

As a fossil it has been found in the London Clay (Jones and Parker), in beds of Miocene age in Austria and elsewhere (d'Orbigny, Reuss, &c.), in the later Tertiaries of Italy (Soldani, d'Orbigny), and in the Post-tertiary deposits of Ireland (Wright), of Canada (Dawson), and of Norway (Crosskey and Robertson).

Nodosaria inflexa, Reuss (Pl. LXII. fig. 9).

- Nodosaria inflexa*, Reuss, 1866, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 131, pl. ii. fig. 1.
 „ „ Id. 1870, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 472, No. 16;—
 Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. xxxviii. fig. 3.

This is a Dentaline variety with fusiform segments,—a transition form between *Nodosaria pyrula*, d'Orbigny, and *Dentalina guttifera*, d'Orbigny.

Its occurrence has been noted in the North Atlantic, and in the North and South Pacific, at various depths from 95 to 1400 fathoms; and its distribution, whether recent or fossil, probably corresponds with that of the allied modifications of the type.

Nodosaria (D.) farcimen, Soldani, sp. (Pl. LXII. figs. 17, 18; woodcuts, fig. 13, *a.b.c.*).

- “*Orthoceras Farcimen*,” Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i., pt. 2, p. 98, pl. cv. fig. O.
Nodosaria dentalina, Lamarck, 1822, Anim. sans Vert., vol. vii. p. 596, No. 2.
 „ (*Dentalina*) *communis*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 254, No. 35.
Dentalina nodosa, d'Orbigny, 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 14, pl. i. figs. 6, 7.
 „ *linearis*, Roemer, 1841, Verst. norddeutsch. Kreid., pt. ii. p. 95, pl. xv. fig. 5.
 „ *legumen*, Reuss, 1850, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. iv. p. 26, pl. ii. fig. 14.
 „ *nodosa*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 164, pl. xii. fig. 8.
 „ *subnodosa*, Terquem, 1858, Foram du Lias, 1^{re} mém., p. 600, pl. ii. fig. 7.
 „ *strangulata*, Reuss, 1860, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xl. p. 185, pl. ii. fig. 6.
 „ *farcimen*, Reuss, 1861, Bullet. de l'Acad. roy. Belg., ser. 2, vol. xv. p. 146, pl. i. fig. 18.
Nodosaria (Dentalina) laxa, Reuss, 1865, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 132, pl. ii. figs. 2, 3.
 „ *pregnans*, Reuss, 1865, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lii. p. 450, pl. i. fig. 4.
Dentalina fusiformis, Gümbel, 1868, Abhandl. d. k. bay. Ak. Wiss., II. Cl., vol. x. p. 621, pl. i. fig. 35.
 „ *linearis*, Id. Ibid. p. 622, pl. i. fig. 36.
 „ *glandifera*, Id. Ibid. p. 622, pl. i. fig. 37.
Nodosaria (Dentalina) reitzi, Hantken, 1868, Magyar. Föld. Társ., vol. iv. p. 88, pl. i. fig. 13.
Dentalina jurensis, Terquem (pars), 1870, Foram. du Syst. Oolith., 3^{me} mém., p. 260, pl. xxvii. figs. 6–16.
 „ *communis*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 158, pl. ix. fig. 46.
Nodosaria (D.) peracuta, Reuss, 1874, Das Elbthalgebirge in Sachs., pt. 2, p. 86, pl. ii. fig. 21.
Dentalina communis, Brady (pars), 1876, Monogr. Carb. and Perm. For., p. 127, pl. x. fig. 17.
Frondicularia cernua, Berthelin, 1879, Revue et Mag. de Zool. [separate copy, p. 9, pl. i. figs. 7, 8].

The drawing in the “*Testaceographia*,” above referred to, represents a curved, tapering shell, with ten oval or inflated segments, separated by straight sutures. It was quoted