

Stations,—off Culebra Island, 390 fathoms; and off Sombrero Island, 450 fathoms; and at one point on the coast of South America, near Pernambuco, 675 fathoms. It occurs also at two "Porcupine" Stations in the North Atlantic, 1445 fathoms and 1476 fathoms; and was obtained by the Rev. A. M. Norman from two "Valorous" Stations in about the same latitude (55° N.), depths, 1450 fathoms and 1785 fathoms respectively.

Truncatulina tenera, n. sp. (Pl. XCV. fig. 11, *a.b.c.*).

Test regularly Rotaliform; both faces convex, peripheral edge acute and lobulated. Consisting of rather more than three convolutions of nearly equal width, the last of which is formed of five or six segments; sutures distinct, slightly depressed, marked on the superior face by nearly straight radial lines; aperture a curved fissure bordered by a thickened lip, situated at the inner margin of the final segment near the periphery. Diameter, $\frac{1}{55}$ th inch (0.46 mm.).

I have had considerable hesitation in admitting this little Foraminifer to a position as an independent species, owing to its extreme resemblance to *Pulvinulina umbonata*, Reuss; but I am convinced by the passage forms with which it is found associated that the case is one of isomorphism, not of specific identity, and in this view I am supported by the opinion of Prof. Parker. The Planorbuline affinity of the test is often suggested by the aperture, which is generally furnished with a thickened lip or border; but though easily recognised amongst its congeners, it is impossible to name any single character by which the species can be distinguished with certainty from the isomorphous variety already referred to.

Truncatulina tenera is comparatively rare. It has been encountered at a single Station in the North Atlantic, off Gomera, Canaries, 620 fathoms; and at three Stations in the South Pacific, near the coast of Chili and Patagonia, 166 to 1375 fathoms.

Truncatulina dutemplei, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. XCV. fig. 5, *a.b.c.*).

Rotalina dutemplei, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 157, pl. viii. figs. 19-21.

„ *affinis*, Czjzek, 1847, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 144, pl. xii. figs. 36-38.

Truncatulina dutemplei, Reuss, 1866, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 160, No. 9.

Small *Truncatulinae*, corresponding more nearly to *Truncatulina dutemplei*, d'Orbigny, than to any other recognised form, though by no means typical, occur at Station 323, South Atlantic, 1900 fathoms; and in the Pacific, north of Papua, 1070 fathoms.

Truncatulina dutemplei is a common fossil of the middle Tertiaries of Central Europe.

Truncatulina humilis, n. sp. (Pl. XCIV. fig. 7, *a.b.c.*).

Test rotaliform; the two faces nearly equally convex, peripheral edge thick and rounded; consisting of about three convolutions, of which the latest is composed of seven