

based upon the structure and habit of the test, being that *Carpenteria* was a true Foraminifer, and in many ways nearly allied to *Polytrema*. The more recent researches of Mr. Carter¹ and Dr. Goës² have not only confirmed this view, but have enlarged our knowledge of the type in every direction, and the genus now includes a number of forms which display collectively a considerable diversity of external features.

Morphologically *Carpenteria* stands about midway between *Polytrema* and the Planorbuline genera (*Truncatulina* and *Rupertia*). The test is Rotaliform, adherent by its "superior" face, and more regularly constructed in its early than in its later development; the external contour is highly convex, subconical, or columnar; and the aperture, which is situated at or near the umbilical point of the terminal segment, occasionally takes the form of an extended tube. The chambers are comparatively few in number, and amongst the more typical species those of the outer whorls are irregularly spreading or buttress-like. The septal walls are generally though not invariably double, and, more rarely, the shell appears to possess a rudimentary or partially developed system of interseptal canals. Specimens occur either singly, or associated so as to form masses of considerable size.

At the earlier stages of growth the test of certain species is scarcely distinguishable from that of *Truncatulina lobatula* or *Truncatulina refulgens*, as may be seen from the young specimens (probably *Carpenteria monticularis* and *Carpenteria balaniformis*) represented in Pl. XCVIII. figs. 13–17, which exhibit decidedly Rotaline characters, not only with respect to the contour and arrangement of the segments, but also, though to a less degree, in the form and position of the orifice.

The genus *Carpenteria* is commonest within the tropics, but in the northern temperate zone it has been met with as far north as Bermuda (and the Mediterranean?). The situations it most affects are coral seas of less depth than 200 fathoms, but it is occasionally found as low as 1000 fathoms. It is unknown in the fossil condition.

Carpenteria monticularis, Carter (Pl. XCIX. figs. 1–5).

Carpenteria monticularis, Carter, 1877, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser 4, vol. xix., pl. xiii. figs. 9–12.

The test of *Carpenteria monticularis* in the very young stage resembles a somewhat depressed and spreading sessile *Truncatulina*, with very few (usually about four) visible segments. The aperture is not quite apical, but appears as a curved fissure on the inner umbilical margin of the final chamber a little within the summit. These characters are exemplified in fig. 5, and still better in the smaller specimen on fig. 1.

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1876, ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 187, pl. xiii.;—*Ibid.*, 1877, vol. xix. p. 209, pl. xiii.;—*Ibid.*, vol. xx. p. 68, woodcut, and p. 172.

² On the Reticularian Rhizopoda of the Caribbean Sea.—*Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl.*, vol. xix. No. 4. This valuable contribution to our knowledge of tropical Foraminifera bears date 1882, but was not actually issued till November 1883, and was not received until these sheets were in the hands of the printer.