

in the "Tableau Méthodique" as an illustration of *Nodosaria (Dentalina) communis*; but subsequently, when that species was described by d'Orbigny in his memoir on the Cretaceous Foraminifera of the vicinity of Paris, the name was applied to a somewhat different modification of the same type, having obliquely-set chambers. That both forms belong to the same specific series admits of no doubt; but in the classification of the varieties of smooth *Nodosaria* into subordinate groups, the direction of the septa, whether straight or oblique, affords distinctive characters of some service; and under these circumstances the term *Nodosaria communis* may properly be employed in a restricted sense for the variety with oblique sutures.

It has been the custom to ignore the names under which Soldani described his specimens, on the ground that his nomenclature is seldom in accordance with the Linnean method; and further, because he not unfrequently comprehends under one general name a miscellaneous assortment of organisms having little or no relationship with each other from a modern point of view. In the present instance no such objection arises. The term *Orthoceras farcimen* is coupled with a single specimen, and is accompanied by a description which, taken with the figure, is sufficient for the identification of the form. Reuss, in his memoir on the Foraminifera of the Crag of Antwerp, adopts Soldani's name, illustrating the characters of the species by a somewhat shorter specimen than that portrayed in the original figure. There is some degree of doubt as to the particular variety for which Lamarck's term *Nodosaria dentalina* was intended, and in the absence of any other early appellation for the present form, it appears most convenient to follow Reuss in adopting the Soldanian name.

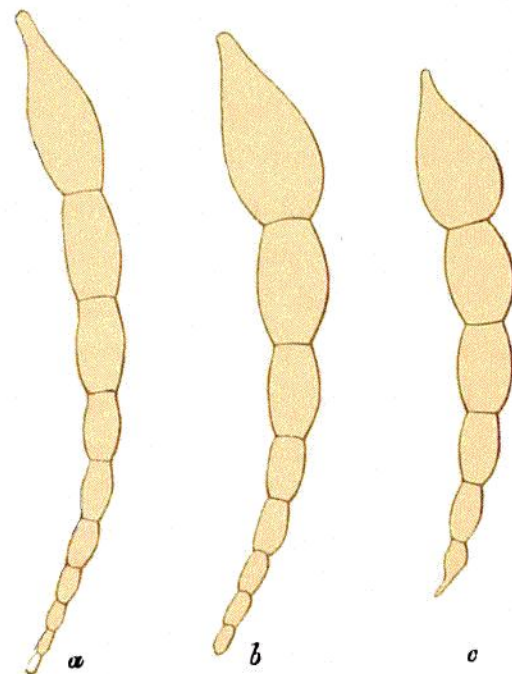


FIG. 13.—*Nodosaria farcimen*, Soldani, sp.
 a. Copied from Soldani.
 b. Copied from Reuss (Crag of Antwerp).
 c. Cretaceous specimen.

The woodcuts (fig. 13, *a.b.c.*) sufficiently illustrate the morphological characters of the organism in question. The drawings (Pl. LXII. figs. 17, 18) represent specimens which cannot be separated, even varietyally, from these, but they are by no means typical, the segments being shorter and the general form of the shell more rapidly tapering.

Nodosaria farcimen is a true cosmopolite, being found in every sea and at almost every depth from the littoral zone down to 2000 or 3000 fathoms.

In the fossil condition it makes its appearance at least as far back as the Magnesian Limestones of the Permian system, and it occurs in microzoic rocks of almost every subsequent age.