

*Lagena squamosa*, Montagu, sp. (Pl. LVIII. figs. 28–31).

“Polymorpha Sphærulæ *siphunculata*,” Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 116, pl. cxix. figs. P. Q.; pl. cxx. figs. cc. ee, &c.

*Vermiculum squamosum*, Montagu, 1803, Test. Brit., p. 526, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

*Lagenula reticulata*, Macgillivray, 1843, Moll. Anim. Aberd., p. 38.

*Entosolenia squamosa*, Williamson, 1848, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. i. pl. ii. fig. 19.

„ *globosa*, var. *squamosa*, Parker and Jones, 1857, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 278, pl. xi. fig. 25.

„ *squamosa*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 12, pl. i. fig. 29.

*Lagena reticulata*, Reuss, 1862, Sitzungs. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlv. p. 333, pl. v. figs. 67, 68.

*Phialina ornata*, Seguenza, 1862, Foram. Monotal. Mess., p. 48, pl. i. fig. 30.

*Lagena anomala*, Stache, 1865, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 183, pl. xxii. fig. 5.

„ *squamosa*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Monogr. Foram. Crag, p. 39, pl. iv. fig. 7.

*Lagena squamosa* may be taken as the type of a considerable section of the genus, characterised by the linear reticulation, in one form or other, of the surface of the test. The specific term is aptly applied to the sort of ornament depicted in Montagu's original figure which resembles nothing so much as the arrangement of the scales on the skin of a fish. The areæ corresponding to scales are of equal size and of nearly uniform outline, the superior margins being arched, the inferior angular; but they are not arranged on any methodical plan. A specimen with somewhat similar characters is portrayed in Pl. LVIII. fig. 28, but the meshes are disposed in nearly regular vertical lines.

Sometimes the reticulation is more distinctly geometrical, and the meshes assume the form of regular hexagons, such modifications constituting the “var. *hexagona*” of Williamson. Another variety results from the formation of longitudinal ribs, with cross-bars of equal height and substance, the meshes being small and approximately square or somewhat rounded; this is exemplified in the *Lagena melo* of d'Orbigny. Sometimes the cross-bars are of slighter substance and less elevated than the main ribs, and the test resembles that of *Lagena sulcata* with the addition of thin transverse lines between the costæ. Specimens so constructed are assigned by Reuss to the *Lagena catenulata* of Williamson; but Williamson's figure of that species clearly belongs to *Lagena melo*, and it is a question whether it is worth while attempting to separate the forms referred to from the typical, less regularly ornamented, *Lagena squamosa*. The *Lagenula reticulata* of Macgillivray is described as having “reticulated markings bounding irregular areolar spaces,” and in the absence of any figure, there need be no hesitation in associating it with the present species.

*Lagena squamosa* is met with in almost every sea, but it is not so abundant as many of its congeners. Though found from time to time on deep bottoms, even down to 2300 fathoms, it manifestly prefers comparatively shallow water, and at a large proportion of the known localities the registered depth is less than 100 or 150 fathoms.

There is no record of its occurrence as a fossil prior to the Eocene of the Paris Basin,