

years ago by the late Dr. Greville of Edinburgh, it was one of the most conspicuous Foraminifera, the specimens being of large size and comparatively plentiful.

Polystomella craticulata, Fichtel and Moll, sp. (Pl. CX. figs. 16, 17).

Nautilus craticulatus, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Micr., p. 51, pl. v. figs. h.-k.

Cellanthus craticulatus, Montfort, 1808, Conchyl. Systém., vol. i. p. 206, 52° genre.

Vorticialis craticulata, Lamarck, 1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 626, No. 1.

Polystomella craticulata, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 284, No. 3.

” ” Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 279, pl. xvi. figs. 1, 2, &c.

Helicoza craticulata, Moebius, 1880, Foram. von Mauritius, p. 103.

Polystomella craticulata exemplifies to the fullest extent the typical features of the genus. The external characters of the test and its complicated internal structure have been very fully investigated by Carpenter (*loc. cit.*). Moebius, also, more recently has published a brief account of the species, separating it generically from the other *Polystomellæ*, on the ground of certain differences in the distribution of the interseptal canals, a course for which there appears no adequate reason, inasmuch as throughout the genus the canal system is a very variable feature, both in its nature and degree of development. The position to which the organism has been assigned by Carpenter and by Parker and Jones best expresses its natural relationship. It has been characterised by the latter authors as that form of *Polystomella* in which the “canal system, the retral processes of the chambers, the septal bridges, and the apertural bars are all fully developed.” Carpenter states that specimens sometimes exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (4.2 mm.) in diameter. I have not myself met with anything so large, but shells of half that size are not uncommon.

Polystomella craticulata inhabits the shallow water of tropical and subtropical seas. Its area of distribution extends from the Levant southwards to the shores of Australia. It has been dredged in the Gulf of Suez, 15 to 30 fathoms; in the Red Sea; off the Mauritius; on the Australian coral-reefs; at ten Challenger Stations amongst the islands of the South Pacific, the depths ranging from 3 to 28 fathoms; in the Chinese Sea; in Hong Kong Harbour, 7 fathoms; and off the Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms.

It is not known as a fossil species.

Sub-family 3. Nummulitinæ.

Amphistegina, d'Orbigny.

Amphistegina, d'Orbigny [1826], Bronn, Reuss, Williamson, Ehrenberg, Carpenter, Parker and Jones, Karrer, Pourtales, Kaufmann, Moebius, Brady.

Heterostegina, *Nonionina*, Ehrenberg [1855].

Hemistegina, Kaufmann, 1867.

The genus *Amphistegina* was placed by d'Orbigny in his Family ENTOMOSTÈGUES, which was characterised by “chambers divided into many cavities by partitions or by