

Its geological distribution is limited to the Tertiary epoch. Specimens have been obtained from the Eocene deposits of the vicinity of Paris (Terquem), and from the London Clay bed of the Isle of Wight (Brady); from the Miocene of Austria (Czjzek, Reuss), of Southern Italy (Seguenza), of Malta, St. Domingo, and Costa Rica (Brady); and from the later Tertiaries of Italy (Costa, Seguenza, Terrigi), of Spain (Jones and Parker), and of Costa Rica (Brady).

Truncatulina soluta, H. B. Brady (Pl. XCVI. fig. 4, *a.b.c.*).

Truncatulina soluta, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 66.

Test elongate, compressed, biconvex; consisting of a number of inequilateral segments arranged on the Rotaliform plan, with the addition of two or three which project in a straight or curved line. Peripheral edge acute, furnished with a tubulated fringe or keel; surface more or less beset with tubercles, generally arranged in rows along the sutures. Aperture a curved fissure, on the median line, at the distal end of the terminal segment; furnished with a phialine rim or lip. Length, $\frac{1}{70}$ th inch (0.36 mm.).

A minute crosier-shaped modification of *Truncatulina reticulata*, occurring off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms; very rare.

Truncatulina echinata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XCVI. figs. 9–14).

Planorbulina echinata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 69, pl. viii. fig. 31, *a.b.c.*

Test nearly spherical; consisting of about two convolutions, of which the outermost is composed of four segments; segments ventricose, unequally arched, embracing. Shell coarsely perforated and usually more or less beset with short, blunt, spines or tubercles. Aperture large and rounded; bordered by a thickened rim, or forming a short wide neck; often partially closed within by a shelly plate or septum. Diameter, $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.32 mm.).

This is a somewhat anomalous species in whatever light it is considered; but the wide, lipped, or neck-like aperture, the superficial ornament, and the general character of the shell suggest its affinity to *Truncatulina reticulata* and *Truncatulina soluta*, notwithstanding its dissimilar contour.

Truncatulina echinata has its home amongst the coral-sands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Notes have been kept of its occurrence at fourteen localities, of which three are referrible to the Indian Ocean, namely:—off Calpentyn, Ceylon, 2 fathoms; the Harbour of St. Louis, Mauritius; and the shore at Tamatavé, Madagascar: one to