

Miocene of Lower Bavaria (Egger), and from the later Tertiaries of Southern Italy (Costa), and of the Island of Rhodes (Terquem).

Truncatulina tenuimargo, n. sp. (Pl. XCIII. figs. 2, 3).

General structure of the test similar to that of *Truncatulina lobatula*, from which it differs mainly in the extension of the peripheral borders of the segments, so as to form a well-defined, continuous, marginal wing or keel. Diameter, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

Truncatulina tenuimargo is a small carinate modification, seldom attaining the average dimensions of the typical form. As in *Truncatulina lobatula*, the disposition of the convolutions varies considerably in different specimens. The variety is distinguished from *Truncatulina culter*, P. and J., which also has a carinate shell, by its comparatively small number of segments and the simpler construction of the test, and frequently also by having a depressed or excavated umbilicus.

Out of the eight localities at which *Truncatulina tenuimargo* has been observed, four are referrible to the east coast of Australia and the neighbouring shores of New Zealand, depth from 38 to 1100 fathoms. The remainder are,—Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; off the Ki Islands, 129 fathoms; off the Fiji Islands, 255 fathoms; and one point in the South Atlantic, north of the Falkland Islands, 1035 fathoms.

Truncatulina wuellerstorfi, Schwager, sp. (Pl. XCIII. figs. 8, 9).

Anomalina wuellerstorfi, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 258, pl. vii. figs. 105, 107.

The thin, outspread, intermediate forms connecting *Truncatulina lobatula* with *Anomalina ariminensis* are well typified by the *Anomalina wuellerstorfi* of Schwager's memoir. The superior face of such shells is slightly convex, the inferior nearly flat, and the peripheral edge acute; the chambers are narrow and much curved, often almost crescentiform in outline. Of the drawings, fig. 9 represents the more typical specimen.

Truncatulina wuellerstorfi is a common constituent of the deep-water ooze of all the great oceans. The catalogue of localities at which it has been noticed includes fifteen Stations in the North Atlantic, depth from 350 to 2435 fathoms; seven in the South Atlantic, 675 to 2350 fathoms; one in the Southern Ocean, 1570 fathoms; thirteen in the South Pacific, 210 to 1940 fathoms; and three in the North Pacific, 345 to 2050 fathoms.

The fossil specimens from which the species was originally described were found by Dr. Schwager in the Pliocene deposits of Kar Nicobar.