

Sub-family 4. *Ramulininæ*.*Ramulina*, Rupert Jones.*Ramulina*, Jones [1875], Wright, Brady.

Test free, branching; consisting of a calcareous tube, swollen at intervals so as to form more or less definite, often irregular segments, from which lateral stolons or branches are given off. Texture hyaline.

In Mr. Wright's List of the Cretaceous Microzoa of the North of Ireland,¹ figures are given of two obscure organisms, under the names *Ramulina lævis* and *Ramulina brachiata* respectively. The specimens represented are manifestly only fragments, and neither generic nor specific descriptions are furnished beyond the general statement that the former (*Ramulina lævis*) is a "simple, calcareous, subsegmented, branching, Nodosarian form." An opinion is further expressed, on the authority of Prof. Rupert Jones, that "the so-called *Dentalina* (?) *aculeata* of d'Orbigny" should be transferred to the same genus.

Those who have devoted much attention to the microzoa of the Chalk must be quite familiar with the organisms referred to, though in the fragmentary condition in which they are commonly found they may not have been recognised as Foraminifera. There can, however, be no doubt of their close affinity to certain forms, still living at moderate depths in the seas of tropical and subtropical latitudes, to which the name *Ramulina globulifera* has been assigned. As to the *Dentalina aculeata* of d'Orbigny, the original description and figures,² so far as I am able to judge, appear to refer to a common, hispid, Dentaline *Nodosaria*.

Ramulina globulifera, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 22–28).

Ramulina globulifera, Brady, 1869, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 58, pl. viii. figs. 32, 33.

Test free, branching; composed of segments of different sizes connected by stoloniferous tubes of diverse lengths. Segments from two to eight, or even more, in number; globular or subglobular; each provided with numerous tubulated apertures, radiating from different portions of the periphery, some of which terminate in fresh chambers. Stoloniferous tubes narrow in proportion to the bulk of the segments, circular in section. Texture hyaline; surface hispid or aculeate. Length of complete specimens $\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (1.7 mm.) or more.

¹ *Report and Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club*, 1873–4, Appendix, p. 88, pl. iii. figs. 19, 20.

² *Mém. Soc. géol. France*, 1840, vol. iv. p. 13, pl. i. figs. 2, 3.