

Calcarina hispida has been observed at ten Stations, all of them amongst the islands of the Pacific. One of these has a depth of 155 fathoms, the remainder range from 3 fathoms or less to 37 fathoms.

Calcarina defrancii, d'Orbigny (Pl. CVIII. fig. 6, *a.b.c.*).

Calcarina defrancii, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 276, pl. xiii. figs. 5-7.

„ *spengleri*, var., Parker and Jones, 1863, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xii. p. 439, No. 6.

The figured specimen (Pl. CVIII. fig. 6) corresponds with tolerable accuracy to d'Orbigny's drawings of *Calcarina defrancii*—the most recognisable perhaps of the passage-forms between *Rotalia* and *Calcarina*.

The shell of this variety, though often considerably thickened, does not display the same development of the supplemental skeleton as that of the typical *Calcarina spengleri*; but the long furrowed spines and the obscure irregular aperture point to a general similarity of structure.

The best examples of *Calcarina defrancii* in the Challenger collections have been found associated with the type, at one or two Stations in the Eastern Archipelago, notably off the Admiralty Islands, 15 to 25 fathoms.

Sub-family 3. **Tinoporinæ.**

Tinoporus [Montfort ?] Carpenter.

Tinoporus, Montfort [1808], Carpenter, Carter, Moebius, Brady.

Orbitolina, pars, Parker and Jones [1860].

It is perhaps needless now to inquire whether the rude drawing given by de Montfort in the *Conchyliologie Systématique*, under the name *Tinoporus baculatus*, was intended, as Carpenter thinks, for the present type, or, as maintained by Carter, for a variety of *Calcarina*; or whether it is merely “a curious hybrid picture,” as stated by Parker and Jones. It is agreed on all hands that the figure itself is of little or no scientific value; and the acceptance of the term in the sense in which it is now understood is due to Carpenter's elaborate account of the organism for which he employed de Montfort's name. It may, however, be added that the original printed description, so far as it goes, is in harmony with Dr. Carpenter's view.

The genus *Tinoporus*, as defined in the Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera, includes a group of the *Rotalidæ*, both free and adherent, characterised by the acervuline massing of the chambers, and the absence of any specialised mouth or general aperture. Some of these forms possess a supplemental skeleton, which reveals itself externally in tubercles and marginal spines, whilst others have no accessory structures of that sort.