

*Haplophragmium latidorsatum*, Bornemann, sp. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 7-10, 14).

*Nonionina latidorsata*, Bornemann, 1855, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell., vol. vii. p. 339, pl. xvi. fig. 4, a. b.

*Haplophragmium crassum*, Reuss, 1867, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lv. p. 46, pl. i. figs. 1, 2.

*Lituola subglobosa*, M. Sars, 1868, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandlinger for 1868, p. 250.

„ „ G. O. Sars, 1871, Ibid. for 1871, p. 253.

*Haplophragmium rotundidorsatum*, Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt., vol. iv. p. 12, pl. i. fig. 2.

„ *subglobosum*, Brady, 1881, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xliii. p. 100, No. 22.

Test free, nautiloid; subglobular or compressed; consisting of about two convolutions, the later of which completely encloses the earlier. Segments numerous, about six in the outer whorl, often somewhat inflated; septal lines distinct, sometimes sunken or excavated. Aperture a curved slit along the base of the outer face of the final segment; either simple or subdivided into a line of rounded pores. Walls thick, arenaceous; firmly cemented and well-finished; colour light-brown. Diameter,  $\frac{1}{11}$ th inch (2.3 mm.) or less.

The study of an abundant supply of specimens in the recent condition has convinced me that the *Nonionina latidorsata* of Bornemann, the *Haplophragmium crassum* of Reuss, and the *Lituola subglobosa* of M. Sars, represent only individual modifications of the same specific form, with no claim to be regarded as even varietally distinct from each other; and under these circumstances precedence has been given to the earliest specific name.<sup>1</sup> With regard to the last of these, it may be stated, that although neither description nor figure is furnished by the author, the characters of the Norwegian specimens for which the name was intended are well known.<sup>2</sup> The two forms quoted from Bornemann and Reuss are neither of them quite typical; both are a good deal compressed, one is represented with flush sutures, the other with somewhat inflated chambers and excavated sutures. Similar conditions, exaggerated in degree, are exemplified in Pl. XXXIV. figs. 7 and 8, and it is easily shown that not only these, but specimens to all appearance further apart, represent mere individual modifications of the same typical form. The comparative sphericity or lateral compression of the test, and the degree of inflation of the segments are constantly varying features. In the northern cold deep-sea area explored by Prof. G. O. Sars, *Haplophragmium latidorsatum* exists in enormous numbers, sometimes to the extent of 20 per cent. of the entire weight of the washed and

<sup>1</sup> It is not improbable that the specimen figured by Soldani (*Testaceographia*, vol. ii., pl. xxvi. fig. N.) and subsequently named by d'Orbigny *Robulina rugosa* (*Ann. Sci. Nat.*, 1826, vol. vii. p. 290, No. 21) may also belong to this species, but the drawing is too obscure to be identified with any certainty, and it may only represent a fossil Cristellarian.

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Prof. G. O. Sars of Christiania for type specimens of this form. It has not been without reluctance that the name employed in the late Prof. M. Sars's list of Norwegian Foraminifera has been abandoned.