

*Pullenia quinqueloba*, Reuss (Pl. LXXXIV. figs. 14, 15).

- Nonionina quinqueloba*, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. iii. p. 47, pl. v. fig. 31, *a.b.*
- „ „ Bornemann, 1855, Ibid. vol. vii. p. 339.
- Pullenia sphaeroides* (pars), Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 368, pl. xvii. fig. 53.
- „ *compressiuscula*, Reuss, 1866, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 150.
- „ „ var. *α, quinqueloba*; var. *β quadriloba*, Reuss, 1867, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lv. p. 87, pl. iii. fig. 8, *a.b.*
- „ *sphaeroides*, var. *quinqueloba*, Miller and Vanden Broeck, 1873, Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg., vol. vi. p. 39, No. 17.
- „ *compressa*, Seguenza, 1879, Formazioni Terz. nella Reggio, p. 221, pl. xvii. figs. 14, 14a.
- „ *quinqueloba*, Brady, 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 712.

The test of *Pullenia quinqueloba* differs from that of the typical *Pullenia sphaeroides* in its larger dimensions and its more or less flattened contour. In general conformation it is nautiloid and biconvex, with the peripheral edge obtuse or rounded; and the final convolution, which consists normally of five segments (rarely four or six) entirely conceals the preceding whorls. Externally the segments are slightly inflated, and the sutural lines correspondingly depressed. The shell sometimes attains a diameter of  $\frac{1}{35}$ th inch (0.72 mm.).

The specimens of this species dredged off Prince Edward Island, at which locality it is exceedingly abundant, displayed a remarkable variety of tint when first taken out of fluid. This appearance was occasioned by the high colour of the animal inhabiting the shell, which in some cases was of olive-green hue, in others yellow, and in others pink.

*Pullenia quinqueloba* has nearly the same wide geographical and bathymetrical distribution as *Pullenia sphaeroides*, but it appears to attain its best development in the southern hemisphere. Like the typical species, it is known only from bottom-specimens, and there is no reason to suppose that it ever lives at the surface of the ocean. It has been found as far north as lat. 62° 6' N. in the North Atlantic, and southwards to the Antarctic Ice-barrier, lat. 64° 18' S., and its range of depth extends from 20 or 30 fathoms to 2750 fathoms. It is common in the "warm area" of the Farøe Channel, and occurs sparingly on the shores of Great Britain and Belgium, in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Notes have been kept of its occurrence at nineteen Stations in the North Atlantic, at six in the South Atlantic, at five in the Southern Ocean, at fifteen in the South Pacific, and at two in the North Pacific.

As a fossil it has been noticed in the Chalk of the north of Ireland (Wright), and of the Island of Rügen (Marsson); in the Barton Beds of the Isle of Wight (Brady), in the Septaria-clays of Germany (Reuss, Bornemann), in the Miocene deposits of the Vienna Basin (Reuss) and the Banat (Karrer); in the Salzthon of Wieliczka, and in the Crag of Antwerp (Reuss), and in the Upper Tertiaries of Southern Italy (Seguenza).