

This beautiful species is more likely to be confounded with the Spiroline varieties of *Peneroplis* than with any of its more immediate allies, but it may be readily distinguished by the earlier chambers, which take the form of a little irregular oval knot instead of being symmetrically coiled in one plane. Its even unconstricted outline and flush sutures afford a further means of diagnosis. Prof. Costa, in the *Paleontologia del regno di Napoli* (p. 225, pl. xx. fig. 2, *A.B.C.D.*), describes and figures a very similar shell under the name *Spirolina longissima*. Whether this be in reality a Spiroline isomorph of the species under consideration, or a true *Articulina* with somewhat inflated segments, is very difficult to say; two of the figures harmonise with the latter rather than the former supposition.

*Articulina funalis* occurs at two points on the shores of Kerguelen Island—off Christmas Harbour, 120 fathoms, and Balfour Bay, 20 to 50 fathoms; off Prince Edward's Island, 50 to 150 fathoms; and in Humboldt Bay, on the north coast of Papua, 37 fathoms. In the second of these localities it is especially abundant.

*Articulina funalis*, var. *inornata*, nov. (Pl. XIII. figs. 3–5).

A few examples, differing from the typical *Articulina funalis* in their smooth non-striate exterior, occur in the material from Prince Edward's Island. They probably represent a mere local variety.

#### *Vertebralina*, d'Orbigny.

*Lituus*, Soldani [1789].

*Renulites*, Lamarck [1804].

*Renulina*, pars, Blainville [1824].

*Vertebralina*, d'Orbigny [1826], Bronn, Williamson, Reuss, Carpenter, Parker, Jones and Brady, Karrer.

The genus *Vertebralina* was designed by d'Orbigny to embrace those porcellanous species which are planospiral in the arrangement of their earlier chambers and rectilinear in the later ones; whilst *Articulina* was intended for a parallel group in which the shell is distinctly Milioline (Tri- or Quinqueloculine) in the primordial stage and afterwards rectilinear. In the d'Orbignian classification these genera appear in different families, the former amongst the *Hélicostègues* the latter with *Agathistègues*. Of their close relationship, however, there can be no doubt, and it has been the custom of recent years to treat the whole in one series as *Vertebralinae*, and to dispense with *Articulina* as a generic term. But if dimorphous forms of this sort are to receive generic recognition, it appears to me more convenient to acknowledge the distinction, in so far as to accept *Vertebralina* as representing the dimorphous modification of helicoid forms like *Hauerina*, and *Articulina* as the parallel condition of *Miliolina*.

*Vertebralina* is best known as a recent genus; the only record of its occurrence in the fossil condition is in the *Renulites opercularia* of Lamarck, a species peculiar to the Eocene of the vicinity of Paris.