

Gaudryina siphonella, Reuss (Pl. XLVI. figs. 17-19).

Gaudryina siphonella, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell., vol. iii. p. 78, pl. v. figs. 40-42.

Textularia reussi, Speyer, 1864, Die Tertiär-Fauna von Söllingen, p. 83 (*vide* Reuss).

Gaudryina siphonella, Reuss, 1870, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 463, No. 1,—
Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. xxiv. figs. 26-29.

„ „ Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ung. geol. Anstalt., vol. iv. p. 14, pl. i.
fig. 3.

Plectina clava, Marsson, 1878, Mittheil. naturw. Vereine v. Neu-Vorpom. u. Rügen, Jahrg. x.,
p. 160, pl. iii. fig. 29 a.-d.

The original figures of *Gaudryina siphonella* (*loc. cit.*) are probably somewhat idealised, as they represent a test constructed with a diagrammatic regularity seldom encountered amongst dimorphous Foraminifera; von Schlicht's drawings, allotted by Reuss to the same species, suggest, on the other hand, extreme irregularity of contour. Something between the two is the more common condition; and the elongate, subcylindrical, somewhat tapering tests, with inflated segments, and projecting terminal apertures, well portrayed in Pl. XLVI. figs. 17-19, sufficiently illustrate the typical features of the species. Recent specimens are generally minute and inconspicuous, but they vary a good deal as to size, and may be found from $\frac{1}{80}$ th to $\frac{1}{28}$ th inch (0.3 to 0.9 mm.) in length.

Though comparatively rare in the living condition, *Gaudryina siphonella* is very widely distributed. It has been observed at three points in the North Atlantic, at two in the South Atlantic, at three in the North Pacific, and at five in the South Pacific. It appears to prefer deep water, for of the thirteen Stations above enumerated, six have a depth of more than 2000 fathoms, one being in the deepest part of the North Pacific, 3950 fathoms; whilst four are between 1000 and 2000 fathoms; and only three at less than 1000 fathoms.

As a fossil it has been collected by Reuss and Schlicht in the Septaria-clays of North Germany, and by Hantken in the Lower *Clavulina-szabó*i beds of Hungary. The somewhat obscure fossils figured by Marsson (*loc. cit.*) from the Cretaceous formation of the Island of Rügen appear to be nothing more than irregular specimens of the same species.

Verneuilina, d'Orbigny.

Textularia, pars, Münster [1838], Reuss, Bailey, Parker and Jones, Fischer.

Verneuilina, d'Orbigny [1840], Reuss, Costa, Karrer, Parker and Jones, Brady, M. Sars, Terquem,
Robertson, Winther, Wright, Marsson, Berthelin, &c.

Bulimina, pars, Reuss [1846], Alth, Egger, Williamson, Parfitt.

Polymorphina, Schultze [1854].

Rhynchospira, Hantken [1875].

Reussia, Schwager [1877].

The genus *Verneuilina* was devised by d'Orbigny for the regular triserial *Textularina*, typified by the Cretaceous *Verneuilina tricarinata*; and with some limitation as