

The species is best known as a Tertiary fossil, being a common constituent of the Septaria-clays of various parts of Germany.

*Polymorphina myristiformis*, Williamson (Pl. LXXIII. figs. 9, 10).

*Polymorphina (Globulina) sulcata*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 266, No. 21.

Name only [*fide* Fischer].

*Polymorphina myristiformis*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 73, pl. vi. figs. 156, 157.

” ” Brady, Parker, and Jones, 1870, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 240, pl. xli. fig. 30, *a.c.*

” ” Fischer, 1870, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, vol. xxvii. p. 391, No. 26.

This pretty, bright, little shell resembles *Polymorphina gibba* in general contour, but it is decorated externally with lines of tubercles or with irregular and interrupted costæ. In exceptional cases the costæ are almost continuous and the general aspect of the test approaches that of *Lagena sulcata*; but it is easily distinguished by its gibbous outline and radiate aperture, even when the septation happens to be obscured by abnormally thick walls.

*Polymorphina myristiformis* is not uncommon in the British seas, at depths of more than 30 fathoms, and it is found also on the shores of Belgium and France. Its occurrence has been recorded at one Station in the North Atlantic, south of Rockall Bank, at a depth of 630 fathoms.

Fossil specimens of this species have been obtained from the Barton Beds (Lower Tertiary) of the Isle of Wight, and the Miocene of Pont-de-Voy, France; and Mr. Wright notes its occurrence in the sub-recent estuarine clays of the north-east of Ireland.

*Polymorphina regina*, Brady, Parker, and Jones (Pl. LXXIII. figs. 11–13).

*Polymorphina regina*, Brady, Parker, and Jones, 1870, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 241, pl. xli. fig. 32, *a.b.*

In the form and disposition of the segments, as well as in general contour, this species resembles *Polymorphina problema* and *Polymorphina oblonga*, but it is distinguished from its congeners by the superficial ornament of regular, closely-set, longitudinal costæ.

The distribution of *Polymorphina regina* appears to be limited to comparatively shallow water in the neighbourhood of the islands of the Pacific. The following are the points at which it has been observed:—Port Jackson, 6 fathoms, Sydney Heads, and Port Stephens, all in New South Wales; Curtis Strait, Queensland; Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; Storm Bay, Tasmania; Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; off Ki Islands, 129 fathoms; off Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms; and off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms.

Under the name *Polymorphina semicostata* (Mittheil. naturw. Vereine v. Neu-Vorpom.