

fig. 10 = *Pulvinulina cordiformis*, Reuss) are also closely related to the present species, furnishing the intermediate links which connect *Pulvinulina auricula* with *Pulvinulina hauerii*.

Pulvinulina auricula and its immediate allies are common in the North Atlantic from the littoral zone down to 200 fathoms, and occasional specimens are met with at depths of 500 fathoms or even more. They occur also in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, and on the shores of Madagascar; at one Station in the North Pacific, 95 fathoms, and at eight in the South Pacific, 17 to 275 fathoms.

In the fossil condition their range is limited to the Tertiary and Quaternary epochs,—from the Eocene of the Paris Basin to the Post-tertiary formations of Italy, Canada, and elsewhere.

Pulvinulina oblonga, var. *scabra*, nov. (Pl. CVI. fig. 8; *a.b.c.*).

The general contour of the test, and the form and disposition of the segments, similar in all respects to those of *Pulvinulina oblonga*. Sutures and periphery more or less limbate; surface rugose or granular on the superior side, smooth on the inferior. Length, $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

This is a small rugose variety, which has been met with off Bermuda, at a depth of 435 fathoms; west of the Azores, 1000 fathoms; at three points on the shores of Papua, 17 to 155 fathoms; and off the Philippines, 95 fathoms.

Pulvinulina lateralis, Terquem, sp. (Pl. CVI. figs. 2, 3).

Rosalina lateralis, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i., Mém. III., p. 25, pl. ii. fig. 11, *a.b.c.*

An intermediate modification, nearly allied to *Pulvinulina auricula*, but partaking also of the characters of the typical *Pulvinulina repanda*. The contour of the test is proportionately broader than that of the former species, the outline of the segments on the superior side more arched and their progressive increase in size not so rapid. The septal face of the final chamber, which frequently occupies fully half the inferior side of the shell, is much inflated and coarsely perforated, the pores being round or irregular and sometimes bordered by a thickened rim.

Pulvinulina lateralis affects the shallow margins of tropical and subtropical seas. It has been observed at eight localities amongst the islands of the Pacific, but in no case at greater depth than 28 fathoms; in the Gulf of Suez, 15 fathoms; and in shore-sands from Algoa Bay and Madagascar.