versely on the septal face of the terminal segment, close to the margin of the previous convolution, nearly median; adult shells have also a supplementary orifice, in the form of a vertical slit in the beak-like projection of the peripheral angle of the final segment. Walls coarsely perforated. Diameter, $\frac{1}{30}$th inch (0·84 mm.).

This is an exceedingly interesting modification of the Planorbuline type. The test is nautiloid, and the later segments of adult shells are furnished with two apertures, one at the inner margin, close to the edge of the previous convolution, the other at the distal or peripheral angle; so that in point of fact the species is isomorphous with both *Nonionina* and *Cristellaria*. The anomalous feature is the peripheral orifice; and this, though invariably present in fully formed specimens, does not make its appearance during the earlier stages of growth, indeed it has not been traced with any certainty before the last four or five segments. A similar abnormal condition has been observed in *Pulvinulina elegans*.

Truncatulina rostrata occurs on the northern shores of Papua, namely, in Humboldt Bay, 37 fathoms, and near the Admiralty Islands, 16 to 25 fathoms; and it has also been taken off Tongatabu, Friendly Islands, 18 fathoms.

Truncatulina reticulata, Czjzek, sp. (Pl. XCVI. figs. 5–8).

Rotalina reticulata, Czjzek, 1848, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 145, pl. xiii. figs. 7–9.
Siphonina fimbriata, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, p. 372, pl. xlvii. fig. 6, *a.b.*
„ *puteolana*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pontan., vol. vii. p. 27, fig. 22, *A.B.C.*
Planorbulina reticulata, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 379.
Siphonina fimbriata, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 212, pl. iv. fig. 69.

In *Truncatulina reticulata* the Planorbuline lipped aperture presents an exaggerated development, generally taking the form of a short oval neck with everted edge; and the segments are bordered to a greater or less degree with a tubulated fringe, which forms a conspicuous marginal keel. The carinal tubuli of small specimens (fig. 7) are relatively large, and impart an irregularly serrate aspect to the periphery; in more fully grown examples (fig. 5) the marginal expansion presents a less broken outline; whilst shells of still larger dimensions (fig. 8) are characterised by a wide continuous keel with comparatively indistinct tubulation.

The species inhabits a somewhat wide geographical area. It has been noticed at various points in the Mediterranean, at depths of 100 to 360 fathoms; on the coast of Portugal, 50 fathoms; in the West Indies, 390 to 450 fathoms; and off Bermuda, 435 fathoms; off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; on the southern shores of Australia, 38 fathoms; and at six Stations amongst the islands of the South Pacific, 17 to 410 fathoms.