Truncatulina ungeriana, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCIV. fig. 9, *a.b.c.*).

Rotalina ungeriana, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 157, pl. viii. figs. 16–18.
„ *granosa*, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. iii. p. 75, pl. v. fig. 36.
„ *semipunctata*, Bailey, 1851, Smithsonian Contrib., vol. ii., art. 3, p. 11, figs. 17–19.
Rotalia roemeri, Reuss, 1855, Sitzungsb. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xviii. p. 240, pl. iv. fig. 52, *a.b.c.*
„ *mortoni*, Id. 1861, Ibid. vol. xliv. p. 337, pl. viii. fig. 1.
Planorbulina ungeriana, Brady, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 469, pl. xlviii. fig. 12.
„ *farcta*, var. *ungeriana*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 382, pl. xvi. figs. 23–25.
Truncatulina ungeriana, Reuss, 1866, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 161, No. 10.

As figured by d'Orbigny, the test of *Truncatulina ungeriana* is comparatively thin, the faces unequally convex, and the peripheral edge attenuated or subcarinate. The drawing (Pl. XCIV. fig. 9) is not a good illustration of the species, the specimen being relatively thicker and altogether more stoutly built than the typical form.

Truncatulina ungeriana is moderately common in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean, at depths of 90 to 600 fathoms; it occurs sparingly in the South Atlantic and off the Cape of Good Hope; and more or less characteristic specimens have been observed at seventeen Stations in the South Pacific, depth 37 to 2600 fathoms, and at one Station in the North Pacific, 2300 fathoms.

Fossil examples have been found in the London Clay, and in the middle and later Tertiaries of Central and Southern Europe.

Truncatulina robertsoniana, H. B. Brady (Pl. XCV. fig. 4, *a.b.c.*).

Truncatulina robertsoniana, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 65.

Test compressed, sublenticular; superior face slightly convex; inferior convex, more or less depressed at the umbilicus; peripheral edge subangular. Consisting of four or more convolutions, the whole of which are visible on the superior face, whilst on the inferior the last whorl conceals all preceding it except a small area in the centre. Segments very numerous, thirteen to fifteen in the final convolution; sutures marked by lines only, without superficial constriction. Colour rich brown, deepest near the middle of the test and at the sutural lines. Diameter, $\frac{1}{36}$th inch (0·7 mm.).

A handsome species, distinguished by its compressed contour, its very numerous segments and their regular disposition, and its deep brown colour. It has been named after one of the most diligent and successful of our marine zoologists, Mr. David Robertson, F.G.S., of Glasgow.

The finest specimens of *Truncatulina robertsoniana* are from two West Indian