

large terminal segment,—the series that is exposed on one face of the shell being covered on the other, and *vice versa*. Thus, from whichever side the test is viewed, it presents four or five arcuate chambers, with their ends embraced by the broad final segment of the opposing series. The test is sometimes more or less compressed on three sides, but the same general arrangement of the segments is preserved.

In point of distribution the species appears to be confined to the shores of the Pacific, and is best known from Australian specimens. It has been found in littoral sands from the neighbourhood of Melbourne, and in dredged material from Port Jackson and Sydney Heads, New South Wales; from Curtis Strait, Queensland; from Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; from Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and from Storm Bay, Tasmania. It has also been obtained off Ki Islands, 129 fathoms and 580 fathoms, and in Hong Kong Harbour, 7 fathoms.

Some of the specimens figured by Reuss as *Polymorphina problema*, var. *deltoidea*, and *Polymorphina anceps* (Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. pl. iv. figs. 8–11), and by Schlicht (Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. xxxii. figs. 17–20), from the Septaria-clays of Germany, appear to me to be inseparable from this species.

Polymorphina seguenzana, n. sp. (Pl. LXXII. figs. 16, 17).

Test elongate, fusiform, compressed on three sides; broadest somewhat below the centre, tapering gradually towards the oral end, and somewhat more rapidly towards the opposite extremity, which finishes in a sharp point: segments few in number, only three visible externally, long, narrow, erect; surface smooth, sutures marked by fine lines without external depressions. Length, $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch (1.6 mm.).

The trifacial compression of the test, its acuminate initial end, and the erect position of the segments, are sufficient to distinguish this species from its near allies. It has been named after Prof. Seguenza of Messina, to whom science is indebted for several important palæontological memoirs bearing more or less upon the Foraminifera.

Polymorphina seguenzana is exceedingly rare, having only been observed in two localities, namely,—off the Ki Islands, south-west of New Guinea, depth, 129 fathoms, and at Port Jackson, New South Wales, 2 to 10 fathoms.

Polymorphina thouini, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXXII. fig. 18).

Polymorphina thouini, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 265, No. 8.—Modèle, No. 23.
 „ „ Brady, Parker, and Jones, 1870, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 232,
 pl. xl. fig. 17.

This is an attenuated variety, with long, nearly erect, slightly inflated segments. The d'Orbignian model has fewer chambers than the specimens represented in fig. 18, and is even longer proportionately.