

C. Elongate cylindrical variety.

Nodosaria (*Gl.*) *æqualis*, Reuss, Pl. LXI. fig. 32.

- Glandulina inæqualis*, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min. &c., p. 305, pl. xv. figs. 26, 27.
 „ *candela*, Id. Ibid. p. 304, pl. xv. figs. 28, 29.
 „ *æqualis*, Reuss, 1863, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlvi. p. 48, pl. iii. fig. 28.
 „ *levigata*, var. *æqualis*, Reuss, 1870, Ibid. vol. lxii. p. 478 ;—
 Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. vi. figs. 21, 22, 24.
 „ „ var. *subcylindrica*, Reuss, 1870, Ibid. p. 477 ;—Schlicht, Ibid. pl. vi. fig. 5.

The typical *Nodosaria* (*Glandulina*) *levigata* of d'Orbigny has a subovate test, circular in transverse section, broadest a little above the middle, tapering rapidly towards the oral end which is somewhat rounded, and more gradually towards the opposite extremity which is acutely pointed. The segments are six in number, and embracing, the latest occupying more than half the visible shell ; and the sutures are marked externally by fine lines without the least superficial depression. This description applies to the author's own figure (Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. pl. x. figs. 1-3) ; but the drawing in Soldani's "Testaceographia," which is referred by d'Orbigny to the same species (*loc. cit.*, p. 252), represents a three-chambered shell, broad and round in its oral aspect, obtuse and rounded at the initial end, with inflated segments and sunken sutures. These two drawings, taken in connection with Parker and Jones's figures (Phil. Trans., vol. clv. pl. xiii. figs. 1-7), illustrate to some extent the variability of the species and its relation to the other straight *Nodosarians*.

That d'Orbigny's original figure indicates the typical characters of a particular group of short *Nodosariæ* is evident from the fact that at localities in which such forms are rare the specimens are generally of the tapering sort with flush sutures ; but more than this can scarcely be affirmed. On the other hand, in districts over which *Glandulina* abound, as for instance in the warm area of the Farøe Channel at a depth of 530 fathoms, or thereabouts, the specimens present a very wide range of external contour—subglobular, elliptical, tapering and pointed, or subcylindrical—without much apparent preference for one shape above another, and in such infinite gradations that it is impossible to reduce them to anything resembling true specific or varietal groups. This view had become familiar to me before I was aware that the Rev. A. M. Norman had arrived at the same conclusion from the study of the specimens obtained from his Norwegian dredgings. The extreme variability is not confined to the general contour of the test, but it affects to a greater or less degree all the minor characters of the type. It is equally difficult to draw any distinction between varieties with flush sutures, and those in which the segments are more or less inflated and the septal lines correspondingly depressed ; indeed it would be quite possible to arrange a series of recent specimens exhibiting every stage of modification, from the tapering subfusiform shell with even sutures, represented by the d'Orbignian drawing, to the fully-developed *Nodosaria radicularis* with nearly globular segments. In the absence of any valid distinctive character the term *Glandulina* becomes a mere name of con-