Planorbulina larvata, Parker and Jones (Pl. XCII. figs. 5, 6).

Planorbulina vulgaris, var. *larvata*, Parker and Jones, 1860, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. v. p. 294.
„ *larvata*, Id., 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 379, pl. xix. fig. 3, *a.b.*

This is a symmetrically-formed parasitic variety, characterised by its relatively thick walls and the granular or tuberculate condition of the exterior, especially near the centre of the disk. The segmentation is often indistinct externally, but the marginal apertures are generally well defined and conspicuous.

Planorbulina larvata is an exclusively tropical species. It occurs at seven Stations amongst the islands of the South Pacific, at depths varying from 15 to 210 fathoms, chiefly in coral-sands. It has also been obtained from the Honolulu Reefs, 40 fathoms, and from the Chinese Sea.

Truncatulina, d'Orbigny.

Nautilus, pars, Walker and Boys [1784], Fichtel and Moll, Maton and Rackett, Turton, Pennant, Dillwyn.
Serpula, pars, Montagu [1803].
Rotalia, pars, Lamarck [1804], d'Orbigny, Roemer, Reuss, Karrer, Stache, Gümbel.
Polyxenus, Montfort [1808].
Cibicides, Montfort [1808], Blainville.
Cristellaria, pars, Lamarck [1822].
Truncatulina, d'Orbigny [1826], Bronn, Münster, Roemer, Reuss, Costa, Egger, Parker and Jones, Williamson, Karrer, Seguenza, Brady, Dawson, M. Sars, Hantken, Winther, Wright, Terquem, &c.
Lobatula, Fleming [1828], Thorpe.
Rosalina, pars, d'Orbigny [1839], Alth, Reuss, Stache, Gümbel.
Rotalina, pars, d'Orbigny [1839], Czjzek, Reuss, Bailey, Bornemann, Egger, Karrer, Seguenza, Martonfi.
Discorbis, Macgillivray [1843].
Anomalina, pars, d'Orbigny [1846], Schwager.
Siphonina, Reuss [1849], Costa, Karrer, Terrigi, Seguenza.
Planorbulina, pars, Parker and Jones [1860], Carpenter, Brady, Siddall.

In the arrangement which has been followed, the Truncatuline group of *Planorbulinæ* is limited to those species in which the spire is either Rotaliform, that is to say, completely involute on the inferior aspect and evolute on the superior, or else more or less involute on both sides. Such varieties find their typical representative in the common *Truncatulina lobatula*,—a plano-convex shell of parasitic habit, growing adherent by its flat superior face. By imperceptible gradations the plano-convex forms pass into the biconvex, some of which, like *Truncatulina haidingerii*, retain the Rotaliform disposition of the segments, whilst others, such as *Truncatulina rostrata*, become almost Nummuline in the embracing contour and bilateral symmetry of the convolutions.