Truncatulina haidingerii, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCV. fig. 7, *a–c*).

Rotalina haidingerii, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 154, pl. vii. figs. 7–9.
„ *ehrenbergii*, Bailey, 1851, Smithsonian Contrib., vol. ii., art. 3, p. 10, figs. 11–13.
Rotalia brueckneri, Reuss, 1855, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. vii. p. 273, pl. ix. fig. 7.
„ *propinqua*, Id. 1855, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 241, pl. iv. fig. 53, *a.b.c.*
Planorbulina haidingerii, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 469, pl. xlviii. fig. 11.
„ *farcta*, var. *haidingerii*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 382, pl. xvi. fig. 22, *a.b.*
Truncatulina haidingeri, Reuss, 1867, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lv. p. 28.

A comparatively large variety, with stoutly built Rotaliform test, both faces of which are highly convex.

The Challenger collections have supplied no very good specimens of *Truncatulina haidingerii*. A few examples of the species, for the most part indifferently characterised, were collected at one Station in the North Atlantic, at two in the South Atlantic, at two in the Southern Ocean, and at seven in the South Pacific. Parker and Jones record its occurrence in the North Atlantic, 1776 fathoms; in the South Atlantic, 260 fathoms; in the Indian Ocean, 1120 fathoms; in the Mediterranean, 90 to 360 fathoms; and in the Red Sea, 320 to 678 fathoms.

It appears to be more common as a Tertiary species, having been observed in the Eocene formations of Paris (Terquem), and of the London Basin (Jones and Parker), in the middle Tertiaries of various parts of Central Europe (d'Orbigny, Reuss, &c.), and in the later Tertiaries of Italy, Sicily, and Spain (Jones and Parker, Seguenza).

Truncatulina akneriana, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCIV. fig. 8, *a.b.c.*).

Rotalina akneriana, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 156, pl. viii. figs. 13-15.
Truncatulina akneriana, Reuss, 1866, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 160, No. 6.

The superior face of the test of *Truncatulina akneriana* is flat, the inferior convex at the margin but depressed towards the umbilicus; and the convolutions are not completely involute on the inferior side, as in *Truncatulina lobatula*, but leave a portion of the earlier whorls visible at the centre.

This is one of those intermediate varieties of which it is almost impossible to lay down either the geographical distribution or the geological range, as distinct from that of the allied forms. It is commonly found associated either with *Truncatulina lobatula* or *Truncatulina ungeriana*, often with both.