Frondicularia millettii, n. sp. (woodcut, fig. 16, *a.b.*).

Test elongate, tapering, compressed; oral end broad and rounded, aboral extremity obtusely pointed; lateral faces concave; peripheral edges thick and rounded, and ornamented with numerous, raised, parallel, longitudinal costæ; aperture a simple, circular, bordered orifice. Segments about ten in number; sutures marked by very slight depressions. Length, $\frac{1}{10}$th inch (0·36 mm.) or more.

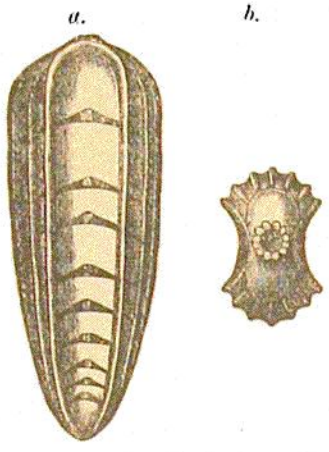

Fig. 16 — *Frondicularia millettii*, n. sp.; magnified 120 diameters.
a. Side view.
b. End view, showing the aperture.

This beautiful little shell appears almost equally related to *Frondicularia* and *Lingulina*, and in the absence of any more distinctive feature, the shape of the aperture has suggested its nearer affinity to the former genus. The concave faces and thick, round, costate edges are sufficient for its easy identification.

The specimen from which the woodcut has been drawn was sent to me by my friend Mr. F. W. Millett, by whom it was obtained from the coral-sand dredged at Station 185, off Raine Island, 155 fathoms; and I have much pleasure in associating his name with the species.

Rhabdogonium, Reuss.

Vaginulina, pars, d'Orbigny [1826], Parker, Jones, and Brady.
Orthocerina, pars, d'Orbigny [1839], Carpenter, Blake, Bütschli.
Triplasia, Reuss [1854], Costa.
Rhabdogonium, Reuss [1860], Karrer, Gümbel, Hantken, Terquem, Schwager, Brady.

The genus *Orthocerina* was included by d'Orbigny in the "Tableau Méthodique,"[1] and characterised by the possession of a straight conical test having cylindrical tapering chambers, but without any terminal prolongation for the aperture, that is to say, with an orifice situated on the truncate or convex face of the final segment. The genus was then limited to a single species, *Nodosaria* (*Orthocerina*) *clavulus*, a fossil from the Paris Tertiaries, and upon this Modèle No. 2 is founded. The particular form intended to be represented by the model in question cannot now be identified, unless, as suggested by Parker and Jones, it is one of the Tertiary *Clavulinæ* which has lost its valvular tongue —an explanation that appears in every way probable.

In 1839 (Foram. Cuba, p. 47), a four-sided species, *Orthocerina quadrilatera*, was added to the genus, and the distinctive characters were modified so far as to include angular as well as cylindrical varieties, the terms referring to the aperture being retained without alteration; and the same description was repeated in 1846, in the "Vienna Basin" monograph.

[1] In the first instance the term was employed in a subgeneric sense for the 4th section of the *Nodosaria*.