

*Articulina conico-articulata*, Batsch, sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 17, 18 ; Pl. XIII. figs. 1, 2).

*Nautilus (Orthoceras) conico-articulatus*, Batsch, 1791, Conchyl. des Seesandes, p. 3, pl. iii. fig. 11.

*Articulina nitida*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 300, No. 1—Modèle, No. 22.

*Vertebralina conico-articulata*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1865, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 22, pl. i. fig. 2.

*Vertebralina (Articulina) elongata*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lviii. p. 155, pl. iii. fig. 10.

There appears at first sight a wide distinction between the shells represented in Pl. XII. fig. 17 and Pl. XIII. fig. 1, but it is in reality little more than a difference in the number of linear segments, unaccompanied by any change of morphological characters ; and the comparative frequency of intermediate specimens leaves no doubt that they both belong to the same species. It is rare to find the *Dentalina*-like form of so great a length relatively as the latter figure ; but the number of chambers, whether two or three more or less, is nothing more than an individual peculiarity. Referring to published illustrations, Batsch's figure of *Nautilus conico-articulatus*, d'Orbigny's model of *Articulina nitida*, and Karrer's drawing of *Vertebralina elongata*, all contribute to the series of connecting links between the longer and shorter varieties of the species. The cylindrical contour and discrete segments of the linear portion of the shell, together with the rounded and bordered orifice, serve to distinguish *Articulina conico-articulata* from the other members of the genus.

The geographical distribution of *Articulina conico-articulata* is very similar to that of *Vertebralina striata*. It is at home in the seas of warm latitudes, especially amongst coral-sands, and is scarcely to be met with north of the Mediterranean. Its bathymetrical range is somewhat greater than that of the *Vertebralinae*, and extends to 400 or 500 fathoms in the West Indies, and to an even greater depth in the Mediterranean, but in the latter case the specimens are poor and small.

The geological history of the species goes back to near the beginning of the Tertiary epoch. The habitat originally given by d'Orbigny was the Tertiary beds of the neighbourhood of Paris ; Parker and Jones record its occurrence in a marl of Eocene age at Baljik in Bulgaria, and Karrer's specimens were from the Miocene of Kostej in the Banat.

*Articulina funalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 6-11)

Test elongate, cylindrical, somewhat tapering. Milioline segments few and small, forming collectively a little inflated or bulbous projection at the narrower end of the shell ; linear portion very long, more or less arched or irregularly bent, composed of numerous segments combined so as to leave no external constriction at the sutures ; segments cylindrical, gradually increasing in diameter, variable in length. Shell delicately thin, opalescent in young specimens ; surface ornamented by fine, parallel, longitudinal striæ. Aperture simple, formed of the open, or only slightly constricted end of the terminal chamber. Length, nearly  $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (2.4 mm.).