

remark that in some localities a majority of the specimens never pass beyond the *Glandulina*-like stage.

Nodosaria comata has been obtained somewhat plentifully off Bermuda, 435 fathoms ; and more sparingly off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms ; off Sombrero Island, West Indies, 450 fathoms ; and in harbour-mud from Port Louis, Mauritius. It has been found also in the Adriatic.

Jones and Parker record its occurrence in the Subapennine Tertiaries of Italy.

Nodosaria scalaris, Batsch, sp. (Pl. LXIII. figs. 28–31 ; var. Pl. LXIV. figs. 16–19).

“*Orthocerata striata microscopica*,” Soldani, 1780, Saggio Oritt., p. 107, pl. v. figs. Z, A, B, C, D ;
pl. viii. fig. CC.

“*Orthoceratia Plosculi*,” Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 91, pl. xcv. figs. B–M.

“*Polymorpha Pineiformia*,” Id. Ibid. p. 118, pl. cxxvii. fig. C.
(monstrous specimen).

Nautilus (Orthoceras) scalaris, Batsch, 1791, Conchyl. des Seesandes, No. 4. pl. ii. fig. 4, a, b.

Nodosaria longicauda, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 254, No. 28.

„ *sulcata*, Id. Ibid. p. 253, No. 21 (monstrous).

„ *candei*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 44, pl. i. figs. 6, 7.

„ *striaticollis*, Id. 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 124, pl. i. figs. 2–4.

„ *tenuicostata*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 156, pl. xii. fig. 5 ; and
varieties, pl. xvi. figs. 8–13.

„ *reussi*, Id. Ibid. p. 155, pl. xvi. fig. 5.

„ *annulata*, Id. 1857, Mem. Accad. Sci. Nap., vol. ii. p. 139, pl. i. fig. 16.

„ *radicula*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 15, pl. ii. figs. 36–38.

„ *scalaris*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 340, pl. xvi. fig. 2, a, b, c.

„ *subradicula*, Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. ii. p. 222, pl. v.
fig. 50.

„ *longicauda*, Silvestri, 1872, Nodos. Foss. e Viv. d'Ital., p. 58, pl. v. figs. 101–127.

Judged by typical specimens, this is a well differentiated species. The test is straight ; the segments comparatively few, generally from three to six in the adult shell and never more than eight, inflated or subglobular, and increasing rapidly, though not always regularly, in size. The final chamber is drawn out into an apertural tube of some length with a terminal phialine lip, and the opposite extremity of the test is commonly mucronate. The superficial costæ vary both as to number and thickness, and are frequently more numerous and less strongly marked than shown by the figures. The range of variation in this and other particulars is very fully illustrated in the beautiful series of drawings given by Silvestri, under the name *Nodosaria longicauda* (*loc. cit.*). It is needful to remember that the present form is not the *Nodosaria scalaris* of d'Orbigny's “*Tableau Méthodique*.”

At one or two localities the species exhibits a tendency to assume the peculiar habit of growth represented in Pl. LXIV. figs. 16–19. An apparently complete shell of three or