

embodiment of its typical characters. The test of this species takes the form of a somewhat irregularly built cone with rounded apex, and is composed of a number of narrow segments arranged round a deep umbilical cavity. At the commencement of the shell the mode of growth is spiral, but subsequently the chambers are disposed in more or less distinct annuli, each individual segment having an orifice opening into the umbilical vestibule. The segments of the same annulus are not in close juxtaposition, but are separated by intervals of varying width; these intervals are occupied by the segments of the following layer, and a more or less alternate arrangement of the segments of the successive annuli is thereby established. On the inferior face of the test the intervals appear in the form of symmetrically disposed depressions or radiating fissures. In adult specimens the umbilical recess is generally closed externally by a shelly flap, as seen in fig. 13, *b*. The chamber-walls, so far as visible on the superior aspect of the test, are conspicuously perforated, but on the inferior surface they are smooth, hyaline, and non-porous. Freshly collected shells are usually brown near the apex, the colour gradually disappearing towards the circumference. Fully grown specimens have a diameter of about $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{5}}$ th inch (0.7 mm.).

A variety differing from the typical form in its comparatively depressed contour and the somewhat open arrangement of the segments on the inferior face, is represented by fig. 14, *a-d*. In many localities this modification is more abundant than the type; but whether its immediate relationship is with *Cymbalopora poeyi* or with *Cymbalopora bulloides*, is not very clear.

Parker and Jones are probably correct in assigning the *Rosalina squamosa* of the "Cuba" memoir to the present species; and that form is stated by d'Orbigny to be of parasitic habit, having been found plentifully growing attached to *Fucus* and *Ulva lactuca*, in the West Indies.

Both *Cymbalopora poeyi* and the depressed variety are moderately common amongst the coral-sands of tropical and subtropical seas. Notes have been preserved of the occurrence of one or other at six Stations in the North Atlantic (West Indies, Bermuda, Azores, &c.), the depths ranging from shallow water down to 450 fathoms; at three in the South Atlantic, 350 to 675 fathoms; in the Red Sea, 15 to 20 fathoms; in shore-sands from Madagascar and the Mauritius; in dredged sand from the Seychelle Islands, 8 fathoms; at about twenty localities in the South Pacific, 3 to 610 fathoms; and at four in the North Pacific, 7 to 75 fathoms.

Cymbalopora tabellæformis, n. sp. (Pl. CII. figs. 15-18).

Test depressed, peripheral outline rounded or oval; superior face complanate or nearly so, inferior convex, but with an irregular umbilical cavity or recess; peripheral edge obtuse or rounded. Composed of numerous segments, all of which are visible on the superior face; segments inflated inferiorly, sometimes arranged in more or less regular alternating