

others in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and elsewhere. Small specimens, with very narrow keel, have occasionally been dredged in shallow water in the British seas.

The earliest known fossil specimens are those from the Lias. The species occurs in Tertiary deposits of almost every geological age.

Cristellaria calcar, Linné, sp. (Pl. LXX. figs. 9–15).

- “*Nautilus minimus non umbilicatus*,” Gaultieri, 1742, *Index Test.*, pl. xix. fig. C.
 “*Nautili (Lenticulæ radiatæ)*,” Soldani, 1789, *Testaceographia*, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 54, pl. xxxiii. figs. *aa, bb*.—“*Nautili carinati (Lenticulæ)*,” *Ibid.*, p. 64, pl. lxxviii. figs. *hh, mm*.
Nautilus calcar, Linné, 1767, *Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., p. 1162, No. 272;—1788, *Ibid.*, 13th (Gmelin's) ed., p. 3370, No. 2.
 „ „ var. $\alpha, \epsilon, \delta, \kappa, \mu$, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, *Test. Micr.*, p. 69, pl. xi. figs. *a.b.*; pl. xii. figs. *a.b.c.*; *i.k.*, pl. xiii. figs. *c.d.*; *h.i.*
Antenor diaphaneus, Montfort, 1808, *Conchyl. Syst.*, vol. i. p. 71, genre 18°.
Clisiphontes calcar, Id. *Ibid.* p. 227, genre 57°.
Herion rostratus, Id. *Ibid.* p. 231, genre 58°.
Rhinocurus araneosus, Id. *Ibid.* p. 235, genre 59°.
Lenticulina diaphanea, Blainville, 1825, *Man. de Malacol.*, p. 390.
 „ *araneosa*, Id. *Ibid.* p. 390.
 „ *calcar*, Id. *Ibid.* p. 390.
 „ *rostrata*, Id. *Ibid.* p. 390.
Robulina aculeata, d'Orbigny, 1826, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, vol. vii. p. 289, No. 14.
 „ *radiata*, Id. *Ibid.* p. 288, No. 7.
 „ *pulchella*, Id. *Ibid.* p. 288, No. 8.
 „ *calcar*, Id. 1846, *For. Foss. Vien.*, p. 99, pl. iv. figs. 18–20.
Cristellaria calcar, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. viii. pp. 241, 242, pl. x. figs. 91, 93, 94.

The name *Nautilus calcar* was assigned by Linné to the entire group of helicoid *Cristellariæ*, and, as might be expected, the illustrations of the species selected by him from the works of earlier writers, include a number of forms now regarded as varietally if not specifically distinct. The drawings referred to all represent *Cristellariæ* of the involute type, but they differ from each other in general conformation, as well as in details of structure. In some, the test is compressed and the peripheral edge is thick and rounded; in others, the general form is lenticular and the margin angular and sharp; whilst the remainder are characterised by a thin carinate periphery armed with short radiating spines.¹

¹ The figures referred to in the 13th (Gmelin's) edition of the “*Systema Naturæ*,” vol. i., part 6, p. 3370, are as follows :—

- Plancus, *Conch. Min.*, pl. i. figs. 3, 4.
 Gaultieri, *Index Test. Conch.*, pl. xix. figs. B. C.
 Ledermüller, *Amus. Micros.*, pl. viii. figs. *c.d.*
 Martini, *Conchyl. Cabinet*, pl. xix. figs. 168, 169;—

and of these Ledermüller's are copied from Plancus, and Martini's from Gaultieri.

Only two out of the eight figures above enumerated represent calcarate shells; therefore Williamson's use of the term “*Cristellaria calcar, typica*” (*Rec. For. Gt. Br.*, p. 27, pl. ii. figs. 52, 53), for a non-spinous and non-carinate form, would have been quite in order, had not the name been employed in the interim by other authors in its present restricted sense.