

vicinity of Malaga (Parker and Jones, Seguenza); from the Crag of Antwerp (Reuss), and of Norfolk and Suffolk (Jones, Parker, and Brady); and from the Post-tertiaries of Norway, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and elsewhere (Crosskey and Robertson, Wright, &c.).

*Nonionina turgida*, Williamson, sp. (Pl. CIX. figs. 17-19).

*Rotalina turgida*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 50, pl. iv. figs. 95-97.

*Nonionina asterizans*, var. *turgida*, Parker and Jones, 1862, Introd. Foram., Appendix, p. 311.

*Rotalia cristellarioides*, Reuss, 1863, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., ser. 2, vol. xv. p. 154, pl. iii. fig. 44.

*Nonionina turgida*, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 474, No. 91.

*Polystomella crispa*, var. (*Nonioninu*) *turgida*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 405, pl. xvii. fig. 57, a.b.c.

The large, embracing, final segment, which often occupies nearly half of the visible shell, forms the distinctive feature of *Nonionina turgida*. This chamber is frequently developed inequilaterally, and in such cases the test assumes a Rotaliform aspect, which has been an occasional source of confusion and error.

*Nonionina turgida* is most familiar as a shallow-water North Atlantic Foraminifer. So far as is known, its northern limit is about lat. 73° N., on the coast of Novaya Zemlya. It is not uncommon on the shores of Great Britain and France, and has been observed at thirteen Stations in the North Atlantic, the depths ranging from 11 to 1630 fathoms; at one in the South Atlantic, off the Rio de la Plata, 13 fathoms; at eight in the South Pacific, 12 to 275 fathoms; and at one in the North Pacific, off the south coast of Japan, 345 fathoms.

Fossil examples are recorded from the Crag of Antwerp (Reuss), and from the Post-tertiary beds of Norway, Scotland, and Ireland (Crosskey, Robertson, Wright).

### *Polystomella*, Lamarck.

*Nautilus*, pars, Linné [1767], Walker and Boys, Adams, Fichtel and Moll, Montagu, Maton and Rackett, Pennant, Fleming, &c.

*Elphidium*, *Pelorus*, *Andromedes*, *Sporilus*, *Thameon*, *Cellanthus*, Montfort [1808].

*Geophonus* (*Geoponus*), Montfort [1808], Ehrenberg.

*Vorticialis*, Lamarck [1816], Defrance, Blainville.

*Polystomella*, Lamarck [1822], Defrance, Blainville, d'Orbigny, Bronn, Michelotti, Reuss, Czjzek, Rüttimeyer, Abich, Sowerby, Costa, Egger, Parker and Jones, Williamson, Carpenter, Karrer, Moebius, &c.

*Robulina*, pars, Münster [1838].

*Nonionina*, pars, Boll [1846], Egger.

*Helicoza*, Moebius [1880].

The genus *Polystomella*, using the term in its common acceptation, exhibits the same general features as *Nonionina*; that is to say, the test consists of a regular, equilateral, nautiloid spire, of which the final convolution alone is visible externally. The feebler