

the lists of the Post-tertiary Foraminifera of Norway (Sars), of the west of Scotland (Robertson), and of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).

Verneuilina propinqua, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 8-14).

Test free or adherent, triquetrous, compressed on three sides; broad and rounded at the oral end, tapering to a blunt point at the aboral extremity; lateral edges rounded. Segments numerous, distinct, inflated; sutures depressed; aperture Textularian. Walls thick, arenaceous, firmly cemented; colour brown. Length of large specimens sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch, 3.6 mm.

It is difficult to define the precise relationship between this form and the species last described. The general morphological characters of the two are exceedingly similar, but the test in the present case is, comparatively speaking, of very large size, it has thick and firmly cemented walls, and betrays a tendency to an adherent habit of growth. It may be that the two represent only shallow-water and deep-water varieties of the same species, but there is no good evidence of the fact, either in the occurrence of shells with intermediate characters or of specimens from intermediate depths. Such examples of *Verneuilina polystropha* as have been found at a greater depth than fifty fathoms retain the normal peculiarities of the shallow-water variety. At any rate, so far as at present known, the two forms are sufficiently well characterised for easy recognition, and I have therefore accorded to the larger type an independent position and a distinctive name.

Verneuilina propinqua has been observed at five Stations in the North Atlantic, of which one is at a depth of 100 fathoms, the other four ranging from 1000 to 2435 fathoms; at one Station in the South Atlantic, 1900 fathoms; at one in the South Pacific, 610 fathoms; and at three in the North Pacific, 95 fathoms, 2050 fathoms, and 2900 fathoms respectively. Nothing is known of its occurrence in the fossil condition.

Chrysalidina, d'Orbigny.

Chrysalidina, d'Orbigny [1846], Carpenter, Brady, Bütschli.

The genus *Chrysalidina* was established by d'Orbigny for a type of fossil Foraminifera found by him in the Cretaceous beds of the mouth of the Charente, on the west coast of France. The single species assigned to it, *Chrysalidina gradata*, is described and figured in the "Vienna Basin" memoir p. 194 (pl. xxi. figs. 32, 33), and was apparently to have been included in the unpublished 5th Livraison of the author's models of Foraminifera. The figures referred to represent a tapering, triserial, Textularian shell, nearly circular in transverse section, with somewhat numerous short segments