

Discorbina orbicularis, Terquem, sp. (Pl. LXXXVIII. figs. 4-8).

Rosalina orbicularis, Terquem, 1876, Anim. sur la Plage de Dunkerque, p. 75, pl. ix. fig. 4, *a.b.*

Discorbis orbicularis, Berthelin, 1878, Foram. de Borgneuf et Pornichet, p. 39, No. 63.

Discorbina rosacea, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 200, pl. iii. figs. 54, 55.

„ *minutissima*, Seguenza, 1880, Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 149 pl. xiv. fig. 1, 1, *a.b.*

The minute scale-like Foraminifer to which Terquem has given the name *Rosalina orbicularis* presents extremely variable characters. Typically the test is much depressed and its peripheral outline nearly circular; the superior face is convex or subconical, the inferior plane or concave, and the peripheral edge thin and sharp. In their superior aspect the segments are long, curved, and overlapping; those of the later convolutions extending to nearly half the circumference of the shell. The sutures are generally marked by fine lines, but occasionally are more or less limbate externally. On the inferior face only three, or at most four, segments are visible, the last occupying nearly half the entire area, the umbilical flaps being tolerably well marked. The walls are nearly always delicately thin and conspicuously perforated. The shell occasionally attains a diameter of $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.), but more frequently does not much exceed half that size.

Terquem figures fossil specimens of the same form, but with the astral flaps more prominently developed, as *Asterigerina rhodiensis* (Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i., Mém. III. p. 31, pl. iii. figs. 1-4).

Discorbina orbicularis is best known as a coral-reef species, though by no means confined to such localities. It is plentiful in shallow water amongst the islands of the Pacific, and also amongst the West Indies. Rare specimens have been found as far north as the Atlantic shores of France (Terquem, Berthelin), and the east coast of Ireland (Balkwill); and as far south as the southern coast of Australia. Its ascertained range of depth is from the littoral zone to 435 fathoms.

As a fossil it occurs in the Miocene of Southern Italy (Seguenza), and in the Upper Pliocene sands of Rome (Terrigi).

Discorbina patelliformis, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVIII. fig. 3, *a.b.c.*; Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 1, *a.b.c.*).

Test free; superior side conical, inferior flat, peripheral edge acute: in the adult state composed of fully three convolutions, of which the outermost has from five to seven segments; segments in their superior aspect long and narrow, the sutures and margin marked by broad lines of clear shell-substance, but not limbate externally. Superior surface smooth; inferior ornamented either with faint riblets radiating from the umbilicus