

less inflated and the sutures excavated. It is allied on one hand to *Nodosaria communis*, and on the other to *Nodosaria mucronata*; from the former it differs in its stouter proportions and flush sutures, and from the latter in its less rapidly tapering contour and rounded initial end.

The variety is not common in the living condition, and it is difficult to lay down its area of distribution, distinct from that of *Nodosaria communis*. It has been observed chiefly in the North Atlantic, at depths of less than 400 fathoms.

As a fossil it has been obtained from the Gault of Germany (*Dentalina nana*, Reuss); from the Septaria-clays of Germany (Reuss, Schlicht); and from the Miocene of Transylvania (Neugeboren).

Nodosaria (D.) mucronata, Neugeboren (Pl. LXII. figs. 27-29; monstrous specimens, figs. 30, 31).

- "*Orthoceras intortum*," Soldani, 1791, Testaceographia, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 98, pl. cv. fig. V.
Nodosaria (Dentalina) obliqua, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 254, No. 36, Modèle, No. 5.
Dentalina mucronata, Neugeboren, 1856, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. xii. p. 83, pl. iii. figs. 8-11.
 ,, *plebeia*, Terquem, 1870, Foram. du Syst. Oolith., 3^{ème} mém., p. 267, pl. xxix. figs. 3-11.
 ,, *cornuformis*, } Id. Ibid. p. 268, pl. xxix. figs. 13-17.
 ,, *bicornis*, }
Nodosaria mucronata, Reuss, 1870, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lxii. p. 475, No. 30;—
 Schlicht, 1870, Foram. Pietzpuhl, pl. xxxviii. fig. 6, &c.
Dentalina communis, subvar. *obliqua*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 264, pl. ix. fig. 47.
 ,, *obliqua*, Wright, 1880, Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club, 1879-80, App., p. 207.

The *Nodosaria (Dentalina) obliqua* of the "Tableau Méthodique" is exemplified by a tapering shell, somewhat broad near the oral end, and with oblique sutures which are marked externally by slightly excavated lines. It is a tolerably well defined sub-varietal form, but the name applied to it had previously been assigned by Linné to a costate variety of the same genus.

Dentalina mucronata, as figured by Neugeboren, presents almost identical characters, but the primordial end of the test is more definitely pointed. In deep-water specimens the shell-wall is often very thin and the septation defective, and monstrous developments, such as are shown in figs. 30, 31, are not unfrequent. As stated by Reuss in his notes upon von Schlicht's figures (*loc. cit.*), *Nodosaria mucronata* is one of the transition forms connecting the genus with *Marginulina*, and is closely allied to *Marginulina apiculata* of the Chalk (Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. iv. p. 28, pl. ii. fig. 18).

Nodosaria mucronata has been collected in comparatively shallow water on our own