

or with lines of closely-set granules, sometimes with larger tubercles near the centre. Diameter, about  $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (0.36 mm.).

A variety resembling the more conical forms of *Discorbina rosacea*, but with thicker walls. The inferior face is flat and shows no Asterigerine flaps, but instead, a superficial ornament of exogenous costæ or tubercles.

*Discorbina patelliformis* is not uncommon amongst the islands of the Pacific, at depths of 6 to 150 fathoms. It has been observed also in shallow-water dredgings from the shores of Ceylon, Madagascar, the Mauritius, and Malta.

*Discorbina tabernacularis*, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXXIX. figs. 5-7).

*Discorbina tabernacularis*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 65.

Test free; contour that of a tall cone with somewhat convex sides and more or less concave base, often deeply sunken at the umbilicus. Segments long, oblique, arranged in about three convolutions; the septal lines of small or immature specimens limbate externally, those of larger shells concealed by the general thickening of the walls of the test. Inferior surface ornamented with radiating striæ or crenulations; superior with striæ or irregular costæ radiating from the apex. Diameter,  $\frac{1}{100}$ th inch (0.25 mm.) or less.

*Discorbina tabernacularis* is a minute coral-reef species. It sometimes occurs in pairs, that is to say, two shells firmly attached to each other by their bases (fig. 6), a condition more frequently observed in *Discorbina parisiensis*.

Specimens have been taken at nine localities amongst the islands of the South Pacific, depth from 2 fathoms to 255 fathoms, but chiefly in very shallow water; also off Honolulu, 40 fathoms; in harbour-mud from Port Louis, Mauritius; in shore-sand from Tamatavé, Madagascar; and off St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, 11 fathoms.

*Discorbina parisiensis*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XC. figs. 5, 6, 9-12).

*Rosalina parisiensis*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 271, No. 1;—Modèle, No. 38.

*Discorbina parisiensis*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. pl. ii. fig. 70.

„ „ (pars), Wright, 1877, Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club, 1876-7, App., p. 105, pl. iv. fig. 1.

*Discorbis parisiensis*, Berthelin, 1878, Foram. de Bourgneuf et Pornichet, p. 40, No. 65.

The test of *Discorbina parisiensis* is plano-convex, sometimes obtusely pointed at the apex, the peripheral edge subangular. The segments are long, narrow, and much arched. In some specimens the final convolution alone is visible on the superior face (fig. 6, a), but more frequently the large primordial segment is also seen (fig. 9), and rarely portions of the earlier whorl or whorls. The sutures are marked by fine lines, and