

Just at its commencement the test is planospiral; but with this exception, it is formed of two oblique nearly parallel series of segments, exactly as described by Prof. Williamson. Unfortunately the original drawings of this species (*loc. cit.*), do not show the segmentation of the test at all clearly, probably because the specimens themselves were wanting in definition, and guided by them Dr. Carpenter has been led to the conclusion that "the later segments present a uniserial rectilinear succession" (Introd. Foram., p. 195), which is certainly not the case in the examples that have come under my notice. It appears to me open to doubt whether the form has not more in common with the partially uncoiled *Cassidulina* than with the present genus;—the few specimens which I have examined suggest rather than decide the question.

Bulimina convoluta is a very rare Foraminifer. The Challenger specimens are from a single Station,—the rich sounding off Raine Island, Torres Strait, depth 155 fathoms; Williamson's were from Shetland and Skye; and the Rev. A. M. Norman has good examples from two points on the coast of Norway, namely,—off Stoksund, 126 fathoms, and off Sartoröe, near Bergen, 40 fathoms. These five localities embrace all that is known of its distribution.

Pleurostomella, Reuss.

Pleurostomella, Reuss [1860], Schwager, Gümbel, Hantken, Wright, Marsson, Moore, Berthelin, Brady, Terrigi.

The genus *Pleurostomella* was established by Reuss for two subcylindrical forms of Foraminifera found in the Cretaceous beds of Westphalia.¹ These, which though separately named probably belong to the same species, resemble irregularly built Nodosarians, the one curved or Dentaline, the other straight. The chambers are numerous and joined end to end, but their sutures are oblique and in a certain sense alternating, that is to say, inclined first towards one side and then towards the other. The segments are disposed in single series, and except just at the commencement of one of the specimens, there is no approach to true Textularian arrangement. Guided by the contour of the individual segments and the apparent plan of growth, the genus was originally placed by Reuss in a family by itself, at the end of d'Orbigny's Order STICHOSTEGIA, immediately following *Vaginulina*; and in his own subsequent classification of the Foraminifera, the *Pleurostomellidea* were assigned to the RHABDOIDEA.² In either case the type was treated as one having close affinity to the *Nodosarina*.

But in many ways the Cretaceous specimens on which the genus was founded do not fully represent its characteristic features. These were first brought into notice by the beautiful drawings accompanying Dr. Schwager's memoir on the fossil Foraminifera of

¹ *Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien*, vol. xl. p. 59, pl. viii. figs. 1, 2.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xlv. pp. 368, 395.