

only those of the final convolution on the inferior. Sutural lines on both faces marked by rows of exogenous beads of clear shell-substance, largest near the centre of the test; walls conspicuously foraminated. Diameter, $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.27 mm.).

An interesting and striking Foraminifer. Its nearest ally is *Truncatulina præcineta*, Karrer, from which it is distinguished by its thinner and slighter build, and by the beaded character of the sutural limbation.

Truncatulina margaritifera is common at Station 209, off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; it occurs also off the New Hebrides, 125 fathoms; and on the coast of the Korea, 10 to 50 fathoms.

Truncatulina culter, Parker and Jones (Pl. XCVI. fig. 3, *a.b.c.*).

Planorbulina culter, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 421, pl. xix. fig. 1, *a.b.*

Anomalina bengalensis, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 259, pl. vii. fig. 111.

This form is described by Parker and Jones (*loc. cit.*) as "a neat, discoidal, biconvex, trochiform *Planorbulina*, showing on its upper face about twenty-five (often more) neatly set chambers in a compact spire, bordered with a thin keel, as wide as a whorl of the chambers." To these particulars may be added that the superior or spiral face is much less convex than the inferior, that the septal walls are thick and sometimes slightly limbate externally, and that the carina of the Challenger specimens is seldom quite so wide as laid down in the foregoing quotation.

Parker and Jones's specimens were from the "tropical Atlantic, 1080 fathoms." The Challenger gatherings furnish tolerably good examples from two Stations near the Canaries, 1125 fathoms and 1525 fathoms; from two in the South Atlantic, 675 fathoms and 1415 fathoms; and from three points amongst the islands of the South Pacific, 580 fathoms, 610 fathoms, and 1350 fathoms respectively.

Dr. Schwager states that his *Anomalina bengalensis*, which may be referred without hesitation to the same species, occurs at two horizons of the Pliocene formation of Kar Nicobar, and that it is still living on the shores of the Nicobar Islands.

Truncatulina rostrata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XCIV. fig. 6, *a.b.c.*).

Truncatulina rostrata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 65.

Test biconvex, subnautiloid, slightly asymmetrical; periphery sharp, subcarinate; consisting of two or three convolutions, of which only the outermost is visible externally. Segments numerous, about ten in the final whorl, equitant; sutures limbate on both faces of the test, especially near the centre, those of the later chambers more or less depressed as they approach the periphery. Normal aperture an arched labiate fissure, placed trans-