

Of the biconvex varieties there is a small but very interesting series, separated by Reuss from the rest of the genus under the name *Siphonina*, characterised by an exaggerated development of the lipped orifice, and by a tendency to marginal decoration. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to distinguish these forms as a generic group, by any sufficiently precise or constant characters, from the more normally constructed shells, although they appear to present well-marked minor features. Their typical structure is best exemplified in *Truncatulina reticulata*, which, nevertheless, is an exceedingly variable organism; and to a less degree in *Truncatulina soluta* and *Truncatulina echinata*.

Occasionally the stouter varieties of *Truncatulina* have limbate sutures, but with this exception the shell is rarely endowed with external ornament of any kind; sometimes, however, the surface is beset with raised tubercles, irregularly disposed, and one or two species already referred to display a fringe-like marginal extension of the chamber-walls.

Truncatulina refulgens, Montfort, sp. (Pl. XCII. figs. 7-9).

"*Hammonia Balanus* seu *Balanoidea*," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 58, pl. xlvi. figs. *nn, oo*.

Cibicides refulgens, Montfort, 1808, Conchyl. Systém., vol. i. p. 122, 31° Genre.

Truncatulina refulgens, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 279, pl. xiii. figs. 8-11;—
Modèle, No. 77.

" " Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 382, pl. xvi. fig. 19.

" " Brady, 1865, Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham, vol. i. p. 105,
pl. xii. fig. 9, *a.-c*.

This is a stoutly-built, thick-shelled variety, the test of which, in well-developed examples, is bell-shaped or subconical, and the sutures complanate or but little depressed externally. It is isomorphous with *Pulvinulina micheliniana*, with which species it has sometimes been confounded.

Truncatulina refulgens is moderately common over a considerable area of the North Atlantic, between lat. 47° and lat. 62° N. On this ground it has been collected at twelve Stations, the depths of which range from 45 fathoms to 2400 fathoms. It occurs also in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. Avoiding the tropics, it reappears in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere,—off the Cape of Good Hope, 150 fathoms; on the east coast of Australia; and at several points on the western shores of Patagonia,—at depths of 50 to 250 fathoms.

Less is known of its distribution as a fossil. It has, however, been obtained from the Pliocene beds of Southern Italy (Seguenza); from the Red Crag of Essex (Jones, Parker, and Brady); from the Glacial-clays of Norway (Crosskey and Robertson); and from the Post-glacial deposits of the north-east of Ireland (Wright).