

amount of reservation, as it is impossible to realise properly the characters of *Globigerina* from their appearance as transparent objects. Some of the illustrations quoted are manifestly drawn from very young and others from immature individuals.

I have never met with recent specimens, either amongst surface-organisms or in bottom-ooze, which presented exactly the same characters as the typical Cretaceous variety; though shells similar in general conformation, and more nearly related to *Globigerina cretacea* than to any other recognised modification of the genus, are not uncommon in certain localities. Such specimens, one of which is represented in Pl. LXXXII. fig. 10, are, as a rule, more stoutly built than the typical form; and the segments are less numerous and of proportionately larger size. They are not unlike many of the fossil specimens figured by Ehrenberg.

This species is probably the commonest and most widely diffused of all the Cretaceous microzoa.

Globigerina marginata, Reuss (Woodcut, fig. 17).

Rosalina marginata, Reuss, 1845, Verstein. böhm. Kreid., pt. i. p. 36, pl. xiii. fig. 47.

” ” Jones, 1853, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xii. p. 241, pl. ix. fig. 7.

” ” Reuss, 1854, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. vii. p. 69, pl. xxvi. fig. 1.

Discorbina marginata, Id., 1865, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lii. p. 12, No. 2.

Globigerina marginata, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 367.

Rotalia marginata, Gümbel, 1870, Sitzungsber. d. k. bayer. Akad. Wiss., vol. ii. pp. 283, 287.

Globigerina marginata, Reuss, 1874, Das Elbthalegebirge in Sachsen, 2^{ter} Theil, p. 112, No. 2.

” ” Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 74.

Test Rotaliform, much compressed; superior face convex, inferior face also convex but with a sunken umbilical recess, peripheral edge thin or subcarinate; segments numerous, five or six in the last convolution, the outer margin of each segment exhibiting a well-marked narrow border; apertures opening into the umbilical vestibule. Surface of living specimens beset with spines. Diameter, $\frac{1}{50}$ th to $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (0.5 to 1 mm.).

Messrs. Parker and Jones, in their memoir on Foraminifera from the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans (*loc. cit.*), recognise the Globigerine affinity of the “complanate form with more or less limbate septal lines,” typified by the *Rosalina marginata* of Reuss. Indeed they go somewhat further, and class together with this typical variety the *Rosalina canaliculata* of the same author, and the *Rosalina linnæana*, of d’Orbigny, as pertaining to one and the same species. Of the generic affinity of the forms referred to, and of their close relationship to each other, there can be little doubt. They nevertheless appear to include representatives of two easily distinguished varieties, the one characterised by its thin subcarinate peripheral edge, the other by its thick and almost square or sometimes even bicarinate margin; and in the foregoing Scheme (p. 592) the terms *Globigerina marginata* and *Globigerina linnæana* have been retained for them respectively.

It is stated by Reuss that the entire surface of the fossil shell is hispid or beset