

Nodosaria calomorpha, Reuss (Pl. LXI. figs. 23–27).

Nodosaria calomorpha, Reuss, 1865, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xxv. p. 129, pl. i. figs. 15–19.

„ (*Dentalina*) *consobrina*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 342, pl. xvi. fig. 3.

„ *calomorpha*, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., ann. xxxiii. p. 178 pl. i. fig. 7.

This is a little insignificant species but very distinct nevertheless. The adult test has rarely more than three segments, often only two; the primordial chamber is usually short and rounded, those subsequently formed more elongate and oval, and the aperture is often entosolenian. The average length of the test is about $\frac{1}{50}$ th inch (0.5 mm.).

Owing to its small size and inconspicuous appearance, the species is easily overlooked. The following list of localities, though far from complete, indicates roughly its area of distribution:—North Atlantic, 1215 fathoms; South Atlantic, mid-ocean, two soundings, 1990 fathoms and 2200 fathoms, and off the Falkland Islands, 6 fathoms; off Kerguelen Island, 120 fathoms; off the Ki Islands, two soundings, 129 fathoms and 580 fathoms; and off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms.

Reuss's specimens were fossils from the Septaria-clay of Pietzpuhl, in North Germany.

Nodosaria pyrula, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXII. figs. 10–12).

“*Orthoceras Monile*,” Soldani, 1798, Testaceographia, vol. ii. p. 35, pl. x. figs. *b.c.*

Nodosaria pyrula, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 253, No. 13.

„ *mariaë*, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 33, pl. i. figs. 15, 16.

„ *stipitata*, Reuss, 1849, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. i. p. 366, pl. xlvi. fig. 4.

„ *haueriana*, Neugeboren, 1852, Verhandl. u. Mitth. siebenb. Vereins. f. Nat., Jahrg. iii. p. 39, pl. i. figs. 8, 9.

„ *lagenifera*, Id. Ibid. p. 39, pl. i. figs. 10–12.

„ *brukenthaliana*, Id. Ibid. p. 40, pl. i. figs. 13, 14.

Dentalina elongata, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 365, pl. xvi. fig. 19.

Nodosaria pyrula, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 17, pl. ii. fig. 39.

A much attenuated variety, with pyriform or ovate segments, the distal ends of which form long narrow stoloniferous tubes. The curved modifications are only distinguished from *Nodosaria (D.) guttifera* (For. Foss. Vien., p. 49, pl. ii. figs. 11–13) by the somewhat more inflated segments and shorter stolons of the latter.

Nodosaria pyrula is a widely diffused species, but the number of specimens found in any one locality is generally small, a circumstance partly due to the fragile character of the shell. It is not uncommon in shallow water on the shores of the British Islands, Belgium, and France, and in the North Atlantic generally, at depths of less than 500 or 600 fathoms. It has not been noticed in the South Atlantic, but it occurs in the South Pacific, at depths of 38 to 620 fathoms; in the North Pacific, from 95 to 345 fathoms; and in the Mediterranean, from 40 to 250 fathoms.