

The series has since been divided by Carter into two sections, the term *Tinoporus* being retained for the *Calcarina*-like forms, the simpler varieties constituting a separate genus *Gypsina*. This arrangement may be accepted, but with some reservation as to name, inasmuch as it is by no means clear why Schultze's term *Acervulina* should not take precedence for the latter group.

The typical external aspect of the test of *Tinoporus* is that of a biconvex disk with radiating points or spines, the spines being placed at approximately regular intervals on the median line. Sometimes the test is more gibbous, occasionally nearly globular; and in such cases the spines are not confined to one plane, but are projected from different parts of the surface. The exterior of the test is areolated or reticulated. The areolæ, which are angular and of nearly even size, but of variable shape, are bounded by the slightly limbate sutures of the superficial chambers; and the surface is studded with raised tubercles, which are pretty evenly distributed, occupying the angles of some of the meshes. The marginal spines are usually from three to eight in number; they are straight, and taper towards the outer extremity, which is rounded or subacute; and they are marked superficially with longitudinal furrows.

The external features of the test yield only a partial indication of its internal structure. When examined by means of sections, it is found that the centre of the shell is occupied by a sort of nucleus, consisting of a few chambers arranged spirally on one plane, and that the remainder, that is to say, by far the largest part of the whole, is built up of a multitude of cells of slightly different form, disposed in more or less regular layers or tiers. The outer wall of each cell or chamber is coarsely foraminated; whilst the partitions by which they are separated consist of solid shelly plates, the lateral connection between the adjacent chambers being maintained by small stoloniferous orifices. The walls of the earlier chambers are considerably thickened, the additional deposit forming the commencement of the supplemental skeleton. This is subsequently developed more particularly at certain points, extending radially towards the margin, and eventually producing the peripheral spines; and the whole is traversed by a system of branching canals similar to that of *Calcarina*. Interposed amongst the vertical piles of chambers are a number of pillars of solid shell-substance, which serve to strengthen the framework of the shell; and the ends of these form the superficial tubercles already referred to.

Taken in its restricted sense, the genus *Tinoporus* is represented by a single species.