

*Gypsina vesicularis*, Parker and Jones, sp. (Pl. CI. figs. 9-12).

- Orbitolina vesicularis*, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 31, No. 5.  
 „ „ var. *congesta*, Id. Ibid. p. 32,—No. 6.  
*Tinoporus laevis*, Carpenter, 1860, Phil. Trans., p. 559, pl. xxi. figs. 1-3.  
 „ *vesicularis*, Id. 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 224, pl. xv. figs. 1-4.  
 „ *laevis*, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 470, pl. xlviii. fig. 17.  
*Gypsina vesicularis*, Carter, 1877, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xx. p. 173.

The external aspect of this variety is sufficiently illustrated by the drawings (Pl. CI. figs. 9-11). The test is convex or subconical, frequently taking the form of a truncated cone like the lower half of a sugar-loaf. The exterior is marked by an irregular network of raised lines, which indicate the boundaries of the constituent chambers. The raised bands are generally composed of clear shell-substance, whilst the enclosed areolæ are somewhat coarsely foraminated. The internal structure, which is shown in the transparent section (fig. 12), differs in no important respect from that of *Gypsina globulus*.

As already stated, the distribution, whether geographical or geological, is practically the same as that of the allied form.

*Gypsina inhærens*, Schultze, sp. (Pl. CII. figs. 1-6).

- Acervulina inhærens*, Schultze, 1854, Organ. der Polythal. p. 68, pl. vi. fig. 12.  
*Polytrema*, sp., Brady, 1866, Report Brit. Assoc., Trans., p. 70.  
*Tinoporus lucidus*, Id., 1870, Edin. Catal. Brit. Foram., p. 8.  
*Cellepora hemisphærica*, Parfitt, 1873, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xii. p. 98, pl. iii. *l.* figs. 1-6.  
*Tinoporus lucidus*, Robertson, 1874, Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasgow, vol. i. pt. 1, table.  
 „ „ Wright, 1877, Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club, 1876-7, App., p. 105, pl. iv. figs. 4, 5.  
 „ „ Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 213, pl. iv. fig. 70.

*Gypsina inhærens* is the commonest parasitic modification of the type. The test consists of a variable number of inflated or vesicular chambers, associated either in a convex, acervuline, nearly circular mass, or in an irregular patch spreading over the surface of the object to which it happens to be attached. As in the congeneric forms, there is often a small nucleus of spirally-arranged chambers. This is sometimes visible on the adherent face of the test, but more frequently it is placed nearer the centre, and can only be detected by means of sections (fig. 6), and in many cases it either does not exist or cannot be identified. But under all circumstances the chambers which constitute the bulk of the test, whether few, as in Schultze's figure (*loc. cit.*), or very numerous as in the drawings now furnished, are combined irregularly and without dependence on any recognisable plan of growth. The chambers have no special stoloniferous orifices, and the test exhibits no general aperture; and this peculiarity serves to distinguish the present