

British Museum, upon which Carpenter's description of the genus is based, should be distinguished by the specific name *Cycloclypeus carpenteri*. Some of these specimens are almost unique amongst discoidal Foraminifera in point of size, presenting a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (63 mm.). The smaller species now described has been named after Prof. Gümbel of Munich, whose researches upon the closely allied genus *Orbitoides* are well known to Rhizopodists.

The specimens of *Cycloclypeus guembelianus* were dredged off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, at a depth of 210 fathoms.

Sub-family 5. (?) **Eozoöninæ.**

The much debated question of the origin and structure of Eozoön lies outside the scope of the present Report. It may however be stated that according to the views of Dawson, Carpenter, Rupert Jones, and others, *Eozoön canadense*, the type of the genus instituted by the first-named author, is a fossil Foraminifer, found in sessile tufts or patches of considerable size; formed of chambers arranged at first in thin layers more or less regularly superimposed, but subsequently irregularly combined and acervuline; the portions representing the calcareous skeleton traversed by long branching canals of peculiar form and disposition.

On the other hand it is maintained by King and Rowney, Carter, Moebius, and those who follow them that the structures referred to are of purely mineral origin, and require no organic hypothesis for their explanation.