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Mediterranean Mollusca

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the solitary specimen of the common form of *Murex erinaceus* my father recognized came, *Purpura tetragona* does not seem to have occurred.

I may add that these shells, so abundant on Felixstow beach, are not specimens fallen from the Crag-cliff there, washed clean by the sea, but genuine recent shells.

I am, &c.,

Martlesham, near Woodbridge,
June 16, 1883.

SEARLES V. WOOD.

Mediterranean Mollusca.

In consequence of a suggestion made to me by the Rev. R. Boog Watson, that *Brugnonia pulchella* ('Annals,' 1883, xi. p. 399) may be an embryonic form, I have re-examined my specimens and compared them with the young of various Gastropods. It is possible that the species which I described may be the fry of *Cassis sulcosa*, although I cannot satisfactorily determine this for want of young and fresh specimens of the latter species. If this surmise be confirmed by further comparison, *Brugnonia* must be consigned to the limbo of spurious genera, along with *Sinusigera* of D'Orbigny, *Macgillivrayia* of Forbes, and several genera of O. G. Costa.

J. GWYN JEFFREYS.

18th June, 1883.

Further Observations on the Dimorphism of the Foraminifera.

By MM. MUNIER-CHALMAS and SCHLUMBERGER.

In a former communication on the dimorphism of the Foraminifera we have indicated two existing types of *Biloculinae*; we will now show that the extinct species likewise participate in the two series of modifications that we have already noted in the existing species.

Triloculina trigonula, d'Orb.—The form A possesses a very large central chamber ($204\ \mu$) surrounded by three series of cells, the planes of symmetry of which form with each other angles of one third of a circumference. It will be remarked that the first serial chamber is compressed and corresponds to the canal of the *Biloculinae*. The inrolment of the chambers from the first to the last remains the same, and follows three directions, passing through the planes of symmetry just mentioned. In this species the individuals of the form A often attain large dimensions.

Triloculina trigonula, d'Orb.—The form B presents one of the smallest central chambers that we have met with; it is only $18\ \mu$. Around it are grouped five chambers, which reproduce the arrangement of the *Quinqueloculinae*. This inrolment does not continue; for, starting from the sixth, which becomes very embracing, the following chambers suddenly take on the Triloculine arrangement.

Pentellina savorum (d'Orb.).—Middle Eocene, Parnes. This