

of rows of exogenous beads or shortened spines. The difference between the ornament in this particular stage and that of *Nodosaria verruculosa* is exceedingly slight.

*Nodosaria hispida*, var. *sublineata*, has only been noticed at Station 33, off Bermuda, 435 fathoms, and at Station 122, south-west of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms.

*Nodosaria verruculosa*, Neugeboren (Pl. LXIII. figs. 17, 18).

*Nodosaria verruculosa*, Neugeboren, 1852, Verhandl. u. Mitth. siebenb. Vereins. f. Naturw., Jahrg. iii. p. 55, pl. i. fig. 43.

The rare living examples of this form are typified by straight shell with five subglobular segments, the exterior beset with little tubercles or warts. The specimen figured by Neugeboren, under the name *Nodosaria verruculosa*, as far as can be gathered from the description and the somewhat rough illustration, answers to these characters in all essential points.

The species has only been met with at one Challenger Station, off the Ki Islands, 129 fathoms.

The fossil specimens originally described were from the Miocene of Ober-Lapugy, in Transylvania.

*Nodosaria comata*, Batsch, sp. (Pl. LXIV. figs. 1-5).

*Nautilus (Orthoceras) comatus*, Batsch, 1791, Conchyl. des Seesandes, p. 2, pl. i. figs. 2, *a.b.c.d.*

*Nodosaria (Glandulina) glans*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 252, No. 2—Modèle, No. 51.

*Nodosaria comata*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xv. p. 226, No. II.

*Glandulina glans*, Id. 1865, Ibid. vol. xvi. p. 27, pl. i. fig. 30.

Under the name *Nautilus (Orthoceras) comatus*, Batsch has figured two straight, tapering, Nodosarian shells, with a surface-ornament of thin longitudinal costæ. One of them is of short Glanduline form, resembling figs. 1, 2, and 3 of Pl. LXIV.; the other is of more slender build, something like fig. 5, but even longer proportionately; in both the ornament ceases near the middle of the final segment, leaving the surface smooth at the oral end. With a series of specimens before us, such as that from which the illustrations have been selected, it appears probable enough that the author was justified in assigning his two shells to the same species, notwithstanding their dissimilarity of contour.

That Batsch's shorter drawing, and some of the younger examples now figured, are identical with *Glandulina glans* of the "Tableau Méthodique" becomes evident on comparing them with d'Orbigny's model of the latter species; and it is worthy of