

*Truncatulina lobatula*, Walker and Jacob, sp. (Pl. XCII. fig. 10; Pl. XCIII. figs. 1, 4, 5; Pl. CXV. figs. 4, 5).

- "*Nautilus spiralis lobatus*, &c.," Walker and Boys, 1784, Test. Min., p. 20, pl. iii. fig. 71.  
*Hammonia tuberculata*, &c.," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 58, pl. xlv. figs. ii, kk, ll, mm.  
*Nautilus lobatulus*, Walker and Jacob, 1798, Adams's Essays, Kanmacher's Ed., p. 642, pl. xiv. fig. 36.  
*Serpula lobatula*, Montagu, 1803, Test. Brit., p. 515, Suppl., p. 160.  
*Truncatulina tuberculata*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 279, No. 1;—Modèle, No. 37.  
 ,, *lobatula*, Id. 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 134, pl. ii. figs. 22-24.  
*Discorbis lobatulus*, Macgillivray, 1843, Moll. Anim. Aberd., p. 34.  
*Lobatula vulgaris*, Thorpe, 1844, Brit. Mar. Conch., p. 235.  
*Truncatulina lobatula*, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 168, pl. ix. figs. 18-23.  
 ,, *boueana*, Id. Ibid. p. 169, pl. ix. figs. 24-26.  
*Anomalina variolaria*, Id. Ibid. p. 170, pl. ix. figs. 27-29.  
*Truncatulina communis*, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungs b. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 242, pl. v. fig. 56.  
 ,, *lobatula*, Parker and Jones, 1857, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2; vol. xix. p. 293, pl. x. figs. 17-21.  
 ,, ,, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 59, pl. v. figs. 121-123.  
 ,, *varians*, Reuss, 1860, Sitzungs b. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlii. p. 359, pl. ii. fig. 12, a. b. c.  
 ,, *dekayi*, Id. 1861, Ibid. vol. xlv. p. 338, pl. vii. fig. 6, a. b. c.  
*Planorbulina farcta*, var. (*Truncatulina lobatula*), Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 381, pl. xiv. figs. 3-6; pl. xvi. figs. 18-20.  
*Truncatulina lobatula*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Monogr. Foram. Crag, pl. ii. figs. 4-10; pl. iv. fig. 18.

It is impossible to define by any precise characters the morphological range of the present species. Its variations are infinite. The more convex forms lose themselves in *Truncatulina refulgens*, the more complanate in *Truncatulina wuellerstorfi*; the more regular and compactly built specimens constitute the *Truncatulina boueana* of d'Orbigny, the less regular the *Truncatulina variabilis* of the same author, and the links connecting it with the typical *Planorbulina* are furnished by the *Nautilus farctus* of Fichtel and Moll. The foregoing synonymy is limited to forms bearing the common every-day characters of the species, and a much larger list might be compiled without any violence to natural relationship.

*Truncatulina lobatula* is the commonest and perhaps the best known of all Rotaline Foraminifera; it nevertheless presents one interesting peculiarity that seems to have escaped notice heretofore, namely, the tendency displayed by adherent specimens to form for themselves a covering of loosely agglutinated sand. The drawings (Pl. CXV. figs. 4 and 5) represent two examples of this habit of growth: in fig. 4 the sandy nidus remains in its natural condition, intact; in fig. 5 a portion of the covering has been removed to