

species from some of the wild-growing *Planorbulina*, such as *Planorbulina acervalis* and *Planorbulina retinaculata*.¹

Schultze's figure of *Acervulina inhærens* represents a specimen consisting of a few large, coarsely perforated, convex, adherent chambers, which when living and filled with sarcode were of a pink hue. Although hitherto overlooked, there can be no doubt that the organism referred to pertains to the species under discussion, and precedence must therefore be given to the specific name under which it was described.

Gypsina inhærens is a tolerably common shallow-water Foraminifer. It was only collected at two Challenger Stations:—off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; and off Booby Island, south of New Guinea, 6 fathoms; but it is a familiar object at many points on the European coast-line.

There appears to be no record of its occurrence as a fossil.

Polytrema, Risso.

Millepora, pars, Linné [1788], Esper, Lamarck.

Polytrema, Risso [1826], Blainville, Dujardin, Jones and Parker, Morris and Quckett, Carpenter, Schultze, Allman, Norman, Carter, Brady, Moebius.

Pustularia, Gray [1858].

The little red parasitic organism, familiar under the name *Polytrema miniaceum*, has a peculiar interest, not only on account of its striking external resemblance to certain corals, but from its morphological relations with some allied types of Foraminifera. It was naturally regarded by the earlier writers as a "Zoophyte," and invariably classed by them either amongst Corals or Polyzoa. Its true zoological character and position were first determined by the French naturalist Dujardin, about the year 1841; and since that time the structural features of the test, as well as the nature of the animal inhabiting it, have been more or less minutely studied by Carpenter, Schultze, Allman, Carter, and Moebius.

The test of *Polytrema* is adherent, and in its typical aspect has the form of an irregularly convex tuberculated or arborescent mass, somewhat spreading at the base; with conspicuous orifices on its free surface, which are often situated in papillæ or in elongated simple or branched tubes. The exterior is areolated in various ways, and the colour of the shell is generally some shade of red. The internal structure bears considerable analogy to that of *Gypsina*, the test being composed of a multitude of small chambers, arranged spirally just at the commencement, but subsequently in more or less regular layers. The subdivision into chambers, however, is seldom quite complete or uniform; and in arborescent specimens the centre of the branches is occupied by

¹ Parker and Jones state that "on *Ohama gigas* there is often a wild-growing parasitic *Tinoporos* isomorphous with *Planorbulina retinaculata*, but still larger," *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clv. p. 381;—probably the present species.