

*Fron dicularia interrupta*, Karrer (Pl. LXVI. figs. 6, 7).

*Fron dicularia interrupta*, Karrer, 1877, Geol. K. F.-J. Wasserleitung, p. 380, pl. xvi. b. fig. 27.

*Flabellina cuneata*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 57, pl. viii. fig. 7.

The specimens represented by figs. 6, 7, were originally assigned, with some reservation on account of their greater regularity of form and structure, to the *Flabellina cuneata* of Münster (Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., 1838, p. 383, pl. iii. fig. 10); and so far as can be made out from the small and exceedingly indistinct figure furnished by Roemer in the memoir referred to, that species differs in little except its dimorphous mode of growth from the recent shells.

Nevertheless, strictly speaking, the living specimens have more affinity with the typical *Fron diculariæ* than with the dimorphous group, and an alternative is offered in the form described by Karrer, under the name *Fron dicularia interrupta*, which presents almost identical features. The same author has also figured another and closely allied variety, *Fron dicularia antonina* (Geol. von Luzon, p. 91, pl. v. fig. 14), distinguished from the foregoing chiefly by the continuity of the superficial striæ and their somewhat closer setting. In these particulars one of the recent shells (fig. 7) exhibits intermediate characters.

The habitat of the recent specimens is,—off the Ki Islands, south-west of New Guinea, depth, 129 fathoms.

The fossil shells originally described were from the Miocene of Baden near Vienna.

*Fron dicularia robusta*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVI. figs. 1, 2).

Test elongate, compressed, stoutly built; lateral margins nearly parallel, ends obtusely angular or rounded, peripheral edges thick, rounded, slightly lobulated. Segments numerous; nearly uniform in size after the initial stage, somewhat irregular in contour, comparatively little bent. Surface furnished with closely set, irregular or interrupted, longitudinal costæ. Length,  $\frac{1}{7}$ th inch (3.6 mm.).

This is a large and striking species, distinguished from most of its congeners by the unusually thick and solid proportions of the test. The form of the segments approaches that of the *Lingulinæ*; instead of being reflexed at a sharp angle from the median line, in the normal way, they are obtusely bent, and the apertural end of each segment is blunt and rounded. The superficial ornament is less regular than is customary amongst the *Nodosariinæ*.

*Fron dicularia robusta* has only been found at two localities:—off the Ki Islands, south-west of Papua, 129 fathoms; and on the coral-reefs of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms.