The characters of the genus Orbulina are best studied in connection with the typical species Orbulina universa, from which the varietal modifications differ only in superficial ornament and similar minor details. Of the close relationship that exists between Orbulina and Globigerina there can be no doubt, and by some writers the former is treated as a subgeneric section of the latter genus. I was at first disposed to accept this view. It involves the supposition that the internal polythalamous shell is an actual Globigerina, of which the visible spherical chamber is the final segment. Morphologically speaking there is nothing unreasonable in such an explanation; at the same time, the adult test has characters as well marked and as constant as those which are employed to distinguish many other genera of Foraminifera, and it appears on the whole advantageous to recognise both generic terms.

The limits of the distribution of the genus, whether geographical or geological, are those of the typical species, Orbulina universa.

Orbulina universa, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXVIII.; Pl. LXXXI. figs. 8-26; Pl. LXXXII. fig. 1-3).

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"Polymorpha Sphærulæ vitreæ," Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 116, pl. cxix.
     figs. I-N.
Orbulina universa, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 3, pl. i. fig. 1.
                               1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 122, pl. i. fig. 1.
Miliola (Monocystis) arcella, Ehrenberg, 1854, Mikrogeologie, pl. xxx. fig. 1.
                                  Id.
                                                                 pl. xxxi. fig. 1, a.b.c.
        sphærula,
                                                  Ibid.
Orbulina granulata, var. atra, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 116, pl. xi. fig. 2.
                     var. areolata, Id.
                                                      Ibid.
                                                                               p. 117, pl. xi. fig. 4.
              ,,
                                                      Ibid.
         universa,
                                                                               p. 114, pl. xi. fig. 5.
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                   Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 2, pl. i. fig. 4.
         punctata, Terquem, 1862, Foram. du Lias, 216mo mém., p. 432, pl. v. fig. 5.
Globigerina (Orbulina) universa, Owen, 1867, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. ix., Zool., p. 149,
                                                                             pl. v. fig. 1.
                         continens, Id.
                                                          Tbid.
                                                                                   figs. 3, 4.
                 "
                         acerosa,
                                     Id.
                                                          Ibid.
                                                                                   fig. 2.
                         universa, Brady, 1859, Quart Journ Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 75.
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Double specimens (Pl. LXXXI. figs. 20, 21; Pl. LXXXII. figs. 2, 3).

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Globigerina bilobata, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 164, pl. ix. figs. 11-14.

Orbulina granulata, var. impressa, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 117, pl. xi. fig. 4.

Globigerina bipartita, Reuss, 1863, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., ser. 2, vol. xv. p. 156, pl. iii. fig. 46.

" ovoidea, Seguenza, 1880, Mem. R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 228, pl. xvii. fig. 39.
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Orbulina universa is one of the commonest of pelagic Foraminifera. This fact has only been generally recognised of late years, and the earlier descriptions of the species