regularly superimposed, and with an aperture consisting of a large number of pores scattered over the convex distal end of the test. Generically it is only distinguished from *Verneuilina* by the porous aperture. There appears to be no record of the occurrence of this species, beyond that supplied in the original notice.

Chrysalidina dimorpha, H. B. Brady (Pl. XLVI. figs. 20, 21).

Chrysalidina dimorpha, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 54.

Test elongate, triangular, tapering; the three sides nearly equal, the angles subcarinate; inferior extremity pointed, distal end broad and slightly convex. Segments numerous, arranged triserially at the commencement, subsequently in single series. Aperture consisting of a number of minute perforations on the distal face of the terminal chamber. Texture hyaline. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$th inch (0·5 mm.).

This species differs from the type (*Chrysalidina gradata*) in two particulars,—the test is triangular instead of nearly round in transverse section, and the arrangement of the segments is dimorphous instead of being triserial throughout. The early segments however are distinctly Verneuiline, and the aperture is conspicuously porous.

Chrysalidina dimorpha is a rare Foraminifer, inhabiting comparatively shallow water in the tropics. It has been found on the coral-reefs of Honolulu, 40 fathoms; in Hong Kong harbour, 7 fathoms; in dredged sand from Torres Strait, off Raine Island, 155 fathoms; and in shore-sands from the east coast of Madagascar. A long, somewhat attenuated variety occurs in the last-named locality, and also in shallow water on the coast of Ceylon.

Tritaxia, Reuss.

Uvigerina, pars, d'Orbigny [1840].
Textularia, pars, Reuss [1845].
Verneuilina, pars, Reuss [1850], Parker and Jones.
Tritaxia, Reuss [1860], Wright, Marsson, Brady, Terquem.
Clavulina, pars, Brady [1881].

The genus *Tritaxia* includes those triserial modifications of *Textularia* which differ from *Verneuilina* in having a central aperture. The aperture generally speaking takes the form of a simple rounded perforation. Such varieties betray the same tendency as *Chrysalidina* to produce dimorphous varieties.

In the living condition *Tritaxia* is extremely rare, and its distribution limited to a few localities. It is best known by the Cretaceous species, described under various generic names by d'Orbigny, Reuss, and others.