

The foregoing characters apply to typical examples of the species, but irregular or anomalous specimens are not uncommon. In some of the latter the chambers are misshapen, in others the stoloniferous tubes are twisted or of uneven diameter, or at times abortive. Fragments have also been found of which the original shell appears to have consisted of reticulating tubes without distinct chambers. The species is probably very nearly related to the Cretaceous forms already referred to, possibly identical with them; but it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty in the absence of good representative specimens. Even in the recent condition approximately complete shells are very rarely met with, whilst those obtained from fossiliferous deposits are almost invariably little more than disjointed segments.

Ramulina globulifera has been observed at three Stations in the North Atlantic, namely—off Gomera, Canaries, 620 fathoms; off Sombrero Island, West Indies, 450 fathoms; and off Bermuda, 435 fathoms; and at one point in the North Pacific, off the Philippines, 95 fathoms. The remaining six localities are in the South Pacific,—off the west coast of New Zealand, 145 and 275 fathoms; near the Fiji Islands, 210 and 255 fathoms; and amongst the islands south of New Guinea, 129 and 155 fathoms. Fragments apparently belonging to this or some allied variety of *Ramulina*, have been found on the Atlantic shores of Ireland, by Mr. F. W. Millett.

Family VIII. GLOBIGERINIDÆ.

The Family GLOBIGERINIDÆ, as now proposed, corresponds in the main with the Sub-family GLOBIGERINÆ of Carpenter, Parker, and Jones; but for reasons which will be stated on a subsequent page, the genus *Carpenteria*, which has hitherto been included in the group, is omitted, and the genera *Hastigerina* and *Candeina*, the characters of which were imperfectly understood when the "Introduction" was written, occupy its place in the series. Although the Family, as a whole, does not present that unbroken succession of minute modifications which has been remarked in some other groups of similar extent, the salient features of the more important types are sufficiently alike to indicate close natural affinity, and their relationship is further attested by the similarity of the conditions under which they live.

The morphological characters of the Family are too varied to be capable of brief definition, and they can only be stated in broad and general terms. The test is always of the most simple construction, composed of few chambers, usually much inflated, or at least convex externally, and spirally arranged; the walls are distinctly perforated, and there is no trace of supplementary skeleton or interseptal canals. The aperture assumes very diverse forms, not only in the different genera, but sometimes in the different species of the same genus. In the typical Globigerine shell each individual chamber opens into a deep central depression or cavity on the inferior side; but in the nautiloid varieties of