

name *Neusina Agassizi*.<sup>1</sup> It is of considerable size, the largest specimens measuring 190 mm. in breadth, but is very thin, being only 2 mm. in thickness. The general form is fan-like or reniform, with concentric lines or bands, from the edges of which loose tubes or hollow bundles of fibres project into the water. These bands are described as "chambers," which are, however, crossed by innumerable thick partitions dividing them into chamberlets, and these partitions are composed of a fine corneous stroma or network, in which and on the surface are contained the arenaceous grains that give consistency to the whole. It is evident that such a structure, if fossilized, would resemble a flattened Cryptozoon in form, appearance and structure, except in having rounded chamberlets instead of short tortuous canals, a difference not of essential importance. Goës mentions as probably an allied form *Julianella fetida*, Schlumberger, from shallow water (five metres) on the West Coast of Africa. It wants the filamentous stroma and has the chamberlets larger and more regular and the lateral tubes more numerous. If these forms are rightly included in Foraminifera, they would strengthen the same reference for Cryptozoon and Archaeozoon. In any case they indicate the persistence up to the modern time of organisms apparently of the same general structure.

#### IV. GIRVANELLA, Nicholson (*Streptochetus*, Seely).

These peculiar fossils were first detected by Nicholson and Etheridge in the Silurian of Girvan in Scotland,<sup>2</sup> and were illustrated by Mr. Wethered, of Cheltenham, at the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool last autumn.<sup>3</sup> A similar form discovered in the Chazy of Vermont by Prof. Seely, of Middlebury College, was

<sup>1</sup> Bul. Mus. Comp. Zoology, Vol. XXIII., No. 5, 1892.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholson and Lydeker, Paleontology, 1889, first described in *Memoir on Girvan*, 1878.

<sup>3</sup> New Cotteswold Naturalists' Club, Vol. XII, Pt. 1, 1895-6.