

Kar Nicobar;¹ and the same author in his recent scheme of classification has remitted the type to what is evidently its natural position, placing it in the same group with *Bulimina* and *Virgulina*.²

In its fully developed condition the test of *Pleurostomella* is biserial and Textularian; in the exceptional cases in which it is uniserial, the later segments are obliquely set and alternating. The septal face is oblique or nearly vertical, and is directed alternately towards the two peripheral edges of the test. The aperture is situated on the septal face of the terminal segment, close to the distal extremity, usually in a slight depression. It is subject to a good deal of variation in point of form, but in typical specimens consists of a dome-shaped or semicircular orifice, with a vertical notch or slit at the middle of the inferior edge. In some shells the notch is wanting, in others the aperture has the appearance of a T-shaped fissure, whilst in others again, it takes the shape of a symmetrical three- or four-lobed opening.

The geographical distribution of *Pleurostomella* as a recent genus, so far as at present known, is limited to one or two localities in the South Pacific and South Atlantic. As a fossil it has been found in various portions of the Cretaceous system of Bohemia and North Germany (Reuss, Marsson), England (Moore), Ireland (Wright), and France (Berthelin); in the earlier Tertiary formations of South Germany (Gümbel), and Hungary (Hantken); and in the later Tertiary deposits of the Nicobar Islands (Schwager), and Central Italy (Terrigi).

Pleurostomella brevis, Schwager (Pl. LI. fig. 20, *a.b.*).

Pleurostomella brevis, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 239, pl. vi. fig. 81.

The original figures of this species represent a somewhat compressed, ovate test, with comparatively few segments and rounded base. The specimen portrayed in Pl. LI. fig. 20, *a.b.*, is of similar contour, but has even fewer segments.

This variety occurs with other *Pleurostomellæ* off the Ki Islands, Indian Archipelago, 129 fathoms.

Dr. Schwager's fossil specimens were from the rich Pliocene deposits of the Nicobar Islands.

Pleurostomella rapa, Gümbel (Pl. LI. fig. 21, *a.b.*).

Pleurostomella rapa, Gümbel, 1868, Abh. d. k. bayer. Ak. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x. p. 630, pl. i. fig. 54.

The figured specimen answers pretty closely to Gümbel's description of this species; but unfortunately his drawing (*loc. cit.*) only gives one aspect of the shell, and is on too small a scale to be of much assistance as to minute characters. The test is short, very broad at the distal end, and tapers rapidly to a point at the initial extremity; the

¹ Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. pl. vi. figs. 79-81.

² *Bollet. del R. Com. Geol.*, 1876-1877.