

Williamson, who had seen only two or three examples, establishes it as a separate species with some doubt; and since in my specimens from the Montreal clays the number and distinctness of the ribs are very variable, I think it probable that this shell is only a variety of *E. globosa*.

Locality as above.



Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

7. *Entosolenia Squamosa* (Figs. 8, 9, 10).—This, the most elegant of all our Post-Pliocene foraminifera, presents several beautifully ornamented varieties. In the last species the sides are marked by simple longitudinal ribs. In the simple varieties of this the ribs are crossed by more slender transverse bands. In others the rectangular spaces thus formed appear to have circles inscribed in them. In others the distinction of longitudinal and transverse ribs disappears, and the whole surface becomes covered with a regular hexagonal network of raised lines of various degrees of fineness. I have endeavoured to represent several of these forms in the figures; but there are many intermediate varieties, and my wood-cut representations fall far short of the exquisite beauty of the shells themselves, which appear under the microscope as if worked in pure translucent porcelain. Size  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

Parker and Jones regard the three species last described as identical. Williamson also leans to this view; and since in my specimens there is a gradation from those that are smooth to those that are ribbed, and from these to those that are netted, I can scarcely hesitate to adopt the same conclusion, in which case the two last species must be regarded as varieties of *E. globosa*.