

externally, is portrayed in fig. 8. D'Orbigny's figure (*Robulina ariminensis*) (*loc. cit.*) is taken from a comparatively thin shell, resembling Fichtel and Moll's in having a carinate margin, and with the same sort of concentric ornament, but the sutures are depressed. All these appear to be individual modifications of the same specific form.

Cristellaria costata has been taken at three Challenger Stations:—off Gomera, Canaries, 620 fathoms; off Kandavu, Fiji, 210 fathoms; and off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms. It is also reported from the shores of the Adriatic at Rimini and Lido.

In the fossil condition it has been found in the later Tertiary clays of the neighbourhood of Malaga (Parker and Jones); and if *Robulina ariminensis* be correctly assigned to the species, in the Miocene of the Vienna Basin (d'Orbigny).

Amphicoryne, Schlumberger.

Marginulina, pars, Jones and Parker [1860].

Amphicoryne, Schlumberger [1881].

The term *Amphicoryne* has been proposed by Schlumberger (*Comptes Rendus*, Nov. 28th, 1881, p. 881) for a small group of dimorphous Foraminifera, of which the earlier segments are arranged after the manner of *Cristellaria* and the later ones in a straight line, like those of *Nodosaria*. In the majority of cases, specimens answering to this description are obviously nothing more than monstrosities, as for example that represented by Pl. CXIII. fig. 13; but there are some varieties, notably the *Marginulina falx* of Jones and Parker, that present tolerably constant characters, and if dimorphous structure is to be admitted as a basis of subdivision amongst the *Nodosarinae*, there is no reason why this should not rank with *Flabellina*, *Amphimorphina*, and the rest, under a distinctive name.

Amphicoryne falx, Jones and Parker, sp. (Pl. LXV. figs. 7–9).

Marginulina falx, Jones and Parker, 1860, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xvi. p. 302, No. 28.

Messrs. Jones and Parker (*loc. cit.*) describe this species in the following terms:—“An elegant dimorphous, striated, little *Nodosarina*, with the first six or seven cells arranged in the form of a partially uncoiled trihedral *Cristellaria* (or *Saracenaria* of DeFrance), and with the last two, three, or four chambers rectilinear and not distinguishable from those of *Nodosaria longicauda*,¹ with which this variety is always associated in nature. *Nodosaria longicauda* may be regarded as the normal form to which this variety belongs.”

Amphicoryne falx is not uncommon in the Mediterranean, at depths of less than 400 fathoms; it occurs also off the Cape of Good Hope, 150 fathoms; on the western shores of New Zealand, 275 fathoms; and off Raine Island, Torres Strait, 155 fathoms.

¹ *Nodosaria longicauda*, d'Orb, is now better known under its earlier name, *Nodosaria scalaris*, Batsch, sp.