

ORDINARY MEETING, MARCH 3RD, 1871.

The Rev. THOMAS WILTSHIRE, M.A., F.G.S., &c., President,
in the Chair.

The following donations were announced:—

- “Journal of the London Institution,” from that Institution.
- “Journal of the Statistical Society,” from that Society.
- “Abstract of Proceedings of the Geological Society,” from that Society.
- “The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,” from that Society.
- “On the Claims of Science to Public Recognition and Support.”

The following were elected Members of the Association:—

J. E. Stuart Forbes, Esq., Adam Murray, Esq., F.G.S., and John William Elwes, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Range of Foraminifera in Time.”

By Professor T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S., Hon. Mem. Geol. Assoc. &c.

(With a Table.)

The Rhizopods with calcareous shells, namely, all the Foraminifera except the family *Gromida*, it is well known, have three principal kinds of shell-structure, that is to say (1) the opaque or “porcellanous,” without tubules and pores (*Imperforata*); (2), the subtranslucent, or “hyaline,” with tubules and pores (*Perforata*); and (3), the opaque and sandy, or the “arenaceous” kind. The last mentioned appears to be, in some instances at least, a modification of the porcellanous kind, by the addition of grains of sand, comminuted shells, minute Foraminifera, &c., in variable proportion to the calcareous matrix, and with differences of arrangement, the particles sometimes projecting beyond the surface, and sometimes neatly imbedded, as sand in smooth cement. So also some of the “hyaline” forms (as *Textilaria* and *Bulimina*) become rough and thickened in the aged state, with the imbedding of foreign particles. The “arenaceous” shells, therefore, do not constitute a really distinct zoological group, though convenient as comprising the common *Lituolæ*, *Valvulinæ*, *Trochamminæ*, &c.

1. The “porcellanous” Foraminifera have, with a similar kind of shell-structure, widely different forms, which may be arranged (as