

Verneuilina variabilis, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 21–24).

Typical form, fig. 23 *a. b.*—Test free, triquetrous; oblong, broadest near the oral end, and tapering somewhat towards the aboral extremity; compressed and concave on three sides, the three salient edges thin and slightly rounded; margins lobulated, incised, or irregular. Segments numerous, irregularly triserial; septation often obscure. Aperture an elongate fissure at the margin of the final segment, generally nearly central. Texture coarsely arenaceous, exterior rough. Length, $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (3 mm.).

The above description conveys the characters of what may be regarded as the typical condition of this polymorphic species,—that in which its affinity to *Verneuilina triquetra* and other allied forms is most clearly recognised. Of the numberless modifications of the typical structure, the most common are such as those represented by fig. 24, in which the test is more or less quadrate, and by figs. 21 and 22, in which it loses to some extent its ternate character in the other direction, and presents during part of its growth only two marginal edges. No specific or even varietal distinction can be drawn between these forms; and in the locality whence the specimens were obtained, every intermediate condition is common.

Dr. Schwager has proposed a distinct genus, *Reussia*, for the varieties of *Verneuilina* which have the slit-like aperture noticed in the present species, not having perceived, apparently, how little it differs in reality from the ordinary Textularian orifice.

Verneuilina variabilis is found associated with *Verneuilina triquetra* in the coral-sands of Kandavu, Fiji Islands, at a depth of 210 fathoms.

Verneuilina pygmæa, Egger, sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 4–7).

Bulimina pygmæa, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 284, pl. xii. figs. 10, 11.

Verneuilina pygmæa, Parker and Jones, 1863, Ann and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xi. pp. 92, 98.

Textilaria triseriata, Terquem, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. France, ser. 3, vol. ii. Mém. III. p. 145, pl. xv. fig. 10.

It is probable that Parker and Jones are right in referring the *Bulimina pygmæa* of Egger to the genus *Verneuilina*; and if so, the specimens portrayed in Pl. XLVII. figs. 4–6, must be assigned to that species. Nevertheless it would have been more satisfactory had the author, either in his description or in the drawings accompanying it, indicated with greater clearness the minute characters of the shell, and especially of its aperture.

The test of *Verneuilina pygmæa* differs from that of *Verneuilina polystropha* in the compact and very finely arenaceous texture of the walls, its nearly white colour, and smooth exterior; and in the aperture, which is an elongate, arched fissure bordered by a raised lip.

Under the name *Verneuilina rotundata*, Dr. Karrer has figured a shell with similar general features, which probably belongs to the same species (Drasche's "Insel Luzon," p. 85, pl. v. fig. 2).