

nearly as indistinct and theoretical as in the latter. *Lingulina* and *Frondicularia* form a continuous series, including the compressed and complanate straight *Nodosarinæ*. To the former genus are assigned those forms which have directly transverse or arched septa, to the latter those in which the segments are bent in a greater degree. The extent to which the segments are reflexed varies with almost every species. In what may be looked upon as the typical *Frondicularian* shell, that in which the generic peculiarities are developed the most fully, the chambers are prolonged backwards at the two sides so far that each encloses the whole, or almost the whole, of its predecessor.

The surface of the test is either smooth or has a superficial ornament of longitudinal striæ or costæ, either continuous or interrupted; and occasionally the sutures are marked by raised lines of shelly deposit.

The genus *Frondicularia* is subject to dimorphous modification in two ways. Sometimes the earlier chambers are developed on one side only, so that the shell has a planospiral or *Cristellarian* commencement, whilst the later segments take the normal shape and arrangement. Such varieties constitute the subgenus *Flabellina*. On the other hand, the early segments may be *Frondicularian* and the later ones cylindrical or *Nodosarian*, and these forms have been distinguished under the subgeneric name *Amphimorphina*.

Recent *Frondiculariæ* are exceedingly rare. If we except a comparatively small area in the western portion of the Atlantic, from the West Indies northward to Bermuda, and a limited region of the Indian Archipelago, south-west of Papua, it is impossible to name any ground on which hitherto more than a chance specimen or two has been met with. The depth of water which the genus most affects appears to be from 80 to 600 fathoms. As a fossil type *Frondicularia* is much more abundant, and its range in geological time extends from the Trias to the later portion of the Tertiary epoch.

Frondicularia spathulata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXV. fig. 18).

Frondicularia spathulata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 56, pl. viii.
fig. 5, a.b.

Test elongate, narrow, tapering, compressed; lateral edges rounded and somewhat lobulate; segments numerous; sutures slightly excavated. Primordial segment inflated; those immediately following it more reflexed than the later chambers, which are only slightly curved. Surface smooth. Length, $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ th inch (0.56 mm.).

This is one of the narrow compressed *Nodosarian* shells that might with almost equal propriety be placed either with *Lingulina* or *Frondicularia*, the slightly inflated primordial chamber and bent earlier segments suggesting somewhat greater affinity to the latter genus.