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III.—*Notes on Foraminifera*. By E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D., F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin, Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy.

WHILE at the Seychelles, in 1867, I made several collections of the Foraminifera met with while dredging. These were, for the most part, preserved in spirits of wine, and unfortunately were lost. One dredging, made in about eight fathoms of water, off the entrance of the harbour of Port Victoria, between the island of St. Anne and Long Island, however, was preserved in a dry state; the bottom consisted for the most part of a coarse white sand, mixed with fragments of shells, spicules of Alcyonarians, and fragments of coral, and evidently contained numbers of Foraminifera. A little bottle of dredged stuff from Mahé harbour turned up subsequently; and the mud and sand washed from the corals and echinoderms which were brought home helped to make up a more or less representative batch of material. The whole was forwarded to my friend Henry B. Brady, F.R.S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for examination; and I am indebted to him for the following list of the species found and the accompanying notes upon them.

Seychelles Foraminifera.

1. *Cornuspira foliacea*, Philippi, sp. (1844, *Orbis foliaceus*, Enum. Moll. Sicil. vol. ii. p. 147, pl. 24. fig. 26). Medium-sized specimens, rare.
2. *Biloculina elongata*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 298. no. 1). Rare.
3. *Biloculina contraria*, D'Orbigny (1846, For. Foss. Vienne, p. 266, pl. 16. figs. 4-6). Very rare.
4. *Triloculina trigonula*, Lamarck, sp. (1804, *Miliolites trigonula*, Ann. Mus. vol. v. p. 351. no. 3). Rare.
5. *Triloculina oblonga*, Montagu, sp. (1803, *Vermiculum oblongum*, Test. Brit. p. 522, pl. 14. fig. 9). Rare.
6. *Triloculina Brongniartiana*, D'Orbigny (1840, Foram. Cuba, p. 156, pl. 10. figs. 6-8). Somewhat rare.
7. *Quinqueloculina seminulum*, Linné, sp. (1767, *Serpula seminulum*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1264. no. 791). Rather common. Also several specimens of a concave variety, with thick margin, not answering very well to any figured species.
8. *Quinqueloculina secans*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 303. no. 43—Modèle no. 96). Rare.
9. *Quinqueloculina subrotunda*, Montagu, sp. (1803, *Vermiculum subrotundum*, Test. Brit. p. 521). Rare.
10. *Quinqueloculina Ferussacii*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 301. no. 18—Modèle no. 32).
11. *Quinqueloculina antillarum*, D'Orbigny (1840, Foram. Cuba, p. 167, pl. 12. figs. 4-7). Rare.

12. *Quinqueloculina agglutinans*, D'Orbigny (1840, Foram. Cuba, p. 168, pl. 12. figs. 11-13). Very common.
13. *Quinqueloculina reticulata*, D'Orbigny, sp. (1826, *Triloculina reticulata*, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 299. no. 9.—Soldani, Testaceographia, vol. i. part 3, p. 233, pl. 159. figs. *bb*, *cc*). Rare.
14. *Quinqueloculina*, sp. A beautiful variety, with the crenulate edges and surface of the *Q. ornatissima* of Karrer, but more compactly built and without longitudinal striation; undescribed, I think. Not uncommon.
15. *Spiroloculina limbata*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 299. no. 12.—Soldani, Testaceographia, vol. ii. p. 54, pl. 19. fig. *m*). Rare.
16. *Spiroloculina canaliculata*, D'Orbigny (1846, For. Foss. Vienne, p. 269, pl. 16. figs. 10-12). Small, very rare.
17. *Hauerina compressa*, D'Orbigny (1846, For. Foss. Vienne, p. 119, pl. 5. figs. 25-27). Small, very rare.
18. *Nubecularia lucifuga*, Defrance (1825, Dict. des Sci. Nat. vol. xxv. p. 210; Atlas Zooph. pl. 44. fig. 3.—Blainville, Actinologie, pl. 66. fig. 3 *a-d*). Rare.
19. *Alveolina subulosa*, Montfort, sp. (1808, *Miliolites sabulosus*, Conch. Syst. vol. i. p. 174). Small, rather rare.
20. *Peneroplis pertusus*, Forskål, sp. (1775, *Nautilus pertusus*, Descr. Anim. p. 125. no. 65). Rare.
21. *Orbitolites complanata*, Lamarck (1801, Anim. sans Vert. p. 376). Very common.
22. *Placopsilina cenomana*, D'Orbigny (1850, Prodr. Paléont. vol. ii. p. 185. no. 758). Very rare.
23. *Lagena squamosa*, Montagu, sp. (1803, *Vermiculum squamosum*, Test. Brit. p. 526, pl. 14. fig. 2). Small, very rare.
24. *Lagena marginata*, Walker & Jacob (1784, *Serpula* [*Lagena*] *marginata*, Test. Min. p. 3, pl. 1. fig. 7). Small, very rare.
25. *Globigerina bulloides*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 277. no. 1—Modèles nos. 17 & 76). Medium, rather rare.
26. *Textularia agglutinans*, D'Orbigny (1840, Foram. Cuba, p. 136, pl. 1. figs. 17, 18, 32-34). Medium-sized specimens, common.
27. *Textularia sagittula*, Defrance (1824, Dict. des Sci. Nat. vol. xxxiii. p. 177, liii. p. 344; Atlas Conch. pl. 13. fig. 5.—Blainville, Malacologie, p. 370, pl. 5. fig. 5). Common. Also some allied forms too obscure for determination.
28. *Bolivina punctata*, D'Orbigny (1839, Voy. Amér. Mérid. p. 63, pl. 8. figs. 10-12). Small, rare.
29. *Verneuilina spinulosa*, Reuss (1849, Denkschr. Akad. Wissensch. Wien, vol. i. p. 374, pl. 47. fig. 12). Medium, rare.
30. *Perronina flabelliformis*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 260. no. 1, pl. 10. figs. 10-12). A single specimen was found of this very interesting form, originally figured by D'Orbigny, *loc. cit.*, with Madagascar as its only locality, and not since recorded by any observer that I know of. It has a conspicuously perforate hyaline test; so that the suggested affinity to *Peneroplis* (Parker & Jones, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, vol. xii.

- p. 440. no. 16) is not confirmed. It is difficult from a single specimen to give the species a position ; but that it belongs either to the family *Lagenida* or *Globigerinida* there can be little doubt. The original generic name *Pavonia* was changed to *Pavonina* in the "Vienna Basin" monograph, the former term having been employed by botanists for a genus of plants.
31. *Discorbina globularis*, D'Orbigny, sp. (1826, *Rosalina globularis*, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 271. n. 1, pl. 13. figs. 1-4). Medium, rare.
 32. *Planorbulina farcta*, Fichtel & Moll, sp. (1803, *Nautilus farctus*, Test. Micr. p. 64, pl. 9. figs. *g-i*). Medium, rare.
 33. *Planorbulina larvata*, Parker & Jones (1865, Phil. Trans. p. 380, pl. 19. fig. 3, *a, b*). Rare.
 34. *Planorbulina*, sp. An acervuline specimen not unlike *Tinoporus lucidus*, Brady.
 35. *Pulvinulina repanda*, Fichtel & Moll, sp. (1803, *Nautilus repandus*, Test. Micr. p. 35, pl. 3. figs. *a-d*). Rare.
 36. *Pulvinulina canariensis*, D'Orbigny, sp. (*Rotalina canariensis*, d'Orb., 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 130, pl. 1. figs. 34-36). Very rare.
 37. *Rotalia Beccarii*, Linné, sp. (1767, *Nautilus Beccarii*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1162. no. 276). Small, rare.
 38. *Rotalia orbicularis*, D'Orbigny, sp. (1826, *Gyroidina orbicularis*, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 278. no. 1 — Modèle no. 13). Small, very rare.
 39. *Cymbalopora Poeyi*, D'Orbigny, sp. (*Rosalina Poeyi*, D'Orb. 1840, Foram. Cuba, p. 100, pl. 3. figs. 18-20). Large, very common.
 40. *Tinoporus laevis*, Parker & Jones (1860, *Orbitolina laevis*, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 3rd ser. vol. vi. p. 33. no. 7). Large, rare.
 41. *Tinoporus vesicularis*, Parker & Jones (1860, *Orbitolina vesicularis*, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 3rd ser. vol. vi. p. 33. no. 5). Very rare.
 42. *Polytrema miniaceum*, Linné, sp. (1788, Syst. Naturæ, ed. Gmelin, vol. vi. p. 3784.—Esper, 1797, Zooph. vol. i. pl. 17). Rare.
 43. *Patellina*, sp., a minute discoidal form, resembling a septate *Spirillina*, not corresponding with any figured species I can refer to. Very rare.
 44. *Polystomella crispa*, Linné, sp. (1767, *Nautilus crispus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. p. 1162). Small, rare.
 45. *Polystomella striatopunctata*, Fichtel & Moll, sp. (1803, *Nautilus striatopunctatus*, Test. Micr. p. 61, pl. 9. figs. *a-c*). Small, very rare.
 46. *Nonionina asterizans*, Fichtel & Moll, sp. (1803, *Nautilus asterizans*, Test. Micr. p. 37, pl. 3. figs. *e-h*). Small, very rare.
 47. *Nonionina scapha*, Fichtel & Moll, sp. (1803, *Nautilus scapha*, Test. Micr. p. 105, pl. 19. figs. *d-f*). Medium, very rare.
 48. *Amphistegina vulgaris*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii. p. 305. no. 8—Modèle no. 40). Small, common.
 49. *Heterostegina depressa*, D'Orbigny (1826, Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. vii.

- p. 303, pl. 17. figs. 5-7). Large, very common. Also a small thick variety with angular margin, not outspread as in the typical form: this possibly may only be an immature stage of *H. depressa*; but it is very common.
50. *Operculina complanata*, DeFrance, sp. (1822, *Lenticulites complanata*, Dict. Sci. Nat. vol. xxv. p. 453). Medium size, rare.
This thick *Operculina*, common in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, and Australia, is not the typical *O. complanata*, but rather an intermediate form, showing the close relationship to *Nummulina planulata*.
51. *Operculina granulosa*, Leymerie (1846, Mém. Soc. Géol. France, sér. 2, vol. i. Mém. no. 8, p. 359, pl. 13. fig. 12, a-c). Not uncommon.
52. *Nummulina planulata*, Lamarck, sp. (*Lenticulites planulata*, Lamarck, 1804; Ann. Mus. p. 187. no. 1). Medium, rare.

When at Cagliari in 1871, I obtained a small quantity of the foraminiferous sand found in the neighbourhood of the port from the Director of the Museum. This I also forwarded to Mr. Brady, who quite recently sent me the following list.

Cagliari Foraminifera.

- Biloculina ringens*, Lamarck. Rare.
- Triloculina trigonula*, Lamarck. Rare.
- *oblonga*, Montagu. Somewhat rare.
- *Brongniartiana*, D'Orbigny. Rare.
- Quinqueloculina seminulum*, Linné. Common. Also some of the subvarietal forms, such as *T. triangularis*, D'Orb., and the like.
- *secans*, D'Orbigny. Common, specimens very large.
- *subrotunda*, Montagu. Rare.
- Spiroloculina limbata*, D'Orbigny. Somewhat rare.
- *excavata*, D'Orbigny. Somewhat rare.
- Nubecularia lucifuga*, DeFrance. Very common.
- Peneroplis pertusus*, Forskål. Common.
- *arietinus*, Batsch. Rare.
- Orbitolites complanata*, Lamarck. Common, specimens small.
- Vaginulina legumen*, Linné. Rare.
- Cristellaria crepidula*, Fichtel & Moll. Rare.
- Polymorphina gibba*, D'Orbigny. Rare.
- *compressa*, D'Orbigny. Rare.
- *communis*, D'Orbigny. Rare.
- Textularia sagittula*, DeFrance. Common.
- *agglutinans*, D'Orbigny. Less common.
- Discorbina globularis*, D'Orbigny. Somewhat common, specimens fine.
- *rosacea*, D'Orbigny. Rare.
- Planorbulina mediterraneensis*, D'Orbigny. Very common.
- Truncatulina lobatula*, Walker & Jacob. Common.

Truncatulina refulgens, Montfort. Rare.

— *tuberosa*, Fichtel & Moll. Common—the form named by D'Orbigny *Tr. variabilis*, of which Soldani gives no less than 284 figures in the 'Testaceographia,' the better to illustrate its wonderful range of variation.

Pulvinulina concentrica, Parker & Jones. Rare.

— *vermiculata*, D'Orbigny. Very common.

Rotalia Beccarii, Linné. Common, specimens large.

Tinoporos lævis, Parker & Jones. Rare.

Polytrema miniaceum, Linné. Common, some of the specimens growing on *Nubecularia*.

Nonionina asterizans, Fichtel & Moll. Rare.

— *depressula*, Walker & Jacob. Rare.

Polystomella crispa, Linné. Common.

IV.—On the close Relationship of *Hydractinia*, *Parkeria*, and *Stromatopora*; with Descriptions of new Species of the former, both Recent and Fossil. By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.

[Plate VIII.]

IN LIMINE, it may be observed that an intimate knowledge of the structure of the skeleton of *Hydractinia* is absolutely necessary to trace the chain of resemblances that exists between it and *Stromatopora* through *Parkeria*, not less a perusal of the facts as they are consecutively given in this contribution, and, if possible, the presence of the objects themselves.

Having had to study carefully the horny chitinous skeleton, which is the most imperishable part of the *Hydractiniidæ*, in order to write and illustrate a paper on several recent species (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1873, vol. xi. p. 1, pl. i.), I am not the less able to see the resemblance that exists between them and those of bygone ages whose skeletons alone are handed down to us in a lapidified state; and hence it was announced that *Parkeria* had been inferred to be one of these (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1876, vol. xviii. p. 187). I was not aware then that species of *Stromatopora*, even as far back as the Devonian and Silurian systems respectively, would have to fall into the same category; so what I have to state of these will appear in the sequel.

All who have studied *Parkeria* must be aware that it has been well described and illustrated by Dr. Carpenter (Phil. Trans. 1870, vol. 159. pt. 2, p. 721, pls. 72-76); next to which follows *Loftusia*, equally well described and illustrated by Mr. H. B. Brady (*ibid.* pls. 77-80).