

biconvex lens, the thickness of which at the middle is equal to one-third of its diameter (*Cycloclypeus neglectus*, Martin); whilst in other instances, like the little species about to be described, the lateral deposit is almost confined to a small area near the centre. Structurally the lateral plates are composed of a succession of superimposed lamellæ, and, except the columns terminating in the external tubercles, which are solid, they are traversed vertically by fine, closely set, parallel tubuli.

The septal walls of the chambers of the central plane are always double, and the entire shelly skeleton is furnished with a complicated system of canals which need not here be minutely described.

Our knowledge of the distribution of the genus as a recent type of Foraminifera is limited to one or two localities in the Eastern Archipelago. Fossil representatives have been obtained by Carter from the early Tertiary limestones of the south-east coast of Arabia, and by Martin from rocks of similar age in Java.

Cycloclypeus guembelianus, H. B. Brady (Pl. CXI. fig. 8, *a. b.*).

Cycloclypeus guembelianus, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 66.

Test discoidal, outline nearly circular; biconvex or subumbonate; the central portion of both faces considerably thickened, the outer zones gradually thinning towards the periphery, which presents a sharp edge; composed of comparatively few annuli. Segments approximately square; when otherwise, the radial diameter usually shorter than the peripheral. Both the annular and radial sutures marked externally by slightly raised lines, the surface of the test being otherwise smooth. Diameter, $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch (1.5 mm.).

Two or three tolerably complete specimens of this interesting form have been met with. Notwithstanding their minute dimensions in comparison with the only other recent species hitherto obtained, they are to all appearance fully grown. Apart from the size, their distinctive features appear to be the shape of the chambers, and the relatively slight development of the lateral shelly plates.

Carpenter describes the "typical form of the chambers" as "a parallelogram whose sides are to each other as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or as 2 or even 3 to 1, the longest side lying in the direction of the radius of the disk." The chambers of the present variety are nearly equilateral, when otherwise, the radial diameter is the shorter of the two. The lateral layers of shell-substance are so little developed that the septation is visible nearly to the centre of the test, and there is an entire absence of the superficial tubercles which form a common feature of the larger species.

I have suggested in a previous paper¹ that the type specimens of *Cycloclypeus* in the

¹ Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 67.