

kingdom is a matter of controversy. It is regarded by Dawson and Carpenter as a massive sessile Foraminifer, composed of acervuline layers, and endowed with a supplementary skeleton and a system of ramifying canals.

Sub-family 1. *Fusulininæ*.

This Sub-family has no living representatives, the species which it embraces being fossils, for the most part of Carboniferous age.

Sub-family 2. *Polystomellinæ*.

Nonionina, d'Orbigny.

Nautilus, pars, Walker and Boys [1784], Adams, Walker and Jacob, Fichtel and Moll, Montagu, Maton and Rackett, Pennant, Turton, Wood, Fleming.

Chrysolus, *Florilus*, *Nonion*, Montfort [1808].

Melonis, Montfort [1808], Blainville.

Pulvinulus, pars, Lamarck [1816].

Placentula, pars, Lamarck [1822], Defrance.

Cristellaria, pars, Lamarck [1822].

Lenticulina, pars, Defrance [1824], Blainville.

Polystomella, pars, Defrance [1824], Blainville, Macgillivray, Thorpe, Parker and Jones.

Nonionina, d'Orbigny [1826], Roemer, Bronn, Reuss, Czjzek, Alth, Williamson, Costa, Parker and Jones, Egger, Karrer, Gümbel, Carpenter, Seguenza, Brady, M. Sars, Alcock, Dawson, &c.

The genera *Nonionina* and *Polystomella* constitute a single series of gradational forms so closely linked from end to end that even the separation into two subordinate groups is attended with certain difficulties. The general conformation and arrangement of the test are the same in both genera. It is composed of numerous segments combined in an equilateral nautiloid spire, the latest convolution of which completely encloses those preceding it; and the aperture is either an arched fissure or a row of pores placed symmetrically at the inner margin of the terminal segment, close to the line of union with the previous convolution. The walls are hyaline and distinctly, though often very finely, foraminated.

To the Nonionine group are assigned the simpler members of the series,—those, namely, which exemplify the foregoing with but few additional features.

There is, however, one point in the structure of the more typical *Nonioninæ* which it is needful to notice; and that is the tendency exhibited by certain species to develop exogenous lines of shell-substance, of greater or of less length and thickness, in the septal depressions, near the centre of the test. This "sutural limbation" is an exceedingly variable feature. There are certain species in which it is absent or hardly discernible;