

Fig. 11.

8. Biloculina ringens, D'Orb. (Fig. 11).—I have found only two specimens of this species, and neither revealed much of its real character until mounted as a transparent object. I have figured one of them as it appears in this way; and it well shows the manner in which the successive cells are added, the orifice being alternately at opposite ends of the shell. Size about z_{10}^{-1} .

Locality.-Tanneries.

All the species of Foraminifera above noticed are found living as well as fossil. Three of them have been obtained by myself from Gaspé Bay, and the others may probably be found there. The species most abundant in the tertiary clays is also that which prevails in Gaspé Bay, and the conditions of life in both are the same. The Gaspé specimens were found in mud, in from 10 to 15 fathoms, and holding *Leda limatula*, *Tellina calcarea*, and *Astarte sulcata*, so that it may be regarded as strictly equivalent to our Montreal Leda clay, in or at the surface of which the Foraminifera chiefly occur. Two species found at Gaspé have not as yet been recognized in the tertiary clays. One is a globular shell, probably Orbulina Universa, the other a rough, punctured, yellowish species, probably Bulimina scabra.

All the species found in Canadian tertiary clays are widely distributed in the North Atlantic, and some of them still more extensively. *Pclymorphina lactea* is found in the British crag,• and *Entosotenia globosa* in Miocene deposits at Petersburgh, U.S.+

* Wood

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