Zoology Part XXII: Report on the Foraminifera. By Henry Bowman Brady. Bound in Volume 9,1884.

the South Pacific, and he has more recently recorded the occurrence of the species in the Gulf of Manaar; those in my own cabinet are from dredgings taken by the late Mr. M'Andrew in the Gulf of Suez, at a depth of 40 fathoms.

Webbina, d'Orbigny.

Webbina, d'Orbigny [1839], Terquem, Brady, Robertson, Blake.
Trochammina, pars, Jones and Parker [1860], Carpenter, Brady, M. Sars.

Test adherent; consisting of a single, convex, tent-like chamber, or of several such chambers connected by stoloniferous tubes. Texture very finely arenaceous; surface smooth, often polished; colour, in recent specimens, reddish-brown.

M. Cornuel's interesting memoir on fossil microzoa from the Cretaceous beds of the Department of the Haute-Marne in France[1] contains excellent figures of two species of arenaceous Foraminifera, which were mistaken by the author for the ova of mollusca, and described accordingly. They represent, in point of fact, the typical forms of the adherent groups of the *Lituolinæ* and *Trochammininæ* respectively. Of one of them, *Placopsilina cenomana*, the description has already been given; the other, which received from d'Orbigny two names, *Webbina flexuosa* and *Webbina irregularis*,[2] may be accepted as the type of the subordinate group we have now to consider. The genus *Webbina* had been established some years previously for a recent species, *Webbina rugosa*;[3] but there is some doubt, to judge from the figure, whether the specimen on which it was founded was anything more than one of the rough adherent varieties of *Nubecularia*; and in any case Cornuel's drawings afford a safer basis for generic definition.

There are at least four well differentiated species or varieties of adherent *Trochammininæ*, namely:—1, *Webbina irregularis* (including *flexuosa*), which may be regarded as the type,—a moniliform shell with distinct, oval chambers, more or less separated by the stoloniferous tubes, rarely branching; 2, *Webbina alternans*, in which the segments are oval or pyriform, and the stolons issue from the two sides alternately, so that the shell has a somewhat Textularian character; 3, *Webbina clavata*, usually consisting of a single oval chamber with a long adherent tubular process, the open end of which forms the aperture; and 4, *Webbina hemisphærica*, of which the test is circular and convex and without any oral tube.[4] Of these species, only the third and fourth require more detailed notice.

In one form or other the genus *Webbina* is found living at every depth from about

[1] *Mém. Soc. Géol. France*, 1848, 2e sér., vol. iii. pl. iv. fig. 37.
[2] Prodrome de Paléontologie, 1850, vol. ii. p. 111, Nos. 782, 783.
[3] Foram. Canaries, 1839, p. 125, pl. i. figs. 16–18.—For. Foss. Vien., p. 74, pl. xxi. figs. 11, 12.
[4] *Vide*—Monogr. Crag Foram., 1866, pt. i. p. 25.

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