Polymorphina lanceolata, Reuss (Pl. LXXII. figs. 5, 6).

Polymorphina lanceolata, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. iii. p. 83, pl. vi. fig. 50.
Guttulina cylindrica, Bornemann, 1855, Ibid. vol. vii. p. 347, pl. xviii. figs. 4–6.
Polymorphina prælonga, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 287, pl. xiii. figs. 25–27.
„ *subteres*, Reuss, 1860, Sitzungsb. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlii. p. 361, pl. ii. fig. 14.
„ *lanceolata* (pars), Id., 1870, Ibid. vol. lxii. p. 487, No. 12;—Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. xxxi. figs. 5, 6, &c.
„ *fusiformis* (pars), Brady, Parker, and Jones, 1870, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 219, pl. xxxix. fig. 5, *b.c.*

In the memoir on the *Polymorphinæ* already referred to, the elongated forms constituting the *Polymorphina lanceolata* of Reuss, together with the more oval varieties last described, were included with certain similar but shorter tapering modifications in one common group, of which the *Polymorphina fusiformis* of Roemer was adopted as the type. Reuss's notes on the comprehensive series of figures of *Polymorphinæ* in von Schlicht's illustrations of Tertiary Foraminifera supply a favourable basis for the reconsideration of many points in connection with the specific grouping of the genus, and they appear to warrant the retention of *Polymorphina lanceolata* as a distinctive term in the sense in which it was originally employed.

In its typical condition the test of this species is elongate and cylindrical or somewhat compressed, and it tapers to a point at the inferior extremity; it seldom has more than six segments, and the sutures are little, if at all, excavated externally; the apertural end is tapering and bluntly pointed. The aperture is commonly radiate, but in exceptional cases it takes the form of a simple rounded orifice in a short, produced neck, and in rare examples it is furnished with an entosolenian tube.

Polymorphina lanceolata represents a starved condition of the genus, and like the foregoing closely allied species, it has a wide area of distribution. Its maximum depth appears to be about 1825 fathoms.

If one may judge from M. Terquem's drawings (Foram. du Lias, 4ième Mém., pls. xi.–xiv.), some of the Liassic *Polymorphinæ* may very properly be assigned to the present species; but setting aside the somewhat ill-defined Mesozoic forms, its ascertained geological range is limited to the middle and later Tertiary formations of Central Europe.

Polymorphina ovata, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXII. figs. 7, 8).

Polymorphina ovata, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 233, pl. xiii. figs. 1–3.
„ „ Reuss, 1867, Sitzungsb. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. lv. p. 91.

The test of this species has an oval but somewhat inequilateral outline, and the two faces are almost equally convex; the oral end is obtuse, the aboral acuminate; the segments