

<i>Globigerina cretæ</i> ,	Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxvi. fig. 44 ;—pl. xxx. fig. 38.
„ <i>stellata</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxvi. fig. 45.
„ <i>ternata</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxxv. B, figs. 5, 6.
<i>Planulina porotetras</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xx. II. fig. 16.
„ <i>pertusa</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxii. fig. 75.
„ <i>stigma</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxv. fig. 29.
<i>Rotalia rudis</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxiv. figs. 35, 36.
„ <i>leptospira</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxiv. fig. 39.
„ <i>senaria</i> (pars),	Id. Ibid. pl. xxiv. fig. 40.
<i>Ptygostomum orphei</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxxv. B, figs. 1, 2.
<i>Phanerostomum atlanticum</i> ,	Id. Ibid. pl. xxxv. B, figs. 3, 4.
<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> ,	Kübler and Zwingli, 1866, Neujahrsblatt v. d. Bürgerbib. in Winterthur, pt. 2, p. 22, pl. iii. figs. 30, 31.
„ <i>taminensis</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 24, pl. iii. fig. 26.
„ <i>bulloides</i> ,	Gümbel, 1868, Abh. d. k. bayer. Akad. d. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x. p. 661, pl. ii. fig. 106.
„ <i>alpigena</i> (?)	Id. Ibid. p. 661, pl. ii. fig. 107.
„ <i>eocæna</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 662, pl. ii. fig. 109.
<i>Planulina mauryana</i> ,	Ehrenberg, 1873, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1872), p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 1.
„ <i>globigerina</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 3.
„ <i>megalopentas</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iv. fig. 7.
<i>Pylodexia platytetras</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 14.
<i>Aristerospira omphalotetras</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 388, pl. iii. fig. 15.
<i>Globigerina detrita</i> ,	Terquem, 1875, Anim. sur la Plage de Dunkerque, fasc. i. p. 31, pl. iv. fig. 4, a-c.
„ <i>bulloides</i> ,	Id. Ibid. p. 31, pl. iv. fig. 5, a, b.
„ „	Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 71.

Test spiral, subtrochoid; superior face convex, inferior more or less convex but with deeply sunken umbilicus, periphery rounded, lobulated; adult specimens composed of about seven globose segments, of which four form the outer convolution; the apertures of the individual chambers opening independently into the umbilical vestibule. Diameter, sometimes $\frac{1}{40}$ th inch (0.63 mm.), but oftener much less.

The typical *Globigerina bulloides* was described by d'Orbigny on four or five different occasions, in terms which, though not precisely identical, agree in all important particulars; and his Model, No. 76, is an excellent illustration of the characters indicated by the descriptions. The species is now too well known to require extended notice. It is the commonest of all the Globigerine forms, not only throughout the temperate zones, where it exists in enormous abundance, but also in areas over which other varieties are similarly plentiful. The morphological characters are tolerably uniform, but under different external conditions the specimens exhibit considerable diversity in point of size. For example, the drawings, Pl. LXXIX. figs. 6 and 7, both represent fully-grown shells, with about the same number of segments, equally magnified. Both are bottom specimens, fig. 6 being an average example from the British coast, whilst fig. 7 is one from mid-ocean.