

Hauerina ornatissima, Karrer, sp. (Pl. VII. figs. 15–22).

Quinqueloculina ornatissima, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lviii. p. 151, pl. iii. fig. 2.

„ *falcifera*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, p. 151, pl. iii. fig. 3.

„ *ornatissima*, Brady, 1876, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xvi., N. S., p. 406.

This singular and beautiful species is one of the fine series of *Porcellanea* discovered by Dr. Karrer in the Miocene beds of the Banat. It is a very variable form, often irregular, almost always dimorphous in the adult state, and otherwise presenting anomalous and debateable features.

In its early stage the shell is distinctly Milioline (either Triloculine or Quinqueloculine) in the form and disposition of its segments, as shown in Pl. VII. figs. 18, 19, and rare specimens retain the same mode of growth until they are of considerable size, possibly to maturity (fig. 17). But it is far more common for the later convolutions to be divided into three segments (figs. 15, 16), or, in other words, to assume the Hauerine condition. Examples are sometimes met with in which there is no definite segmentation of the outermost whorl, and the cavity remains undivided (fig. 20), showing an approach to the structure of *Cornuspira*. The Hauerine affinity of the species, however, is attested by the aperture, which in recent shells is almost invariably porous. The fossil specimens figured by Karrer are less irregular, and though the orifice is divided it still preserves to some extent the Milioline character. The complex surface-ornament, consisting of bold transverse crenulations crossed by numerous, delicate, longitudinal striæ, imparts a peculiar and striking appearance to the shell, and renders it one most beautiful of all the porcellanous Foraminifera.

Varieties like that figured by Karrer, *loc. cit.*, as *Quinqueloculina falcifera*, are occasionally found in recent gatherings, but it is impossible to separate them from the present more typical species.

Hauerina ornatissima has its home amongst the coral-sands of the tropics, and though occasionally met with at depths as great as 200 or even 400 fathoms, it is common only in shallow water. The Challenger specimens are chiefly from the shores of the islands of the Pacific, notably the Society Islands, the Fiji Islands, and some of the smaller groups off the coast of Papua; but it occurs also off Ascension Island, off Mauritius and elsewhere.

As a fossil, its only recorded locality is the Miocene of Kostej in the Banat, as indicated in the memoir already referred to.

Planispirina, Seguenza.

Biloculina, pars, d'Orbigny [1846], Brady, Reuss, Karrer, Siddall.

Planispirina, Seguenza [1879].

Nummoloculina, Steinmann [1881].

Hauerina, pars, Brady [1881].