

*Discorbina polystomelloides* occurs at three Stations amongst the islands south of New Guinea, namely:—off Booby Island, 6 to 8 fathoms; off Wednesday Island, 8 fathoms; and Flinders Passage, 7 fathoms. The locality given with the original description is the Australian coral-reefs.

*Discorbina biconcava*, Parker and Jones (Pl. XCI. figs. 2, 3).

*Discorbina biconcava*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 422, pl. xix. fig. 10,

*a.b.c.*

„ „ Siddall, 1878, Proc. Chester Soc. Nat. Sci., pt. 2, p. 50.

This species is described by Parker and Jones (*loc. cit.*) as “a very small isomorph of *Planulina ariminensis*; a hyaline, thick, limbate, square-edged, biconcave *Discorbina*, most concave on the umbilical face, and with feeble astral flaps.”

The small size is an occasional rather than an invariable feature, for under favourable circumstances the test attains nearly the same dimensions as that of *Anomalina* (*Planulina*) *ariminensis*. The sutural limbation of small shells (fig. 3) is often confined to the inferior face.

*Discorbina biconcava* has been met with at three Challenger Stations, all of them on the coast of Australia:—off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; Port Jackson, 2 to 10 fathoms; and off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms. Prof. Parker's specimens were found in shore-sand from Melbourne, and in my own cabinet there are good examples from Storm Bay, Tasmania. Mr. J. D. Siddall has minute but well characterised shells from the estuary of the Dee; and but for this fact, the species might be supposed to belong exclusively to Australia and the neighbouring islands.

*Discorbina saulcii*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCI. fig. 6, *a.b.c.*).

*Rosalina saulcii*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 42, pl. ii. figs. 9–11.

*Discorbina saulcii*, Parker and Jones, 1872, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxviii. p. 156.

The general contour of the test forms perhaps the most distinctive specific feature of *Discorbina saulcii*, the superior or spiral face being flat, the inferior or apertural side convex, and the peripheral edge subangular or rounded. The length and degree of curvature of the segments, as seen on the superior side, are subject to considerable variation; and in most of the specimens which have come under my notice they are longer, narrower, and more bent than depicted by d'Orbigny. The degree of development of the umbilical lobes is also very different in different shells, the central vestibule being sometimes completely closed, as indicated by the original drawings, but more frequently only partially occupied, leaving a deep umbilical cavity (fig. 6, *b*). Variability in this