

*Spiroloculina* it is not uncommon to find specimens of which the central portion is somewhat thicker than the remainder of the shell, which is the result of a non-symmetrical or *Miliolina*-like arrangement of the earliest segments. Deep-sea specimens of *Spiroloculina tenuis* are often in this condition. Sometimes the successive chambers embrace the preceding ones on the same side, in part or almost entirely, and the test becomes slightly concave, whilst retaining otherwise its nearly symmetrical contour. Lastly, there are certain forms in which the later segments individually occupy less than one-half of a convolution, and these lead by insensible degrees to the genus *Hauerina*. Such intermediate conditions are a frequent source of difficulty to the systematist, though they furnish interesting links connecting the subordinate types.

The genus *Spiroloculina* most affects the shallow margins of temperate and tropical seas. From the littoral zone to a depth of five or six hundred fathoms it is comparatively abundant, but at greater depths the number of species diminishes, and beyond a thousand fathoms only the small thin variety (*Spiroloculina tenuis*) is usually met with. It makes its first appearance, geologically, in the Lower Lias clays of Warwickshire (Parker and Jones); it is found in the Middle Lias of Essey-lès-Nancy (Terquem and Berthelin); in the Upper Lias of the neighbourhood of Banbury (Walford), and subsequently in microzoic strata of almost every age.

*Spiroloculina planulata*, Lamarck, sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 11, a.b.).

“*Frumentaria Sigma et Rhombos*,” Soldani, 1795, Testaceographia, vol. i., part 3, p. 299, pl. clv. fig. kk.

*Miliolites planulata*, Lamarck, 1805, Ann. du Muséum, vol. v. p. 352, No. 4.—1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 613, No. 4.

*Miliola planulata*, DeFrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., vol. xxi. p. 68.

*Spiroloculina depressa*, d’Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 298, No. 1.—Modèle, No. 92.

„ *badenensis*, Id., 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 270, pl. xvi. figs. 13–15.

„ *dilatata*, Id. Ibid., p. 271, pl. xvi. figs. 16–18.

„ *depressa*, var. *rotundata*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Brit., p. 82, pl. vii. fig. 178.

„ *planulata*, Jones, Parker and Brady, 1866, Foram. Crag, p. 15, pl. iii. figs. 37, 38.

In dividing the *Spiroloculinæ* into specific or varietal groups Parker and Jones adopt Lamarck’s name, as the earliest, for the simple complanate forms with non-limbate sutures and without surface-ornament. To this “species” they refer the *Spiroloculina depressa* of d’Orbigny (Modèle, No. 92) and the *Spiroloculina depressa*, var. *rotundata* of Williamson. The specimen figured by the latter author as the typical *Spiroloculina depressa* is referred by them to *Spiroloculina limbata*, d’Orbigny.

I am not prepared to suggest any better mode of treatment. Any lines of separation