lobes or flaps, which give to the inferior face of the test its "vesicular" aspect. Under favourable conditions the shell attains a diameter of $\frac{1}{18}$th to $\frac{1}{15}$th inch (1·4 to 1·7 mm.).

The *Rotalia* (*Discorbis*) *gervillii* of d'Orbigny (Modèle, No. 72) appears to be a compressed, thin-edged variety of the same species.

Discorbina vesicularis has been taken at four Stations near the coast of New Guinea, namely:—Humboldt Bay, 37 fathoms; Flinders Passage, 7 fathoms; off Booby Island, 6 to 8 fathoms; and off Raine Island, 155 fathoms; and at one point off the Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms. It is common in the shore-sands of Melbourne, Australia (Parker and Jones), and of Tamatavé, Madagascar.

It occurs as a fossil in the Eocene of the vicinity of Paris (Lamarck, d'Orbigny), and in the Post-pliocene beds of Norway (Sars).

Discorbina rugosa, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. LXXXVII. fig. 3, *a.b.c.*; Pl. XCI. fig. 4, *a.b.c.*).

Rosalina rugosa, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 42, pl. ii. figs. 12–14.

A more or less explanate modification of *Discorbina*, resembling *Anomalina ammonoides* in general contour. The test is compressed and exhibits some approach to bilateral symmetry, and the peripheral edge is round and lobulated. The umbilical cavity of the inferior side is partially covered in by the valvular flaps protecting the successive apertures. The drawings (Pl. LXXXVII. fig. 3) are taken from a typical example. A comparatively minute, compactly built variety, with more numerous and less ventricose segments, is represented in Pl. XCI. fig. 4.

Discorbina rugosa has been obtained from two Stations on the southern shores of Papua, namely,—off Raine Island, 155 fathoms; and off Ki Islands, 580 fathoms. The locality quoted by d'Orbigny is the Bay of St. Blas, Patagonia.

Discorbina polystomelloides, Parker and Jones (Pl. XCI. fig. 1, *a.b.c.*).

Discorbina polystomelloides, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 421, pl. xix. fig. 8, *a.b.c.*

This strongly-marked species is stated by Parker and Jones to be "a granulose form of *Discorbina rimosa*, but larger, more symmetrical, and extremely rough; and the chinks between the chambers partly bridged over, so as to form a rough canal system, as in some of the *Polystomellæ*." The diameter of some of the Challenger specimens is fully $\frac{1}{15}$th inch (1·68 mm.).