffreys' dredgings in shallower water off Shetland.

Bigenerina capreolus, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XLV. figs. 1-4).

Vulvulina capreolus, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 264, No. 1, pl. xi. figs. 5, 6—
Modèle, No. 59.

Schizophora neugeboreni (?) Reuss, 1861, Sitzungsber. d. k. böhm. Gesell. d. Wiss., vol. ii. p. 13.

Grammostomum capreolus, Parker and Jones, 1863, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xi. p. 93.

Textularia flabelliformis (young stage), Gümbel, 1868, Abh. d. k. bayer. Akad. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x.
p. 647, pl. ii. fig. 83, a.-b.

Venilina hæringsensis, Id. Ibid. p. 649, pl. ii. fig. 84, bis., a.b.

Schizophora hæringsensis, Hantken, 1872, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ungar. geol. Anstalt., vol. i.
p. 136, pl. ii. fig. 17, a.b.

The test of *Bigenerina capreolus* is broad and compressed, and the lateral edges sharp and frequently more or less pectinate. The uniserial chambers are few in number, adult specimens very often consisting of a Textularian shell, with the addition of only one or two centrally-placed segments. The aperture in the early stage is Textularian; in the later period terminal, and of fissurine or oval shape.

This species was adopted by d'Orbigny as the type of his genus *Vulvulina*; and although in the generic description it is stated that the arrangement of the segments is alternate throughout, the author appears to have been in some degree aware of its dimorphous tendency, inasmuch as one at least of the Soldanian figures referred to represents a shell with two uniserial segments. The term *Grammostomum*¹ was subsequently employed by Reuss and others for the same group, more perhaps in order to avoid confusion between *Vulvulina* and *Valvulina* than for any better reason.

In 1861 Reuss instituted a new genus *Schizophora*, which was intended to include all species commencing growth on the Textularian plan, and resembling *Lingulina* in their later development; and more recently Gümbel has proposed the term *Venilina* for the

¹ The term *Grammostomum* was borrowed from Ehrenberg, but Parker and Jones have since shown, in their laborious analysis of the nomenclature of the various works of that author, that it was used by him indifferently for *Textulariæ*, *Vulvulinæ*, *Bolivina*, *Virgulinæ*, and *Polymorphinæ*.