

- Cristellaria simplex*, Terquem, 1876, Anim. sur la Plage de Dunkerque, p. 70, pl. vii. fig. 21, *a. b.*
Robulina simplicissima, Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 141,
 pl. xiii. fig. 18.
 „ *lucida*, Id. Ibid. p. 142, pl. xiii. fig. 19.
Cristellaria falcifer, Stache, 1864, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. Paläont., p. 240, pl. xxiii.
 fig. 19, *a. b.*

Cristellaria rotulata takes precedence as the type of the simplest forms of the lenticular and involute Cristellarians. The test is biconvex, has a sharp peripheral edge but no marginal keel, and is smooth externally.

This species is one of the most widely diffused of all Foraminifera. In the living condition it is found far within the Arctic Circle (to lat. 79° 45' N.), and as far south as Tierra del Fuego. It occurs in the North Atlantic at every depth from the littoral zone down to 1630 fathoms; in the South Atlantic down to 2200 fathoms; in the South Pacific down to 2075 fathoms; in the North Pacific to 345 fathoms; and in the Mediterranean to 1200 fathoms; as well as in the shallow waters of the Adriatic.

As a fossil *Cristellaria rotulata* has been observed in the Upper Trias of Derbyshire¹ (Jones and Parker); in the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lias of England (Brady, Blake); in the Cretaceous formations of England, Ireland, Germany, and elsewhere (Sowerby, Jones, Wright, &c.); and in almost every marine microzoic deposit of the Tertiary epoch, from the Eocene beds of the London Basin to the Glacial Clays of Norway and Scotland.

Cristellaria vortex, Fichtel and Moll, sp. (Pl. LXIX. figs. 14–16).

“*Nautili globuli*,” Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 66, pl. lix. fig. *tt.*

Nautilus vortex, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Mier., p. 33, pl. ii. figs. *d-i.*

Polystomella vortex, Blainville, 1825, Man. de Malacol., p. 389.

Robulina vortex, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 288, No. 4.

Cristellaria vortex, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii.
 p. 240, pl. x. fig. 82.

Robulina serpens, Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 143, pl. xiii. fig. 25.

The specific term “*vortex*” has reference to the sweeping curves of the long narrow chambers, terminating in the central umbo. This peculiarity of form and mode of combination constitutes the most distinctive feature of the shell.

Small starved specimens of *Cristellaria vortex* have been met with in sands dredged on the west coast of Scotland. It occurs at one Challenger Station in the North Atlantic—off Bermuda, 435 fathoms; and at four in the South Pacific—off Kandavu, Fiji, 210 fathoms; off Tahiti, 420 fathoms; off New Hebrides, 125 fathoms; and off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms. Parker and Jones record its presence at three points in the Mediterranean, at depths between 90 and 360 fathoms.

¹ Since the revision of these proof-sheets my attention has been called by my friend Professor Rupert Jones to the figure of a specimen obtained from the Lower Silurian strata of Cincinnati, which to all appearance is correctly assigned to the present species. Vide,—“*Cristellaria rotulata*? d'Orb.”—Ulrich, 1882 (?), *Journ. Cincin. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. v. p. 119, pl. v. figs. 2, 2a.