

As a fossil it has been found in the Nummulitic beds of the Bavarian Alps (Gümbel), in the Miocene of the Vienna Basin (d'Orbigny), and in the Upper Pliocene Sands of the neighbourhood of Rome (Terrigi).

Bulimina rostrata, n. sp. (Pl. LI. figs. 14, 15).

Bulimina truncana, Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt, vol. iv. p. 61, pl. vii. fig. 5.

Test elongate fusiform, broadest near the middle, tapering unequally towards the two ends; oral end obtuse or rounded, aboral portion of the shell drawn out to a fine point and often obliquely bent. Segmentation almost or entirely concealed by the surface-ornament, which consists of stout, continuous, longitudinal costæ, covering the test except a small area at the distal end. Aperture of the normal Bulimine character. Length, $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.3 mm.) or more.

From von Hantken's figure (*loc. cit.*), this appears to be the variety assigned by him to *Bulimina truncana*, Gümbel, with the remark that the specimens belong to the *Bulimina buchiana* group, but are of slighter build than Gümbel's Bavarian form.

Bulimina rostrata has been identified at four Challenger Stations, all of them in tolerably deep water:—off Cape de Verde Islands, 1070 fathoms; north of Tristan d'Acunha, 1425 fathoms; between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island, 1570 fathoms; and off the Ki Islands, 580 fathoms. In every case it appears to replace the larger species, *Bulimina buchiana*.

Von Hantken states that the form is common throughout the lower *Clavulina-szabói* beds of Hungary.

Bulimina williamsoniana, H. B. Brady (Pl. LI. figs. 16, 17).

Bulimina williamsoniana, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 56.

Test spiral; elongate, cylindrical, slightly tapering, more or less twisted in contour, circular in transverse section; oral end obliquely truncate, aboral extremity rounded. Surface traversed from end to end by a series of somewhat sinuate and diagonal parallel costæ, which entirely conceal the internal structure. Segments numerous, long and narrow, obliquely set; sutures not visible or only very slightly marked on the exterior. Aperture simple, rounded; situate in a depression at the centre of the obliquely truncate distal end, bordered by radiating lines. Length, $\frac{1}{40}$ th inch (0.64 mm.) or less.

This beautiful little species, which I have had pleasure in naming after our veteran Rhizopodist, Prof. W. C. Williamson, appears to be limited in its distribution to the South