

fossil species, is uniformly calcareous, hyaline, and perforate; and excepting in certain varieties of *Ehrenbergina*, which are more or less beset with spines, the shell is free from external ornament or exostoses of any kind.

Sub-family 1. *Textularinæ*.

Textularia,¹ Defrance.

Polymorpha, pars, Soldani [1791].

Textularia, Defrance [1824], Blainville, d'Orbigny, Römer, Reuss, Costa, Parker and Jones, Egger, Williamson, Terquem, Karrer, Carpenter, Seguenza, Berthelin, Terrigi, &c.

Textilaria, Ehrenberg [1839], Reuss, Stache, Karrer, Gümbel, Terquem, Schwager, Hantken, Moebius, &c.

Grammostomum, pars, Ehrenberg [1839], Kübler and Zwingli.

Proroporus, Ehrenberg [1844], Reuss.

Polymorphina, pars, Ehrenberg [1854].

Rhynchopleura (?), Ehrenberg [1856].

Plecanium, Reuss [1861], Karrer, Stache, Schwager, Gümbel, Hantken, Seguenza, Mártonfi.

Textillaria, Schwager [1865], Martonfi.

Cribrostomum, pars, Möller [1879].

The typical Textularian test consists of two rows of superimposed segments placed side by side, the segments of one row alternating with those of the other, and each segment communicating with that immediately preceding and that immediately following it, in the opposite row. The normal aperture is a transverse arched fissure at the inner margin of the terminal segment, close to its line of union with the penultimate. In exceptional cases the opening is surrounded by a raised lip or border; and specimens are also occasionally met with in which the later chambers have a small rounded terminal orifice, or even a number of pores scattered irregularly over the distal face, instead of the typical aperture.

In the smaller species of *Textularia* the shell-wall is usually hyaline and perforate; in the larger varieties the test either remains calcareous and becomes thick and opaque, or it puts on an external coat of siliceous sand; whilst some few species are entirely arenaceous, and resemble in structure the coarser *Lituolidæ*. Superficial ornament of any sort is very rare amongst the *Textulariæ*. Sometimes the sutures are marked externally by raised lines of shell-substance, and marginal or terminal spines are occasionally met with; but, apart from these, the only true surface-ornament is in the case of two or three species which have either fine longitudinal striæ or incomplete rounded costæ.

The geographical distribution of the genus *Textularia* is world-wide; living specimens

¹ I prefer to retain the generic term in its original form, notwithstanding the criticism to which it has been subjected. The question is not whether *Textilaria* is a more elegant adaptation from the Latin than *Textularia*, or whether *Texturina*, as has been suggested, might not be better than either, but simply one of authority and precedence.