

annuli, but more frequently disposed without apparent order. Shell-wall coarsely porous; aperture consisting of a number of larger perforations along the lines of the inferior sutural depressions. Colour, in fresh shells, brown near the centre of the superior face, gradually lighter towards the circumference. Diameter, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (1 mm.).

This is a very distinct variety, bearing something like the same relation to the typical *Cymbalopora poeyi* that *Planorbulina mediterraneensis* bears to *Truncatulina lobatula*. It possesses additional interest on account of the character of the aperture, which resembles that of *Candeina nitida*—rows of sutural pores taking the place of the normal umbilical orifices—one of the features, before alluded to, which suggest the near affinity of the genus to the GLOBIGERINIDÆ.

Cymbalopora tabellæformis is, like its congeners, a coral-reef species. The finest specimens hitherto obtained have been from shore-sands collected at Tamatavé, on the east coast of Madagascar, and it has also been found in harbour-mud from Port Louis, Mauritius. It is common in the neighbourhood of the Fiji Islands, at various depths from 12 fathoms to 610 fathoms; and has been noticed in dredged sands from the Ki Islands, 129 fathoms, the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms, and the Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms.

Cymbalopora (Tretomphalus) bulloides, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. CII. figs. 7–12).

Rosalina bulloides, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 104, pl. iii. figs. 2–5.

Cymbalopora bulloides, Carpenter, 1862, Introd. Foram., p. 216.

” ” Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 80.

Tretomphalus bulloides, Moebius, 1880, Foram. von Mauritius, p. 98, pl. x. figs. 6–9.

The salient feature of *Cymbalopora bulloides* is the large inflated chamber which forms the base of the shell, and constitutes the greater part of its entire bulk. In its earlier stage the test is Rotaliform, the superior side convex, the inferior concave; the segments are arranged in about three convolutions, and, but for a certain irregularity in the disposition of the later whorls, it might in this condition be mistaken for one of the weaker modifications of *Discorbina*. The inferior side of the Rotaliform shell has an umbilical depression, round which the segments are arranged and into which they open, and the intervals between the chambers form radiating fissures. In all these points the initial test resembles the typical *Cymbalopora poeyi*; but the general contour is more outspread and the umbilical recess remains open, not being covered by a shelly flap, as is usual with the latter species. The peripheral margin of the Rotaliform test forms the line of attachment of the large balloon-like chamber which envelops the whole of the inferior side. The distal face of the “balloon” is decked with a number of large Orbuline pores, the margins of which have generally a slight rim or border (fig. 12). Moebius has pointed out that one of the pores near the centre of the disk is furnished with a short tube, pro-