

fathoms respectively; at two in the Southern Ocean, 1570 fathoms and 1950 fathoms; at ten in the South Pacific, 1450 fathoms to 2600 fathoms; and at five in the North Pacific, 1850 fathoms to 3125 fathoms.

The specimens described by Hantken were fossils from the Oligocene formations of Hungary.

*Truncatulina rosea*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCVI. fig. 1, *a.b.c*).

*Rotalia rosea*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 272, No. 7;—Modèle, No. 35.

*Rotalina rosea*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 87, pl. iii. figs. 9–11.

*Planorbulina rosea*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 24, pl. iii. fig. 79.

A beautiful little Rotaline, conspicuous amongst littoral Foraminifera by its rosy hue, deepening almost to crimson at the centre of the spire.

*Truncatulina rosea* is a West Indian species, and has not been observed outside the comparatively narrow area originally indicated by d'Orbigny, namely,—the shores of Cuba, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Thomas, Jamaica, and Haiti. The figured specimen is from a gathering of littoral sand from Cuba, in which the species was particularly abundant.

*Truncatulina præcincta*, Karrer, sp. (Pl. XCV. figs. 1–3).

*Rotalia præcincta*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungs. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lvii. p. 189, pl. v. fig. 7.

„ „ Seguenza, 1879, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. pp. 56, 64, &c.

This is a thick, biconvex variety, the chief convexity of the shell being on the inferior side. The sutures are limbate externally, especially those radiating from the inferior umbilicus, which take the form of stout raised bands of clear shell-substance.

*Truncatulina præcincta* most affects the coral-reefs of the tropics. It has been met with off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; and at five Stations amongst the islands of the South Pacific, at depths ranging from 15 to 255 fathoms. It also occurs in the Red Sea, 30 fathoms.

Karrer's specimens were Miocene fossils from Kostej, in the Banat; and the occurrence of the species in the Miocene and Pliocene of Southern Italy is recorded by Seguenza.

*Truncatulina margaritifera*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XCVI. fig. 2, *a.b.c*).

*Truncatulina margaritifera*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 66.

Test Rotaliform; superior face slightly convex or nearly flat, inferior convex; peripheral edge sharp, subcarinate, more or less lobulated; consisting of three convolutions, of which the last has about twelve segments; segments all visible on the superior face,