

Central and Southern Italy, Sicily, and Spain (Jones and Parker, Seguenza), and of Costa Rica (Brady).

Anomalina coronata, Parker and Jones (Pl. XCVII. figs. 1, 2).

Anomalina coronata, Parker and Jones, 1857, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 294, pl. x. figs. 15, 16.

„ „ Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 469, pl. xlvi. fig. 13, a.b.

Planorbulina farcta, var. (*Anomalina*) *coronata*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans, vol. clv. p. 383, pl. xiv. figs. 7-11.

Truncatulina cristata, Gumbel, 1868, Abhandl. d. k. bayer. Akad. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x. p. 661, pl. ii. fig. 105, a.b.

The original description of this species runs as follows:—"The shell has the general aspect and bearing of the common *Truncatulina*, but it is not depressed, and affects a bilateral symmetry, the two surfaces being often nearly equal. The umbilici are deeply and broadly sunken, the convexity of the chambers forming an almost ridge-like corona on each face of the shell. The aperture is a transverse chink at the base of the chamber (as in *Nonionina*), being an extension of the slit-like aperture of *Truncatulina lobatula*, in accordance with the increased width of the chamber on the side which is undeveloped in the latter flattened form" (Parker and Jones, *loc. cit.*). It only remains to be added, that the test attains a diameter of about $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.26 mm.); and that the walls in some parts are coarsely porous, and in other parts become thickened with clear, imperforate, shelly deposit.

Anomalina coronata is very common in certain regions of the North Atlantic, especially between lat. 50° and 70° N.; and it also presents itself at several points in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, but its occurrence has only been noted at a single locality within the tropics. The following is a summary of its distribution:—ten "Porcupine" Stations in the North Atlantic, depths from 155 to 1630 fathoms; four points on the coast of Norway, 30 to 160 fathoms (Parker and Jones); the Shetland Seas, 75 to 90 fathoms; off the Azores, 450 fathoms; and off the Canaries, 600 fathoms;—in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; off Tristan d'Acunha, 100 to 150 fathoms; and north of the Falkland Islands, 1035 fathoms;—in the Southern Ocean, off Prince Edward Island, 50 to 150 fathoms;—and in the South Pacific, off the west coast of New Zealand, 275 fathoms; and at three Stations amongst the islands on the western shores of Patagonia, 40 to 175 fathoms.

Parker and Jones state that the species "has been found in two deposits of the French Tertiaries"; Gumbel figures what is almost certainly the same form from the Eocene marls of the Bavarian Alps; and Stache has described closely allied if not identical varieties from the Tertiary formations of New Zealand. Its occurrence in various deposits of later Tertiary age in Southern Italy is recorded by Seguenza.