

to which he has given the name *Epistomina*, consisting chiefly of Mesozoic *Pulvinulina* of the “*elegans*” type, of which the apertures are more or less abnormal as to form or position.¹

Pulvinulina partschiana is common in the North Atlantic and South Pacific, less common in the South Atlantic and North Pacific; and it occurs also in the Mediterranean. The same may be said of *Pulvinulina elegans*; but that form affects warmer latitudes, and its area of distribution is correspondingly narrower.

With respect to their geological range, I am unable to separate the two forms. One or the other has been found in the Upper Trias of Derbyshire (Jones and Parker); in the Lower and Upper Lias of various parts of England (Blake, Walford, Brady); in the London Clay (Jones and Parker); in the Septaria-clays of many parts of Germany (Reuss, Bornemann); in numerous Miocene deposits of Central and Southern Europe (d’Orbigny, Reuss, Karrer, Seguenza, &c.), and in the later Tertiaries of Italy, Spain, and elsewhere (Seguenza, Jones and Parker, Schwager, &c.).

Pulvinulina berthelotiana, d’Orbigny, sp. (Pl. CVI. fig. 1, *a.b.c.*).

Rotalina berthelotiana, d’Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 130, pl. i. figs. 31–33.

Pulvinulina berthelotiana, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 393.

A small, round, neatly-made shell, the superior face subconical, the inferior more or less convex, the sutures, both of the superior and inferior side, conspicuously limbate.

Found in sands dredged at two points near the coast of Papua, namely:—Station 189, south of the Island, 25 fathoms, and off the Admiralty Islands, on the north, 16 to 25 fathoms. D’Orbigny states that the species is rather common in the shore-sand of Teneriffe.

Pulvinulina favus, H. B. Brady (Pl. CIV. figs. 12–16).

Pulvinulina favus, Brady, 1877, Geol. Mag., Dec. II., vol. iv. p. 294.

Test lenticular, the two lateral faces nearly equally convex, periphery subangular or slightly rounded; composed of a large number of narrow segments arranged in about two convolutions; aperture an elongate or oval fissure, placed obliquely either on the peripheral edge or somewhat within it on the inferior side; the exterior surface of the test, except a small area surrounding the aperture, covered with a raised reticulated ornament, which entirely conceals the internal structure. Diameter, $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch (0.84 mm.).

This is a somewhat remarkable species, the structural features of which are completely hidden by a thick exogenous deposit of shell-substance, forming a “honeycomb” ornament, not unlike that of *Lagena squamata* or *Lagena hexagona*, over almost the entire surface of the test. Young specimens are relatively much thicker than the adults, and have the

¹ Foram. du Syst. Oolith., 5^{ème} Mém., 1883, p. 373.