Anomalina foveolata, n. sp. (Pl. XCIV. fig. 1, *a.b.c.*).

Test compressed, discoidal; superior face flat, somewhat concave near the umbilicus; inferior slightly convex; peripheral edge thick and rounded; consisting of three convolutions, the whole of which are more or less visible on both faces of the test; the final circuit composed of about nine segments; aperture an arched slit placed obliquely at the inner margin of the terminal chamber, close to the periphery of the previous convolution. Surface more or less areolated by exogenous shelly deposit, especially on the inferior side, which is also marked by limbate sutures. Diameter, $\frac{1}{40}$th inch (0·63 mm.), or more.

The evolute arrangement of the spire on both sides suggests the Anomaline affinity of this variety, though the two faces differ considerably in general aspect. Morphologically, fig. 1, *a*, corresponds to the superior or spiral face of the *Truncatulinæ*.

Not uncommon in shelly sand dredged off Bermuda, 435 fathoms.

Anomalina ariminensis, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCIII. figs. 10, 11).

Planulina ariminensis, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 280, pl. v. figs. 1–3 bis;—Modèle, No. 49.
,, *osnabrugensis* (?), Münster, 1838, Neues. Jahrb. für. Min., &c., p. 390, pl. iii. fig. 58.
Rosalina osnabrugensis, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 243, pl. v. fig. 58, *a.b.c.*
Planorbulina ariminensis, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 26, pl. iii. fig. 78.

Anomalina ariminensis is the explanate modification of the type, differing from *Anomalina ammonoides* in the extreme compression of the shell, its flattened sides and somewhat square peripheral edge, and the well-marked limbation of the sutures. The general conformation of the test resembles that of *Operculina* rather than *Nonionina*, its nearest isomorph being *Discorbina biconcava*, Parker and Jones.

Anomalina ariminensis is widely distributed in the North Atlantic, occurring both in the "Porcupine" and Challenger dredgings, at depths ranging from 150 to 1600 fathoms. It has been observed at two Stations in the South Atlantic, 350 fathoms and 2200 fathoms, at the former of which it is abundant and the specimens well-characterised, whilst at the greater depth it is very rare; also off the Cape of Good Hope, 150 fathoms, and at two points in the South Pacific, 155 and 275 fathoms respectively. It is common in the Mediterranean, at every depth to about 500 fathoms, as well as in the Adriatic. Parker and Jones have noted its presence on the Abrolhos Bank, 47 to 940 fathoms, and in Hong Kong Harbour.

As a fossil it has been found in the Chalk of England and elsewhere (Ehrenberg, Jones and Parker); in the middle and later Tertiaries of Germany (Roemer, Reuss), of