

An interesting example of this species, found by Mrs. Shone of Chester in the estuary of the Dee, is represented in Pl. LXVIII. figs. 1, 2. The shell-wall is thin, and the entire specimen is sufficiently transparent, mounted in Canada balsam, to be examined by transmitted light. In the interior of three of the chambers are seen a number of minute calcareous shells—young individuals in their earliest stage of development, or, more correctly, in their first calcareous investment. They have the appearance of rounded or subangular cells, either single or with a second, smaller cell adhering to the surface. The larger individuals closely resemble the primordial segment of the parent test. The viviparous mode of reproduction amongst the Foraminifera, of which this is an illustration, is no new fact, having been observed in *Spirillina* by Ehrenberg and Strethill Wright, and in *Rotalia* by Max Schultze, many years ago.

*Cristellaria crepidula* affects comparatively shallow water and temperate latitudes, and is not abundant either in the Challenger or the "Porcupine" dredged material. It is found as far north as the Hunde Islands, Davis Strait (lat. 68° 50' N.), and is not uncommon at moderate depths on the shores of Norway, the British Islands, Belgium, and France; it also occurs in the Mediterranean, and in the Adriatic. Specimens have been taken in the North Atlantic, at depths of 300 to 450 fathoms; in the South Pacific, from 6 fathoms to 580 fathoms; and at a single point in the North Pacific, 40 fathoms. At one locality only has it been met with at a great depth, namely, Station 346, in the tropical part of the South Atlantic, 2350 fathoms.

Geologically speaking, the species dates back as far as the Lias, and its presence in the Chalk of Ireland, in the London Clay, and in various later Tertiary formations of Italy, Spain, and Austria is on record.

*Cristellaria acutaucularis*, Fichtel and Moll, sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 17, *a. b.*).

"*Hammonia subrotundæ*," &c., Soldani, 1879, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 61, pl. xlix. fig. X.

*Nautilus acutaucularis*, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Micr., p. 102, pl. xviii. figs. *g-i*.

*Cristellaria navicula*, d'Orbigny, 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. Mém. I. p. 27, pl. ii. figs. 19, 20.

„ *polita*, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungsber. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 237, pl. iii. fig. 41.

*Robulina limbata*, pars, Bornemann, 1855, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. vii. p. 335, pl. xv. figs. 4, 5.

*Cristellaria acutaucularis*, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. v. p. 114, No. 20.

This is a thick ovoid variety, with broad, nearly flat, septal face; a passage-form between *Cristellaria crepidula* or *Cristellaria gibba* on the one hand, and *Cristellaria arcuata* or *Cristellaria italica* on the other.

*Cristellaria acutaucularis* is not very common in the recent condition. Specimens