

bles the species of *Euchelus*, and especially the subgenus *Perrinia*, which I also dredged from deep water in the same locality. I have named the genus from Mino-Sima, the little island near Nippon, in the vicinity of which favourable circumstances enabled me to glean, by deep-water dredging, much fragmentary knowledge of the malacology of the Japanese archipelago.

Minolia punctata, A. Adams.

M. testa helicoidea, macromphala, fulva, rufo-punctata; anfractibus $6\frac{1}{2}$, convexis, cingulis transversis granulosis, majoribus cum minoribus alternantibus, rufo-punctatis ornatis, interstitiis lamellis tenuibus obliquis pulcherrime clathratis; suturis canaliculatis; umbilico perspectivo, cingulis granulosis concentricis instructo, interstitiis concinne clathratis.

This is another modification of the hollow spiral cone of the Trochoid family; the whorls are somewhat loosely rolled on themselves, which causes the sutures to be very deep, and the last whorl at the peritreme to be almost disunited from the penultimate whorl. The red-brown spots on the beaded ribs, and the exquisite clathrate sculpture of the surface, render this one of the prettiest shells in the great family of Trochoid Scutibranchs. In texture it resembles *Enida Japonica* and *Turcica monilifera*, and, judging from the shell, it appears to be more closely associated with the *Zizyphinus* group than with *Gibbula* or *Margarita*.

Wei-hae-Wei, Shan-Tung, China,
April 15, 1860.

XLIII.—On the Nomenclature of the Foraminifera.

By W. K. PARKER, M. Micr. Soc., and T. R. JONES, F.G.S.

[Continued from p. 40.]

Part V. *The Foraminifera enumerated by Denys de Montfort.*

DENYS DE MONTFORT, being desirous to do justice as far as possible to the elucidation of the "Microscopic Shells" in his systematic and illustrated work on Conchology*, introduced the figures and descriptions of several *Foraminifera* into his book, stating that he was far from pretending to have given all their genera, but that he aimed at making some at least of their singular forms better known to naturalists (Discours préliminaire, p. xxviii). To this end he figured some specimens apparently

* 'Conchyliologie Systématique, et Classification Méthodique des Coquilles; offrant leurs figures, leur arrangement générique, leurs descriptions caractéristiques, leurs noms; ainsi que leur synonymie en plusieurs langues,' 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1808-1810.

from his own collection, and selected from the Monograph of Fichtel and Moll several of their so-called *Nautili*, and from Soldani's 'Testaceographia' some of his figured microscopic shells; he produced modified figures of these, and classified and named the whole according to his conchological system, arranging most of them (genres iii^e—lxii^e) as "Coquilles univalves cloisonnées, contournées en spirale," and others (genres lxiii^e—lxxxiii^e) as "Coquilles univalves cloisonnées, droites." De Montfort's delineations of these *Foraminifera* and other *Microzoa* were all drawn and engraved on wood by himself; and very proper remarks does he make in his 'Discours préliminaire' (p. viii) on the advisability of naturalists being their own draughtsmen. In this case, however, we have but poor results; and, to say nothing of the execution of the cuts, we look in vain for correct drawing as to the superficial sculpturing of these little shells; whilst the attempt on the part of De Montfort to give in one figure, placed obliquely, the features both of surface and edge (shown in two views by Fichtel and Moll) adds greatly to the general incorrectness and obscurity of the figures.

Putting aside our author's notions as to the Cephalopodous nature of these little chambered shells, we may notice that he was much struck by the fact of their extensive development and distribution in the present seas, and their frequently enormous accumulation in the fossil state in some of the limestones of the Alps, Apennines, and other mountains (Disc. prélim. p. xxvii). The beauty of these little creatures, their symmetry and elegance, the neatness of their construction, their delicate colours, iridescence, and pearlyness, strongly impressed De Montfort with a love for these tiny *bijoux* of Nature's workmanship, so lavishly scattered among the sea-sand of every clime.

As results arising from De Montfort's systematic handling of the *Foraminifera* we have not much to point out. His generic names are, for the most part, useless; since the several species, varieties, and figured individuals of a genus have respectively received a new binomial appellation at his hand. The specific names proposed by him are also mostly unnecessary, being generally duplicate to some former name. Occasionally, however, his appellations are useful,—*Peneroplis*, for instance, having been preserved; and some of the trivial names are good for subspecies and varieties. We may remark that, with regard to some of the fossil forms (such as *Alveolina*, &c.), De Montfort has collected many useful bibliographical references.

Writing subsequently to Lamarck (de la Marck in those days), De Montfort refers to the early edition of the 'Syst. An. s. Vert.';

he does not, however, notice the species figured and described in the 'Annales du Muséum.'

1. Vol. i. p. 10. 3^e genre. Phonemus. Le Phonème tranchant. This is referred by De Montfort to the *Cristellaria Vortex* of Fichtel and Moll*; but it is not at all a copy of their figure. It is more like a common *Cristellaria Calcar*.

2. Vol. i. p. 14. 4^e genre. Elphidium. L'Elphide soufflé. An oblique figure intended to comprehend Fichtel and Moll's views of their *Polystomella macella*, var. β .

3. Vol. i. p. 18. 5^e genre. Geophonus. Le Géopone jaune. Intended for *Polystomella macella*, var. α , F. & M.

4. Vol. i. p. 22. 6^e genre. Pelorus. Le Pélore ambigu. Intended for *Polystomella ambigua*, F. & M.

5. Vol. i. p. 26. 7^e genre. Chrysolus. Le Chrysole perlé. De Montfort says that this is the *Nautilus* (*Cristellaria*) *Crepidula* of F. & M.; but it is evidently meant for their *Nautilus* (*Polystomella*) *Faba*.

6. Vol. i. p. 34. 9^e genre. Pharamum. Le Pharame perlé. This is intended for *Cristellaria Calcar*, Linn.; var. δ , F. & M.

7. Vol. i. p. 38. 10^e genre. Andromedes. Andromède gaufrée. This is intended for *Polystomella strigillata*, var. α , F. & M.

8. Vol. i. p. 42. 11^e genre. Sporilus. Sporulie pectiné. Intended for *Polystomella strigillata*, var. β , F. & M.

9. Vol. i. p. 46. 12^e genre. Canthropes. Canthrope galet. This was found in the shingle at Boulogne-sur-Mer; and is stated to be figured of the natural size (2 inches in diameter). It looks like a highly magnified, very flat *Polystomella*. Excepting its superficial ornament, it has some resemblance to a large Nummulite. It might be some complanate Coral, or other discoidal fossil; it may even be inorganic.

10. Vol. i. p. 66. 17^e genre. Melonis Etruscus. This is the *Nonionina pompilioides*, F. & M.

11. Vol. i. p. 70. 18^e genre. Antenor diaphaneus. De Montfort speaks of specimens of this shell having been found at Borneo, both in the sea-sand and attached to the corallines in deep water; and says that it has eight arms, two of which are palmate! The shells, he says, are a line in diameter, and, when fresh, diaphanous, smooth, of a rosy colour, and iridescent, crossed by the more opaque septal lines. He refers it (with justice) to Soldani's specimen in *Testaceogr.* i. pl. 33. fig. E, which is a dentately keeled *Cristellaria Calcar* from the Mediterranean. De Montfort adds, "Nous observerons ici que les

* For an account of the species and varieties of Foraminifers enumerated by Fichtel and Moll ('*Testacea Microscopica*,' &c., 1803) see *Annals Nat. Hist.* ser. 3. vol. v. pp. 98, 174, &c.

coquilles microscopiques sont répandues dans les mers des deux hémisphères, et que de très-fortes raisons font soupçonner qu'il n'est aucune profondeur qui en soit exempte, et leur multiplication y est prodigieuse."

12. Vol. i. p. 94. 24^e genre. *Oreas subulatus*. This is a modified figure of *Cristellaria acutauricularis*, F. & M.

13. Vol. i. p. 102. 26^e genre. *Jesites vermicularis*. After a figure by Soldani in *Testaceogr. i. pl. 30. fig. X*. This is a minute discoidal *Serpula*.

14. Vol. i. p. 106. 27^e genre. *Charybs plicatus*. After Soldani's *Testaceogr. i. pl. 29. fig. K*. This also is a minute discoidal *Serpula*.

15. Vol. i. p. 110. 28^e genre. *Cidarollus plicatus*. After Soldani, *Testaceogr. i. pl. 36. fig. S*. A common variety of *Rotalia repanda*, F. & M.; the same as *R. pulchella*, D'Orb. Modèles, No. 71.

16. Vol. i. p. 114. 29^e genre. *Cortalus Pagodus*. This may possibly be a *Rotalia*; but more probably it is a minute Gastropodous shell. Such a turbate little shell is figured by Soldani, *Testaceogr. pl. 14. Vas. 95. X*; but De Montfort's reference to Sold. *Testac. pl. 86. Vas. 162. X* is quite wrong.

17. Vol. i. p. 122. 31^e genre. *Cibicides refulgens*. After Soldani, *Testaceogr. i. pl. 46. fig. o o*. This is the *Truncatulina refulgens*, D'Orb. Ann. Sc. Nat. vii. p. 279, No. 5; Modèles, No. 77. In the plate of the '*Testaceogr.*' to which both De Montfort and D'Orbigny refer (the latter, however, quoting "48" instead of "46") are two very similar forms of two very distinct species. One of these (fig. *n n*) is a small and extremely conical form of *Rotalia repanda* (from the Chalk it has been described as *R. Micheliniana* by D'Orb., and as *R. nitida* by Reuss, and there are several allied varieties, all of deep-sea habitats); the other (fig. *o o*), usually a somewhat larger shell, and still more conical, is of totally different parentage; it is an extremely contracted form of *Planorbulina farcta*, inhabiting rather deep water; and gentle gradations may be readily traced between this and *Truncatulina lobatula*. The similarity of these two forms, at first sight perplexing, has led D'Orbigny to question whether they be the same or not. We may point out, however, that the extremely smooth, glossy, flat, spiral surface in *T. refulgens*, with its thick septal walls, more translucent than the cell-walls (as well indicated in Soldani's figure), and its coarser pores, are important diagnostics between this and fig. *n n*. The latter, with sulcate septal lines on its spiral face, has a tendency to gibbosity on this surface, and has often minute tuberculations, which help to make it an opakely white shell, as compared with the glassy *T. refulgens*. Its alliances with *R. repanda* and its sub-variety *R.*

Menardii, D'Orb., are through numerous and more or less oblong varieties, as yet undescribed, from the very deep soundings in the tropical parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

18. Vol. i. p. 126. 32^e genre. *Eponides repandus*. After Fichtel and Moll. It is the *Rotalia repanda*.

19. Vol. i. p. 130. 33^e genre. *Storilus radiatus*. From the Persian Gulf and Leghorn. This is a Rotalian form, flat on one side and strongly umbonate on the other. It is difficult to conjecture its identity with any known form, though it may be meant to represent some large variety of *Rotalia Beccarii*, which is extremely variable in its growth in different seas.

20. Vol. i. p. 134. 34^e genre. *Florilus stellatus*. A bad drawing after Fichtel and Moll's figures of *Nonionina asterizans*.

21. Vol. i. p. 138. 35^e genre. *Polyxenes cribratus*. After Fichtel and Moll's figure of *Planorbulina farcta*.

22. Vol. i. p. 142. 36^e genre. *Æolides squammatus*. The figure in Soldani's 'Testaceographia' (pl. 167. fig. *v v*) which De Montfort has here copied, with fanciful modifications, is one of Soldani's "*Reteporæ muscipulæ minimæ*." There is no doubt that Soldani's specimen was a young and somewhat excentric *Orbitolites complanatus*. Four or five other dwarfish and somewhat worn specimens are figured by Soldani in pls. 167 & 168, with a want of his usual clearness of delineation, his notion of the relations of these little *Orbitolites* (always small in the Mediterranean, especially at Leghorn) not having been very definite.

23. Vol. i. p. 146. 37^e genre. *Tinoporus baculatus*. Modified from the figure of *Calcarina Spengleri*, var. *a*, F. & M.; or, rather, this is apparently a curious hybrid picture, consisting of a three-spined *Orbitolina**, according to its surface-ornament and its vertical section, but outlined after a three-spined *Calcarina Spengleri* (such as fig. *e*. pl. 15, in Fichtel and Moll's 'Test. Microsc.'). The indication of an aperture (the broken newest chamber in *Calcarina*) is also after Fichtel and Moll's figure. The sectional aspects in Montfort's woodcut appear to have been taken, the *vertical* (Orbitoline) from nature, the *horizontal* (Calcarine) from Fichtel and Moll's fig. *k*, with the sectional feature of the spine (also Calcarine) added from some other source. Some stellate variety of *Orbitolina sphaerulata* may perhaps claim the name of *O. baculata*, Montf.; but Montfort's indefiniteness may well lead us to drop the name altogether.

24. Vol. i. p. 150. 38^e genre. *Siderolites calcitrapes* (*Siderolites calcitrapoides*, De la Marck. Syst. An. s. Vert. p. 376). Maestricht. This is the *Rotalia* (*Calcarina*) *Spengleri*, Gmelin

* For an account of *Orbitolina*, see Annals Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. vi. p. 29, &c.

(see Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. iii. p. 480; and vol. v. p. 174, &c.) "Siderolites," "Calcarina," and "Siderolina" (the last applied by D'Orbigny to one of the varieties of *C. Spengleri* from Maestricht) are synonyms. As the third name has also been given to some of the star-shaped *Orbitolinae* of the South Seas, it is advisable, that we may avoid confusion, to retain "Calcarina" as the name of the subgenus.

Calcarina Spengleri has the following synonyms:—*Siderolites calcitrapoides*, Lamarck, *S. calcitrapes*, Montfort, *Asteriatites siderolithes*, Schlotheim, *Sideroporus calcitrapa*, Bronn, *Siderolina calcitrapoides*, D'Orbigny, *S. calcytrapoides*, Defrance, and *Siderolithus calcitrapoides*, Bronn.

25. Vol. i. p. 154. 39^e genre. Numulites denarius. De Montfort seems to refer to *Nummulites laevigata*, Lamarck*, as being the same as his figured specimen; but the latter is totally valueless as a means of recognition.

26. Vol. i. p. 156. 40^e genre. Lycophris lenticularis. This is the "Nautilus lenticularis, var. β ," of Fichtel and Moll. A small granulose Nummulite.

27. Vol. i. p. 162. 41^e genre. Rotalites radiatus. This is Fichtel and Moll's "Nautilus lenticularis, var. δ ." A small Nummulite of the "radiate" group; a variety of *Nummulina planulata*.

28. Vol. i. p. 166. 42^e genre. Egeon perforatus. This is the "Nautilus lenticularis, var. ϵ ," of Fichtel and Moll. A small granulated Nummulite of the "radiate" group.

29. Vol. i. p. 170. 43^e genre. Borelis melonoides. The *Alveolina Melo*, var. β , F. & M. Ehrenberg and Bronn adopt "Borelis" as the generic name, in preference to "Alveolina." (Leth. Geogn., 3rd edit., iii. pt. 5. p. 199.)

30. Vol. i. p. 174. 44^e genre. Miliolites sabulosus. A very bad figure of a fusiform *Alveolina*, such as are abundant in some of the Tertiary beds in the environs of Paris and in Touraine, where, as De Montfort declares with great truth, the number of the shells of these little Microzoa surpasses the imagination.

31. Vol. i. p. 178. 45^e genre. Clausulus indicator. This is Fichtel and Moll's "Nautilus Melo, var. α ," a nearly spherical *Alveolina*.

32. Vol. i. p. 186. 47^e genre. Discolites concentricus. This is the *Orbitolites complanatus*, Lamarck. De Montfort's account of the large specimens from Grignon and Cortagnon (sometimes an inch broad) is very correct, except that the spirality ceases always with the young state, and in fine specimens is scarcely at all traceable.

* See Annals Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. v. p. 290.

Fortis* invented the name "Discolithes" as a general appellation for the small and mostly discoidal fossils previously known as "pierres lenticulaires, numismales, frumentaires, hélicites, et dernièrement camerines,"—that is *Nummulinæ* (including *Assilina*), *Orbitoides*, *Orbitolites*, some discoidal and polygonal *Calcarina*, *Alveolina*, and *Fabularia*.

33. Vol. i. p. 190. 48^e genre. *Archaias spirans*. This is intended for *Orbiculina angulata*, F. & M.

34. Vol. i. p. 194. 49^e genre. *Helenis spatiosus*. Of the figures here given by De Montfort the upper one is referable to *Orbiculina adunca*, F. & M.; the lower one is a bad copy of the section of *O. Orbiculus*.

35. Vol. i. 198. 50^e genre. *Ilotes rotalitus*. A bad copy of Fichtel and Moll's figure of *Orbiculina Orbiculus*.

36. Vol. i. p. 202. 51^e genre. *Themeon rigatus*. This is the common *Polystomella crispa*, Linn.

37. Vol. i. p. 206. 52^e genre. *Cellanthus craticulatus*. Badly copied from Fichtel and Moll's figure of *Polystomella craticulata*.

38. Vol. i. p. 210. 53^e genre. *Nonion incrassatus*. This is the "Nautilus incrassatus" of Fichtel and Moll. D'Orbigny's generic term *Nonionina*, modified from De Montfort's "Nonion," is applicable to this form, but only as a subsidiary term, not even of subgeneric value in a zoological sense, though often useful in descriptions and catalogues. The *Nonionina* are weak varieties of *Polystomella*.

39. Vol. i. p. 214. 54^e genre. *Robulus cultratus*. *Cristellaria Calcar*, var. λ , F. & M. One of the most common of the whole-keeled Nautiloid *Cristellaria*. D'Orbigny founded his *Robulina* on this form, which has a triangular aperture,—a feature of extreme variability.

40. Vol. i. p. 218. 55^e genre. *Patrocles querelans*. Fichtel and Moll's var. η of *Cristellaria Calcar* is here intended.

41. Vol. i. p. 222. 56^e genre. *Spincterules costatus*. This represents *Cristellaria costata*, F. & M.

42. Vol. i. p. 226. 57^e genre. *Clisiphontes Calcar*. This is Fichtel and Moll's var. *a* of *Cristellaria Calcar*. De Montfort, who gives Buffon's 'Mollusq.' (Sonnini) pl. 47. fig. 4, and Soldani's 'Testaceogr.' as affording the original figure of his illustration, says that this shell abounds on the coasts of Borneo and Java, as well as in the Mediterranean.

43. Vol. i. p. 230. 58^e genre. *Herion rostratus*. *Cristellaria Calcar*, var. ϵ , F. & M.

* See the "Mémoire sur les Discolithes" in the 2nd vol. of his 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle de l'Italie,' 1802; also Journ. de Phys. vol. lii. p. 106, &c., 1801.

44. Vol. i. p. 234. 59^e genre. *Rhinocurus araneosus*. Soldani, Testaceogr. pl. 58. fig. *h h*. A finely grown tooth-keeled *Cristellaria Calcar*.

45. Vol. i. p. 238. 60^e genre. *Macroditis cucullatus*. Apparently an oblong keelless *Cristellaria*. Iridescent with red, yellow, and blue tints, according to De Montfort, when fresh from the Adriatic.

46. Vol. i. p. 242. 61^e genre. *Lampas trithemus*. This is the *Cristellaria Calcar*, var. ζ , of Fichtel and Moll.

47. Vol. i. p. 246. 62^e genre. *Pollontes vesicularis*. A well-grown, finely striated form of *Quinqueloculina* from the Indian Ocean. It is well figured by Soldani ('Testaceographia,' pl. 154. figs. *b b*, *c c*, *d d*, *ee*, *ff*, *g g*) in its different stages of growth. De Montfort refers his specimen, with doubt, to fig. *c c*. It is the *Triloculina Brongniartii*, D'Orb., Ann. Sc. Nat. vii. p. 300, No. 23; *T. Brongniartiana*, D'Orb., Foram. Cuba, pl. 10. figs. 6-8; and the *Quinqueloculina Dutemplii*, D'Orb. For. Foss. Vien. p. 294, pl. 19. figs. 10-12.

This *Miliola*, which is but gently modified from *M. Seminulum*, is very widely distributed; in some localities, however, as in the shallow water off the mouth of the river Hermus, Levant, it is a dominant form, there representing the common *M. Seminulum* of other shores. In like manner, the more coarsely ribbed or paucicostate form (*Q. pulchella*, D'Orb., *Q. Schreibersii*, D'Orb.) is dominant at other places, as, for instance, at 40 fathoms in Suda Bay, Crete.

48. Vol. i. p. 250. 63^e genre. *Scortimus navicularis*. A free copy of Soldani's fig. D. pl. 55, Testaceog. A *Cristellaria* (of the *C. Cassis* subvariety) in which an approach to the Flabelline growth is assumed, the chambers taking on a chevron-like shape.

49. Vol. i. p. 254. 64^e genre. *Linthuris cassidatus*. This is *Cristellaria Cassis*, var. β , F. & M.

50. Vol. i. p. 258. 65^e genre. *Peneroplis lanatus*. Badly copied from Fichtel and Moll's "*Nautilus planatus*, var. β ." De Montfort's generic term *Peneroplis* having been adopted, we have here *Peneroplis planatus*, F. & M. sp.

51. Vol. i. p. 262. 66^e genre. *Astaculus crepidulatus*. Intended for the *Cristellaria Crepidula*, F. & M.

52. Vol. i. p. 266. 67^e genre. *Cancris auriculatus*. A bad figure, modified from that of *Rotalia Auricula*, var. β , F. & M.

53. Vol. i. p. 270. 68^e genre. *Periples elongatus*. An elongate narrow *Cristellaria*, with strongly dentate keel, from Borneo, and referred by De Montfort to one of Soldani's figures of a similar *Cristellaria*, but keelless (Testaceogr. pl. 58. fig. *b b*).

54. Vol. i. p. 290. 73^e genre. *Canopus fabeolatus*. Possibly a

Polymorphina, from the description; but the figure is unrecognizable. From Java and other eastern islands.

55. Vol. i. p. 294. 74^e genre. *Misilus aquatifer*. This is intended for a figure of a common guttiform *Polymorphina* with staghorn processes,—that is, with the last chamber giving off tubular sheaths for a few large pseudopodia*. Soldani figures many forms of these (his “*Polymorpha Corcula spinosa*”) in his ‘Testaceogr.’ plates 109–111. De Montfort doubtfully refers his specimen to pl. 111. fig. Y. Similar forms of horned *Polymorphinae* have been variously named *Guttulina tubulosa*, D’Orb., *Globulina horrida*, Reuss, *Guttulina damicornis*, Reuss, *Raphulina Humboldtii*, Zborzewski, *Apiopterina D’Orbignii*, Zb., *Aulostomella Pediculus*, Alth.

56. Vol. i. p. 298. 75^e genre. *Cantharus calceolatus*. This is a very unfaithful copy from Soldani, Testaceogr. pl. 107. fig. *rr* (misprinted “*pp*” by De Montfort). There is little doubt that Soldani’s figure represents a worn or fractured specimen of a large coarse *Polymorphina lactea*. Soldani has figured it upside down as regards the other figures on the same plate, evidently deceived by the fractured primordial chamber looking like the aperture.

57. Vol. i. p. 302. 76^e genre. *Arethusa corymbosa*. Soldani’s figure of a somewhat elongate variety of *Polymorphina lactea* (Testaceogr. pl. 107. fig. *nn*) is here copied, with a misprint of “*LL*” for “*nn*.”

58. Vol. i. p. 306. 77^e genre. *Chelibs gradatus*. Two or more globular chambers (?), vitreous and semitransparent, arranged in a straight series and graduated in size. From the Adriatic. These may be portions of small *Nodosariae*, bits of Corallines, or possibly concretionary morsels of globular carbonate of lime.

59. Vol. i. p. 310. 78^e genre. *Lagenula flosculosa*. A prettily ornamented *Lagena*, with a long and annulate neck, is here somewhat ludicrously miscopied from Soldani, Testaceogr. pl. 120. fig. *z*. Soldani’s figs. *y* and *z* represent a subglobular *Lagena* in which the ribs are modified by secondary short oblique riblets, altogether forming a zigzag costation, intermediate between the ornamentation of *L. sulcata*, Walker, which is the type, and *L. squamosa*, Montagu. The neck, with its variable thickened annuli, is converted by De Montfort into a neatly turned, but stout and wooden-looking pedestal-like appendage. This figure is reproduced by Zborzewski, Nouv. Mém. Soc. Nat. Mosc. iii. pl. 28. fig. *c*.

60. Vol. i. p. 314. 79^e genre. *Glandiolus gradatus*. Possibly *Nodosaria* (*Glandulina*) *laevigata*, D’Orb., with its last (largest) chamber broken with a dentate outline, although it is placed

* See remarks on similar forms in our paper on the Foraminifers of the Norway Coast, Annals Nat. Hist. ser. 2. vol. xix. p. 283.

amongst his "Testaceæ polymorphæ" by Soldani (Testaceog. pl. 117. fig. r).

61. Vol. i. p. 330. 83^e genre. *Reophax Scorpiurus*. Soldani, Testaceogr. pl. 162. fig. K. This is a uniserial and, as it were, abortive variety of the arenaceous *Lituola nautiloidea*, and is of world-wide distribution in shelly deposits. Soldani's figure, true as to outline, fails to exhibit the sandy texture of the shell. De Montfort fancifully exaggerates the angularities of the segments of Soldani's drawing into doubly crossed chambers, "singulièrement quadrillées."

D'Orbigny refers the *Reophax* of De Montfort (under the terms "Réophage" and "Reophagus") to the *Nodosaria* in several of his notices of the synonyms of *Nodosaria*.

62. Vol. ii. p. 362. 91^e genre. *Oveolites Margaritula*. A very bad figure of the *Oveolites Margaritula*, Lamarck, Syst. des An. s. Vert. 1801, p. 402 (*Ovulites Margaritula*, Lamarck, Hist. An. s. Vert. ii. p. 194). From the Calcaire grossier of Grignon. (See Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. v. p. 291, &c.)

No.	Genres.	Montfort's Names.	Corrected Names.
1.	III.	Phonemus (Le Phonème tranchant).	Cristellaria Vortex, F. & M.
2.	IV.	Elphidium (L'Elphide soufflé).	Polystomella macella, var. β. F. & M.
3.	V.	Geophonus (Le Géopone jaune).	Polystomella macella, var. α. F. & M.
4.	VI.	Pelorus (Le Pélore ambigu).	Polystomella ambigua, F. & M.
5.	VII.	Chrysolus (Le Chrysole perlé).	Polystomella Faba, F. & M.
6.	IX.	Pharamum (Le Pharame perlé).	Cristellaria Calcar, Linn., var. δ, F. & M.
7.	X.	Andromedes (Andromède gauffrée).	Polystomella strigillata, var. α, F. & M.
8.	XI.	Sporilus (Sporulie pectiné).	Polystomella strigillata, var. β, F. & M.
9.	XII.	Canthropes (Canthrope galet).	[?].
10.	XVII.	Melonis Etruscus	Nonionina pompilioides, F. & M.
11.	XVIII.	Antenor diaphaneus	Cristellaria Calcar, Linn.
12.	XXIV.	Oreas subulatus	Cristellaria acutauricularis, F. & M.
13.	XXVI.	Jesites vermicularis	Serpula *.
14.	XXVII.	Charybs plicatus	Serpula *.
15.	XXVIII.	Cidarollus plicatus	Rotalia repanda, F. & M. var. pulchella, [D'Orb.]

* Just as these little *Serpulæ* (badly copied from Soldani's figures) have supplied De Montfort with two of his "chambered univalve shells," so another *Serpula* from the same source is collated by him with the type of "an unchambered univalve" in his vol. ii.,—namely *Anatomus indicus*, 70^e genre, p. 278. Soldani's figure of the young fry of a Buccinoid univalve affords another of the types, namely *Camillus*, 111^e genre, p. 442, vol. ii.; whilst *Bitomus Soldani*, 57^e genre, p. 226, is probably the fry of a Naticoid shell; and *Hercoles radicans*, 69^e genre, p. 274, is possibly a young Turbinoid shell.

In the Annals Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. v. p. 182, we alluded to the probability of the *Lippistes Cornu* of Montfort (32^e genre, p. 126, vol. ii.) being the *Separa-*

No.	Genres.	Montfort's Names.	Corrected Names.
16.	XXIX.	Cortalus Pagodus	Gasteropod? or Rotalia??
17.	XXXI.	Cibicides refulgens	Truncatulina refulgens, <i>Mont.</i> [Type, Planorbulina farcta, <i>F. & M.</i>]
18.	XXXII.	Eponides repandus	Rotalia repanda, <i>F. & M.</i>
19.	XXXIII.	Storilus radiatus	Rotalia.
20.	XXXIV.	Florilus stellatus	Nonionina asterizans, <i>F. & M.</i>
21.	XXXV.	Polyxenus cribratus	Planorbulina farcta, <i>F. & M.</i>
22.	XXXVI.	Æolides squammatus	Orbitolites complanatus, <i>Lam.</i> (young).
23.	XXXVII.	Tinoporus baculatus	Orbitolina?
24.	XXXVIII.	Siderolites calcitrupes	Rotalia (Calcarina) Spengleri, <i>Gmel.</i>
25.	XXXIX.	Numulites denarius	Nummulina lævigata, <i>Lam.</i>
26.	XL.	Lycophris lenticularis	Nummulina planulata?, <i>Lam.</i> , var.
27.	XLI.	Rotalites radiatus	Nummulina planulata, <i>Lam.</i> , var.
28.	XLII.	Egeon perforatus	Nummulina planulata, <i>Lam.</i> , var.
29.	XLIII.	Borelis melonoides	Alveolina Melo, var. β , <i>F. & M.</i>
30.	XLIV.	Miliolites sabulosus	Alveolina Melo, <i>F. & M.</i> , var.
31.	XLV.	Clausulus indicator	Alveolina Melo, var. α , <i>F. & M.</i>
32.	XLVII.	Discolites concentricus	Orbitolites complanatus, <i>Lam.</i>
33.	XLVIII.	Archaias spirans	Orbiculina adunca, var. angulata, <i>F. & M.</i>
34.	XLIX.	Helenis spatiosus	Orbiculina adunca, <i>F. & M.</i>
35.	L.	Ilotus rotalitatus	Orbiculina adunca, var. Orbiculus, <i>F. & M.</i>
36.	LI.	Themeon rigatus	Polystomella crispa, <i>Linn.</i>
37.	LII.	Cellanthus craticulatus	<i>P. crispa</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. craticulata, <i>F. & M.</i>
38.	LIII.	Nonion incrassatus	Nonionina incrassata, <i>F. & M.</i>
39.	LIV.	Robulus cultratus	Cristellaria Calcar, <i>Linn.</i> , var. λ , <i>F. & M.</i>
40.	LV.	Patrocles querelans	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. η , <i>F. & M.</i>
41.	LVI.	Sphincterulus costatus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. costata, <i>F. & M.</i>
42.	LVII.	Clisiphontes Calcar	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. α , <i>F. & M.</i>
43.	LVIII.	Herion rostratus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. ϵ , <i>F. & M.</i>
44.	LIX.	Rhinocurus araneosus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var.
45.	LX.	Macroditis cucullatus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var.
46.	LXI.	Lampas trithemus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. ζ , <i>F. & M.</i>
47.	LXII.	Pollontes vesicularis	Miliola (Quinqueloculina) Seminulum, <i>Linn.</i> , var.
48.	LXIII.	Scortimus navicularis	Cristellaria Calcar, <i>Linn.</i> , var.
49.	LXIV.	Linthuris cassidatus	<i>C. Calcar</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. β , <i>F. & M.</i>
50.	LXV.	Peneroplis lanatus	Peneroplis planatus, <i>F. & M.</i> sp.
51.	LXVI.	Astaculus crepidulatus	Cristellaria Calcar, <i>Linn.</i> , var. Crepidula, <i>F. & M.</i>
52.	LXVII.	Cancris auriculatus	Rotalia repanda, var. Auricula, <i>F. & M.</i>
53.	LXVIII.	Periples elongatus	Cristellaria Calcar, <i>Linn.</i> , var.
54.	LXXIII.	Canopus fabeolatus	Polymorphina?
55.	LXXIV.	Misilus aquatifer	Polymorphina lactea, <i>W. & J.</i> , var. tubu-
56.	LXXV.	Cantharus calceolatus	<i>P. lactea</i> , <i>W. & J.</i> [losa, <i>D'Orb.</i>
57.	LXXVI.	Arethusa corymbosa	<i>P. lactea</i> , <i>W. & J.</i>
58.	LXXVII.	Chelibs gradatus	[?]
59.	LXXVIII.	Lagenula flosculosa	Lagenula sulcata, <i>W. & J.</i> , var.
60.	LXXIX.	Glandiolus gradatus	Glandulina lævigata, <i>d'Orb.</i> ?
61.	LXXXIII.	Reophax Scorpiurus	Lituola nautiloidea, <i>Lam.</i> , var.
62.	XCI.	Oveolites Margaritula	Ovulites Margaritula, <i>Lam.</i>

tista Grayi of H. Adams; this has now been confirmed by Mr. S. P. Woodward, who, with the late Dr. Livesay and Mr. H. Adams, has carefully compared with Fichtel and Moll's figures Mr. Cuming's specimens of *Lippistes Cornu*, *F. & M.* sp., as well as some which we had received from the Cape of Good Hope.



Parker, W K and Jones, T. Rupert. 1860. "XLIII.—On the nomenclature of the Foraminifera." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 337–347.

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