

by the trabeculate and vermiform structure of the innermost upper part of the septa, absent in transverse section. In the tabulæ the septa are rather distinct, and are seen to meet quite at a point at the centre.

It is thus seen that this genus agrees with *Cyathophyllum* in every essential respect except that the septa are not alternately equal. In *Moseleya* the septa are of variable length, terminating either at the centre or close to the outer border, or at almost any intermediate point, though not infrequently they are alternately subequal, a condition more clearly seen in transverse section. A decided approach, however, is found in many species of *Cyathophyllum*, where in transverse section three or even four different lengths of septa are frequently present (e.g., *Cyathophyllum stutchburyi*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Cyathophyllum regium*).

With *Strombodes*, the agreement in the lengths of the different orders of septa is very close, but the wall is much more developed in *Moseleya*, while the septo-costæ do not form the vesicular, trellised appearance so common in *Strombodes*.

*Moseleya latistellata*, Quelch (Plate XII. figs. 1-7).

*Moseleya latistellata*, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 293.

Calicles very large, the parent median calicle attaining a width of about 6 cm., but becoming smaller by the development of new calicles around it, and attached by a very broad base to the surface on which it grew. Epitheca and wall very thin, the wall often rudimentary between the confluent septa of adjacent calicles. Costæ distinct and finely denticulate above, continuing as well-marked lines to the very base. Septal system containing orders of seven cycles, but the last two cycles are incompletely developed, there being about two hundred septa in the largest calicle; the septa are thin, finely cut into subequal sharp teeth (nearly 1 mm. in length), laterally granulated and thickened, chiefly so in the direction of the teeth, free above only for a short portion owing to the great development of vesicular endotheca, but at the centre exteriorly the endotheca is much less developed, and consequently the calicles become much deeper and the septa more prominent. The septa of the first two or three orders are about equal, and run nearly or quite to the centre; those of the higher orders are somewhat smaller and shorter, though many run nearly to the centre; the highest orders are very small and are distinct only at the edge of the calicles. With the exception of these last, the septa are regularly placed and equally raised, giving a very even appearance to the calicles, especially to the older ones. Pali and true columella absent; but the finely trabeculate inner and upper edges of the septa give the appearance of a small columella. Endotheca abundant, vesiculate; vesicles large.

Of this species a single specimen was obtained. It consists of a very large central parent calicle, around which have developed by marginal budding several smaller calicles,