

The test of *Marginulina* is curved or nearly straight, sometimes slightly helicoid at the commencement; the linear portion is round or nearly so in transverse section, and the later segments are generally subglobular. The aperture is marginal and either simple or slightly radiate. Morphologically the genus stands midway between the Dentaline varieties of *Nodosaria* and the longer forms of *Cristellaria*; whilst it differs from *Vaginulina* chiefly by the absence of any marked lateral compression. At best the position is very ill defined, and the vague sense in which the generic term has not unfrequently been employed has been a source of much confusion of nomenclature.

The genus *Marginulina* is very widely diffused, being found in one form or other in all the great oceans and at almost every depth; but as compared with the allied genera, it is nowhere abundant. As a fossil it makes its earliest appearance in the Lower Lias, and it occurs in microzoic rocks of almost every subsequent geological age.

Marginulina glabra, d'Orbigny (Pl. LXV. figs. 5, 6).

- Marginulina glabra*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 259, No. 6;—Modèle, No. 55.
 „ *elongata*, Id. 1840, Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iv. p. 17, pl. i. fig. 22.
 „ *pedum*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 68, pl. iii. figs. 13, 14.
 „ *similis*, Id. Ibid. p. 69, pl. iii. figs. 15, 16.
 „ *pediformis*, Bornemann, 1855, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., vol. vii. p. 326, pl. xiii. fig. 13.
 „ *contracta*, Costa, 1856, Atti dell' Accad. Pont., vol. vii. p. 186, pl. xiii. fig. 10.
 „ *abbreviata*, Karrer, 1861, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. xlv. p. 445, pl. i. fig. 7.
 „ *inæqualis*, Reuss, 1862, Ibid. vol. xlvi. p. 59, pl. v. fig. 13.
 „ *infarcta*, Id. 1863, Ibid. vol. xlviii. p. 48, pl. iii. figs. 36, 37.
 „ *opaca*, Stache, 1864, Novara-Exped., geol. Theil, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 214, pl. xxii. fig. 47.
 „ *angistoma*, Id. Ibid. p. 213, pl. xxii. fig. 46.
 „ *mucronulata*, Id. Ibid. p. 215, pl. xxii. fig. 48.
 „ *glabra*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 27, pl. i. fig. 36.
 „ „ Brady, 1867, Proc. Somerset. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. xiii. p. 109, pl. ii. fig. 22.
 „ *subbullata*, Hantken, 1875, Mittheil. Jahrb. d. k. ungar. geol. Anstalt, vol. iv. p. 46, pl. iv. figs. 9, 10.
 „ *splendens*, Id. Ibid. p. 87, pl. iv. fig. 11.
 „ *pediformis*, Id. Ibid. p. 45, pl. iv. figs. 12, 13; pl. v. fig. 8.
Cristellaria articulata, Seguenza, 1880, Atti. R. Accad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, vol. vi. p. 140, pl. xiii. figs. 10, 10a.
 „ *trunculata*, Berthelin, 1880, Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, vol. i., Mém. v. p. 53, pl. iii. figs. 26, 27.

D'Orbigny's Model, No. 55, forms an excellent central type of this species. It represents a short, somewhat tapering, Nodosariform shell, curved near the initial end