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XIII. Report on the Recent Foraminifera from the Coast of the Island of Delos (Grecian Archipelago). Part V.

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Uvigerina, d'Orbigny.

Uvigerina canariensis, d'Orbigny (Pl. 1, figs. 1, 2).

Uvigerina canariensis, d'Orbigny ('**39**), p. 138, pl. 1, figs. 25-27.

U. urnula, d'Orbigny ('**46**), p. 189, pl. 11, figs. 21, 22.

U. irregularis, Brady ('**65**), p. 100, pl. 12, fig. 5.

There is a certain amount of suspicion attached to the identification of these specimens. Very rare.

Uvigerina tenuistriata, Reuss (Pl. 1, fig. 3).

Uvigerina tenuistriata, Reuss ('**70**), p, 485, — Schlicht ('**70**), pl. 22, figs. 34, 37.

U. tenuistriata (Reuss), Brady ('**84**), p. 574, pl. 74, figs. 4-7.

Although not quite typical, the contour of the test is sufficient to bring it under this heading. There are very faint indications on some of the chambers of the striæ which are present in the type. Only one was found.

***Uvigerina angulosa,** Williamson (Pl. 1, fig. 4).

Uvigerina angulosa, Williamson ('**58**), p. 67, pl. 5, fig. 140.

* The asterisk denotes that this species occurs at Palermo.

May 23rd, 1908.

U. trigona, Seguenza ('62), p. 110, pl. 2, figs. 1, 1a.

U. angulosa (Williamson), Flint ('99), p. 320, pl. 68, fig. 3.

The one figured is the most typical of the set. The initial chambers of the Delos specimens have not the angular character of the type, and the minute pores of these chambers are apt to arrange themselves in lines, giving the appearance of minute costæ. Very rare.

Uvigerina auberiana, d'Orbigny, var. **glabra**, Millett.

(Pl. 1, figs. 5, 6.)

Uvigerina auberiana (d'Orb.), var. *glabra*, Millett (:03), p. 268, pl. 5, figs. 8, 9).

Mr. Millett, in the above reference, speaks of this form as being quite smooth, also more compressed and neater than that described by d'Orbigny ('39) from the West Indies. The Delos tests agree with the Malay forms. Some of the elongate examples have as many as eighteen or nineteen chambers, and differ, as Mr. Millett states, from *Bolivina*, only in the form of the aperture. Frequent.

***Uvigerina**, sp. (Pl. 1, fig. 7.)

The examples appear to me to be a very weak form of *Uvigerina porrecta*, Brady ('84), pl. 74, figs. 21-23.

I have examples from Raine Island of the type, and in one of them the costae on the final chamber are faint. In the Delos specimens some of the final chambers show traces of fine striæ caused by the coalescing of the pores, also the earlier chambers in some cases have jagged edges and fine costæ. The neck is not so much produced as in Brady's figures, but the everted lip is present in

some cases. A good specimen from Delos laid alongside a not very well-developed one from Raine Island, shews great similarity in many respects.

It may be a passage form in the direction of *Sagrina nodosa*, P. & J., but I have not come across a single *Sagrina* of any description in the Delos dredgings. Rather rare.

GLOBIGERINIDÆ.

Globigerina, d'Orbigny.

*Globigerina bulloides**, d'Orbigny.

Globigerina bulloides, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 132, pl. 2, figs. 1-3.

G. bulloides, d'Orbigny ('46), p. 163, pl. 9, figs. 4-6.

G. bulloides (d'Orb.), Terquem ('75), p. 31, pl. 4, figs. 5, *a*, *b*.

G. bulloides (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 593, pl. 79, figs. 3-7.

G. bulloides (d'Orb.), Silvestri ('98), p. 245, pl. 4, figs. 7-9.

Occurs in two forms, one of which is smaller, more transparent, and much more planospiral than the other.

Globigerina triloba, Reuss. (Pl. 1, fig. 8.)

Globigerina triloba, Reuss ('50), p. 374, pl. 47, fig. 11.
G. triloba (Reuss), Terrigi ('80), p. 188, pl. 1, fig. 18.
G. bulloides, var. *triloba* (Reuss), Brady ('84), p. 595, pl. 79, figs. 1, 2, and pl. 81, figs. 2, 3.

I very much doubt if this form should be treated as a "species," or, rather, as the immature condition of some other species of Globigerinæ. Very rare.

***Globigerina rubra**, d'Orbigny.

Globigerina rubra, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 82, pl. 4, figs. 12-14.

G. rubra (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 602, pl. 79, figs. 11-16.

G. rubra (d'Orb.), Fornasini ('99), p. 580, pl. 2, fig. 11.

G. rubra (d'Orb.), Silvestri ('98), p. 262, pl 5, fig. 4.

Most of the specimens are of the usual rosy-pink colour. Several have a glassy appearance, the typical colour being absent. I do not think these latter can be a distinct species, as in one instance the earlier chambers shew traces of colour. The spire varies very much in height. In these gatherings this species is far more numerous than any of the Globigerinidæ. Frequent.

Globigerina æquilateralis, Brady. (Pl. 1, fig. 10.)

Globigerina æquilateralis, Brady ('84), p. 605, pl, 80, figs. 18-21.

G. æquilateralis (Brady), Silvestri ('98), p.265, pl. 5, fig. 8.

G. æquilateralis (Brady), Fornasini ('99). p. 580, pl. 4, figs. 3, 4.

G. æquilateralis (Brady), Flint ('99), p. 323, pl. 70, fig. 3.

One or two of the examples found bear short blunt spines, and these are in a more recent condition than the others. Very rare.

Globigerina helicina, d'Orbigny. (Pl. 1, fig. 9.)

Globigerina helicina (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 605, pl. 81, figs. 4, 5.

G. helicina (d'Orb.), Silvestri ('98), p. 264, pl. 5, fig. 6.

G. helicina (d'Orb.), Fornasini ('99), p. 583, pl. 3, figs. 11, 12.

G. helicina (d'Orb.), Millett (:03) p. 688, pl. 7, fig. 1.

A single specimen, and typical, occurs. It is always reported as a rarity. Brady, in the Challenger report ('84), p. 605, writes of its being found in the Mediterranean, giving Soldani as his authority. I have a typical example also from the coast of the Island of Rhodes, in which the central portion of the test is rosy-pink; this specimen is apparently a variety of *G. rubra.*

Orbulina, d'Orbigny.

***Orbulina universa,** d'Orbigny.

Orbulina universa, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 3, pl. 1, fig. 1.

O. universa (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 608, pl. 78, pl. 81, figs. 8-26, and pl. 82, figs. 1-3.

O. universa (d'Orb.), Brady, Parker and Jones ('88), p. 225, pl. 45, figs. 7, 8, 14.

O. universa (d'Orb.), Silvestri ('98), p. 266, pl. 5, figs. 11-16.

O. universa (d'Orb.), Flint ('99), p. 323, pl. 69, fig. 1.

This elegant foraminifer is rather rare in these gatherings, and calls for no remark, except that they are in good condition and of fair size.

Sphæroidina, d'Orbigny.

Sphæroidina bulloides, d'Orbigny. (Pl. 1, fig. 11).

Sphæroidina austriaca, d'Orbigny ('46), p. 284, pl. 20, figs. 19-21.

S. bulloides (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 620, pl. 84, figs. 1-7.

S. bulloides (d'Orb.), Göes ('94), p. 87, pl. 14, fig. 770.

S. bulloides (d'Orb.), Flint ('99), p. 325, pl. 71, fig. 1.

Only a single specimen was found. The test is nearly spherical, and the surface polished. This foraminifer is rather frequent off the island of Rhodes.

ROTALIDÆ.

SPIRILLININÆ.

Spirillina, Ehrenberg.

***Spirillina vivipara**, Ehrenberg, and varieties (Pl. 1, figs. 12-14, and Pl. 2, figs. 1—3).

Cornuspira perforata, Schultze ('54), p. 41, pl. 2, fig. 22.

Spirillina perforata, Williamson ('58), p. 92, pl. 7, fig. 202.

S. vivipara (Ehrenberg), Parker and Jones ('65), p. 397, pl. 15, fig. 28.

S. perforata (Schultze), Terquem ('75), p. 21, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Spirillina vivipara occurs in several forms, and as the variations are slight I have brought them together under the above heading.

*Fig. 12, Pl. 1, is more concave on the inferior surface than on the superior. The pores on the latter are very numerous and often coalesce at their edges owing to shell growth, producing a "sandy" effect, which might be mistaken for minute tubercles in some instances, but the tests do not bear the same character as Brady's *S. tuberculata* of the Challenger report ('84). The pores do not show on the inferior surface. Rare.

*Fig. 13, Pl. 1, is distinctly perforated; concave on the superior side, and flat on the inferior.

The perforations shew on the inferior surface, but are not quite so obvious as those on the upper side. All the tests appear to be in the megalospheric condition. Rare.

Fig. 14, Pl. 1. This variety is concave on both its surfaces. It has a still more sandy appearance on its superior face than Fig. 12, and from the same cause. The inferior surface is decorated with bars, which as they

approach the centre of the test assume the form of tubercles. It is still more concave than the upper side. Rare.

*Fig. 1, Pl. 2. This variety has the superior surface of the test very much crinkled, and either flat or very slightly concave. The inferior side is distinctly perforated. Rather frequent.

Fig. 2, Pl. 2. A single example only was found, which I think may be brought under this designation. Its peripheral edge is rounded, the chambers are slightly embracing, and the underside of the test is free from markings. It is possible that this specimen may be identical, or nearly so, with the shell figured in the monograph of the Crag, by Jones and others ('66—'97), pl. 6, fig. 22, under the name of *S. vivipara*, Ehrenberg, var. *minima*, Schacko (var. *unilinearis*, nov., in the explanation of the plate). There is a certain amount of shell growth running along the inner edge of the coil, which interferes with the clear examination of the markings. When damped these markings appear to me to partake more of the nature of ridges than of the coarse perforations which are distinctive of var. *minima*. My drawing of this example had better, therefore, be taken with a certain amount of reservation.

Fig. 3, Pl. 2. Another solitary example was found suffering from the same obscuration of the markings as the one above, and when damped it seemed to reveal the same ridge-like markings. The test is very concave on the upper surface, and flat on the lower one. Its upper edge is rounded and its side oblique. It is possible that this is a passage form, in the direction of *S. inæqualis* Brady ('84). Tests of a similar contour, but without the markings, occur off Raine Island, Challenger Station, 185.

Spirillina vivipara, Ehrenberg, var. **carinata**, Halkyard.
(Pl. 2, fig. 4.)

Spirillina vivipara, Ehrenberg, var. *carinata*, Halkyard ('89), p. 69, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Mr. Halkyard's description of this variety runs as follows: "It differs from the type species in having the periphery carinated, though the keel is not entire, but irregularly crenated. This, however, may be caused by accidental fracture. The tube is not closely coiled, but each convolution is applied to the carina of the previous one, the carina being repaired and strengthened so that it is now entire." Mr. Halkyard found it at St. Brelade's Bay, in Jersey, one of the Channel Islands. The Delos specimens, four in number, are identical with the one figured by Mr. Halkyard in the above reference. Very rare.

Spirillina vivipara, Ehrenberg, var. **complanata**, Jones and others, var. (Pl. 2, fig. 5).

Spirillina vivipara, Ehrenberg, var. *complanata*, Jones and others ('96), p. 290, pl. 3, figs. 20-22.

Unfortunately I lost this specimen before the completion of the drawings. Mr. Millett, however, had seen it, and considered it to be near to the "Crag" specimen referred to above.

Spirillina decorata, Brady, var. (Pl. 2, fig. 6).

Spirillina decorata, Brady ('84), p. 633, pl. 85, figs. 22-25.

One example only was found; it answers fairly well to Brady's description of *S. decorata*, excepting that the peripheral edge is serrate. I have found this serrate variety in material from the Challenger Station, 185, off Raine Island, the test being minute, as is the case with

the Delos specimen, but the markings more typical. Mr. Chapman figures a somewhat similar shell under the name of *S. spinigera*, from the lagoon of Funafuti (:**01**).

Spirillina ornata, n. sp. (Pl. 2, figs. 7, 8).

The test is in the form of a very much depressed cone. The outside edge of the coil on the superior surface slightly overlaps, and appears to be in the nature of a keel, and is decorated with minute raised ridges, except in the final convolution. The under surface of the test is flat, and sealed up with exogenous shell-deposit. The specimens are semi-opaque, and of a pale milky-yellow colour. The peripheral edge is more or less sinuous, unless this is due to fracture.

Spirillina lucida, n. sp. (Pl. 2, fig. 9).

The test consists of about six convolutions, of which only two or three are visible on the inferior surface. The umbilical cavity is deeply sunk, and appears to me to be slightly twisted. The perforations are very minute, and the shell is convex on the upper surface. The peripheral edge is sharp, and I have been unable to detect the aperture. Very rare.

ROTALINÆ.

Patellina, Williamson.

***Patellina corrugata**, Williamson.

Patellina corrugata, Williamson ('**58**), p. 46, pl. 3, figs. 86-89.

P. corrugata (Williamson), Carpenter ('**62**), p. 230, pl. 13, figs. 16, 17.

P. corrugata (Williamson), Brady ('**84**), p. 634, pl. 86, figs. 1-7.

Good specimens occur. The height of the spire varies considerably. Rare.

*Cymbalopora, Hagenow.

Cymbalopora poeyi, d'Orbigny, sp.

Rosalina poeyi, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 92, pl. 3, figs. 18-20.

Cymbalopora (Rosalina) poeyi (d'Orb.), Carpenter ('62), p. 215, pl. 13, figs. 10-12.

C. poeyi (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 636, pl. 102, fig. 13, and var. fig. 14.

The one specimen found agrees best with the variety figured by Brady ('84), pl. 102, fig. 14. This variety is not at all rare off the island of Rhodes.

Cymbalopora bulloides, d'Orbigny.

Rosalina bulloides, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 98, pl. 3, figs. 2-5.

Cymbalopora bulloides (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 638, pl. 102, figs. 7-12.

C. bulloides (d'Orb.), Earland (:02), p. 309, pl. 16, figs. 1-6.

C. bulloides (d'Orb.), Millett (:03), p. 697, pl. 7, fig. 4.

Two examples of this interesting form were found. Mr. Earland, in the above reference, calls attention to the existence of two varieties in this species, viz, the acervuline and the discorbine.

The Delos tests belong to the latter one.

The specimens have the "balloon" chamber smooth, and very transparent, the entosolenian "tube" being clearly seen. Mr. Millett, in his Malay report, refers to a variety of this species which has the "balloon" chamber much crinkled. I have this variety from Mahé harbour, Seychelles Islands, 14 fathoms.

Discorbina, Parker and Jones.

Discorbina turbo, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. 3, figs. 1, 2).

Rotalia (*Trochulina*) *turbo* (d'Orb.), Parker, Jones, and Brady ('**65**), p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 68.

The tests are stoutly built, and coarsely perforated both on the superior and inferior surfaces. The sutures are marked by lines of clear shell-substance, varying in width. The height of the spire varies, and the peripheral edge is generally slightly lobulated. If I am right in the diagnosis of these specimens, it is interesting to find them in such comparative abundance; *Discorbina turbo* being considered rare in the recent condition. Very frequent.

***Discorbina globularis,** d'Orbigny, sp. and varieties.

(Pl. 3, figs. 3-8, and pl. 4, figs. 1, 2.)

Rosalina varians, Schultze ('**54**), p. 60, pl. 3, figs. 8-13.

R. globularis (d'Orb.), Parker, Jones, and Brady ('**65**), p. 30, pl. 2, fig. 69.

R. globularis (d'Orb.), Terquem ('**78**), p. 25, pl. 2 (7), fig. 10.

Discorbina globularis (d'Orb.), Brady ('**84**), p. 643, pl. 86, figs. 8, 13.

D. globularis (d'Orb.), Brady, Parker, and Jones ('**88**), p. 226, pl. 46, fig. 6.

The examples of this common species, shew a very wide range of variation. The type-form is fairly frequent, but the large flat ones similar to Fig. 5, Pl. 3 (*), and the rugose ones, Fig. 6, Pl. 3 (*), are very common. The rugosity is caused by the growth of the edges of the pores which coalesce, and in some cases this deposit is so thick as to obscure the segmentation of the test. Forms like Fig. 8, Pl. 3, and Fig. 1, Pl. 4 (*), are limbate, and

some of them appear to me to be near *Rosalina* (*Discorbina*) *binkhorsti* Reuss ('61), and *Discorbina valvulata*, d'Orbigny ('39). These occur frequently. Complanate specimens, Fig. 2, Pl. 4, approach the *Rosalina* (*Discorbina*) *cora*, d'Orbigny ('39), and are frequent.

Discorbina rosacea, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. 4, figs. 3, 4, 5).

Rotalina mamilla, Williamson ('58), p. 54, pl. 4, figs. 109-111.

Rotalia rosacea (d'Orb.), Parker, Jones, and Brady ('65), p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 71.

Discorbina rosacea (d'Orb.), Brady ('84), p. 644, pl. 87, figs. 1, 4.

D. rosacea (d'Orb.), Flint ('99), p. 327, pl. 72, fig. 3.

This is present in two forms, one of which, Figs. 3, 4, Pl. 4 (*) is very large, the test rather complanate, and of a rich brown colour. The perforations are much more numerous on the inferior surface. Very frequent. The other form, Fig. 5, Pl. 4, is not nearly so large, and the test is almost free from colour. A single row of conspicuous perforations decorate each chamber close to the outside edge. I have specimens identical with these from Bantry Bay, Ireland. Rather rare.

Discorbina araucana, d'Orbigny.

Rosalina araucana, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 44, pl. 6, figs. 16-18.

Specimens occur which may be placed under this heading, but they are not typical. Very rare.

Discorbina vilardeboana, d'Orbigny, sp.

Rosalina vilardeboana, d'Orbigny ('39), p. 44, pl. 6, figs. 13-15.

The above remarks apply also to this form, except that this latter one is very frequent.

Discorbina nitida, Williamson. (Pl. 4, fig. 6).

Rotalina nitida, Williamson ('58), p. 54, pl. 4. figs. 106-108.

R. nitida (Williamson), Terquem ('75), p. 26, pl. 2, fig. 9.

There are very fine examples of this transparent and complanate *Discorbina*. The sutures are marked by fine lines, and the outside edge of the chambers in the later whorls is flattened. The largest specimens shew only three chambers in the final convolution. Rather rare.

***Discorbina orbicularis**, Terquem, sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 7).

Rosalina orbicularis, Terquem ('75), p. 75, pl. 9, fig. 4.

Discorbina orbicularis (Terquem), Balkwill and Wright ('85), p. 349, pl. 13, figs. 31-33.

D. orbicularis (Terquem), Brady ('84), p. 647, pl. 88, figs. 4-8.

The tests are typical, and in some of the larger examples the limbation is well marked. Rather rare.

Discorbina imperatoria, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2.)

Rosalina imperatoria, d'Orbigny ('46), p. 176, pl. 10, figs. 16-18.

The specimens answer in their salient points to d'Orbigny's description of the species, which, as far as I am aware, has not been found before in the recent condition. D'Orbigny's examples were from the Tertiary of Tarnapol, Galicia, and stated to be rare.

The Delos tests differ from d'Orbigny's drawings in having the chambers of the last convolution slightly inflated, and more erect. The pores are prominent, and

cause the test to be rugose. Along the sutural lines the pores hardly show, and so the tests have a more or less striped appearance. A good deal of exogenous shell growth is present in the umbilical region of the larger specimens, the inferior surface being decorated with radiating lines of minute tubercles. Rather frequent.

Mr. Millett figures a variety of *D. imperatoria* in his Malay report (:**03**), pl. 7, fig. 6, under the name of *Discorbina imperatoria*, d'Orb., var. *globosa*.

Discorbina patelliformis, Brady. (Pl. 5, fig. 3.)

Discorbina patelliformis, Brady ('**84**), p. 647, pl. 88, fig. 3 and pl. 89, fig. 1.

D. patelliformis (Brady), Egger ('**93**), p. 390, pl. 15, figs. 48-50.

Two of the specimens are particularly elegant; they are the largest of those found, and have the chambers of the last two whorls inflated, the peripheral outline being much lobulated, and the pores more marked. Very rare.

Discorbina pulvinata, Brady. (Pl. 5, fig. 4).

Discorbina pulvinata, Brady ('**84**), p. 650, pl. 88, fig. 10.

D. pulvinata (Brady), Egger ('**93**), p. 391, pl. 15, figs. 33-35.

Brady, in his provisional description of this species, puts the number of chambers in the last convolution at about three. The Delos specimens have five, with the exception of two or three, which have six. I have specimens also from off the island of Rhodes. Very frequent.

A variety occurs which has only three or four chambers in the last convolution, these latter are not nearly so compressed, and the chambers on the superior surface are difficult to distinguish owing to exuberant shell growth. In colour they are white. Very rare.

Discorbina pileolus, d'Orbigny, sp.

Valvulina pileolus, d'Orbigny ('**39**), p. 47, pl. 1, figs. 15-17.

Discorbina pileolus (d'Orb.), Brady ('**84**), p. 649, pl. 89, figs. 2-4.

Unfortunately the six tests found are in the condition known as plastogamy, thus forming three pair. I think there can be little doubt that they belong to this species, though not quite typical. In two of them, however, a small portion of the inferior surfaces can be seen (the tests not being of quite the same size), and they appear to bear the characteristic markings.

***Discorbina tabernacularis**, Brady.

Discorbina tabernacularis, Brady ('**84**), p. 648, pl. 89, figs. 5-7.

D. tabernacularis (Brady), Egger ('**93**), p. 390, pl. 15, figs. 58-60, 79.

The Delos specimens agree best with the smaller of those figured by Brady in the above reference, viz., fig. 7, with the exception that the delicate striæ are absent.

Mr. Millett (:**03**) reports it from the Malay Archipelago, page 700. Very rare.

***Discorbina tuberculata**, Balkwill and Wright.

(Pl. 5, fig. 5).

Discorbina tuberculata, Balkwill and Wright ('**85**), p. 350, pl. 13, figs. 28-30.

D. tuberculata (B. & W.), Halkyard ('**89**), p. 70, pl. 2, fig. 10.

The tubercles are not so large as those on the specimen figured by Messrs. Balkwill and Wright, otherwise the specimens are typical. Rather rare.

Discorbina erecta, n. sp. (Pl. 5, figs. 6, 7).

Test free; the contour is that of a tall cone, armed with a short spine at the apex. The segments are inflated, and very rugose, and arranged in about six convolutions, the final whorl consisting of about six segments. The sutural lines are wide and sunk. The inferior surface is more or less rounded, and ornamented by radiating riblets or granulose lines. The umbilicus is deeply sunk.

The tests vary in the height of the spire and amount of rugosity. In some few of the smaller, and presumably younger tests, some of the segments are armed with a small spine. Most probably the extreme rugosity of the larger tests is the result of age. The majority of the specimens are of a greyish-white colour, but a few are tinged with brown. Frequent. This species occurs also off the island of Rhodes.

Discorbina elegantissima, n. sp. (Pl. 5, fig. 8.)

The test is composed (in the specimen figured) of fully three convolutions, the final whorl consisting of four segments, which are more outspread than the others. The segments are inflated, the earlier ones short, and the later ones long and arched. The test is opaque (except the last one or two chambers, which are semi-opaque), and the colour a light yellow-brown; it is also rugose.

Six examples of this interesting and handsome foraminifer were found. The one figured is much the largest of the set. The superior surface has a sugary look, and the chambers are lobulated, and the sutures deeply sunk. The inferior surface is slightly convex, and ornamented with radiating lines of minute tubercles. The umbilical region is sunk and obscured by the shell growth.

In the example figured, the last convolution is more outspread than in the other ones.

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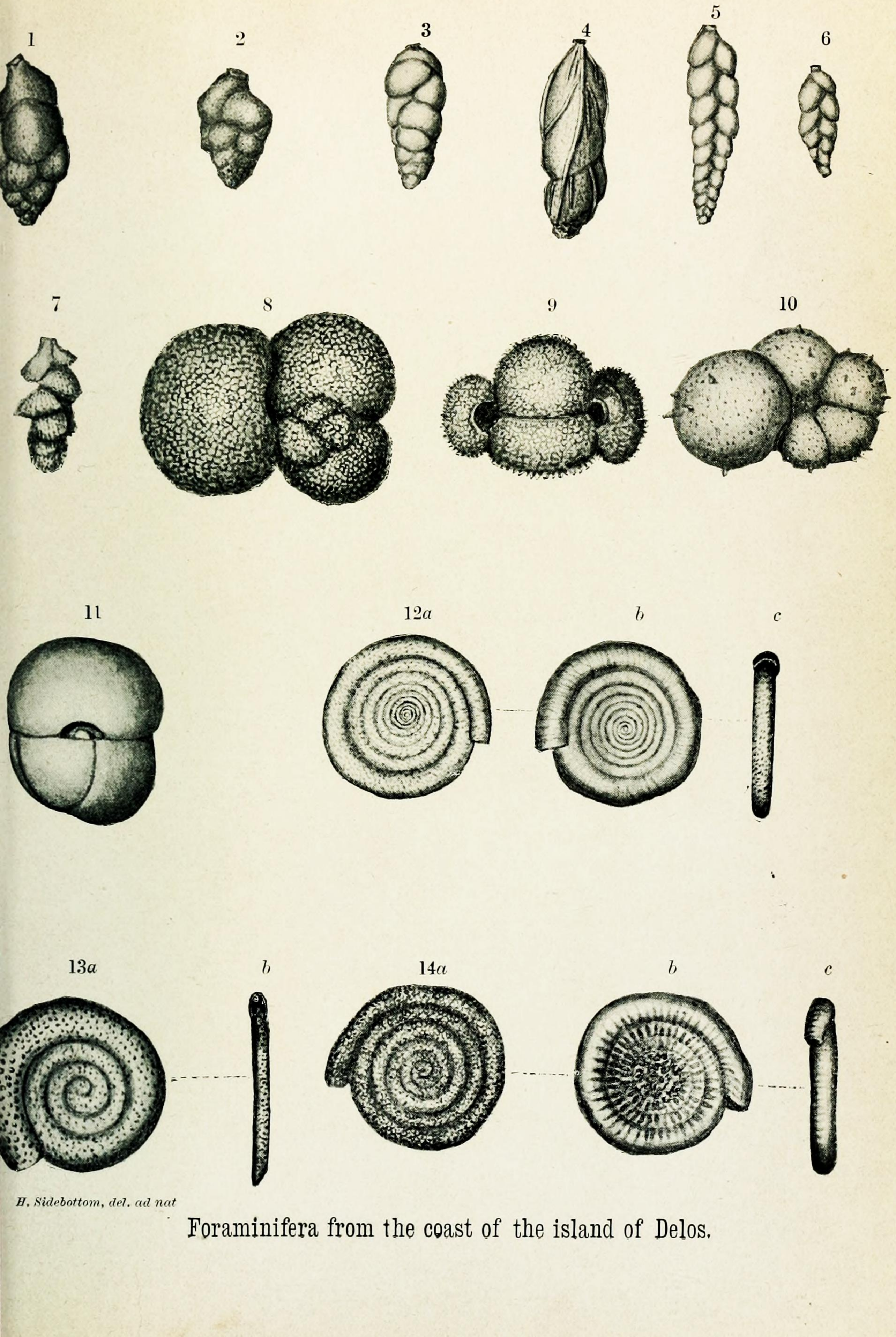
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

FIGS.			PAGE.
1, 2.	*Uvigerina canariensis*, d'Orbigny	× 75 ...	1
3.	,, *tenuistriata*, Reuss	× 25 ...	1
4.	,, *angulosa*, Williamson	× 75 ...	1
5, 6.	,, *auberiana*, d'Orbigny, var. *glabra*, Millett	× 75 ...	2
7.	*Uvigerina*, sp.	× 75 ...	2
8.	*Globigerina triloba*, Reuss	× 50 ...	3
9.	,, *helicina*, d'Orbigny	× 50 ...	4
10.	,, *æquilateralis*, Brady	× 50 ...	4
11.	*Sphæroidina bulloides*, d'Orbigny	× 50 ...	5
12-14.	*Spirillina vivipara*, Ehrenberg and varieties	× 75 ...	6



H. Sidebottom, del. ad nat

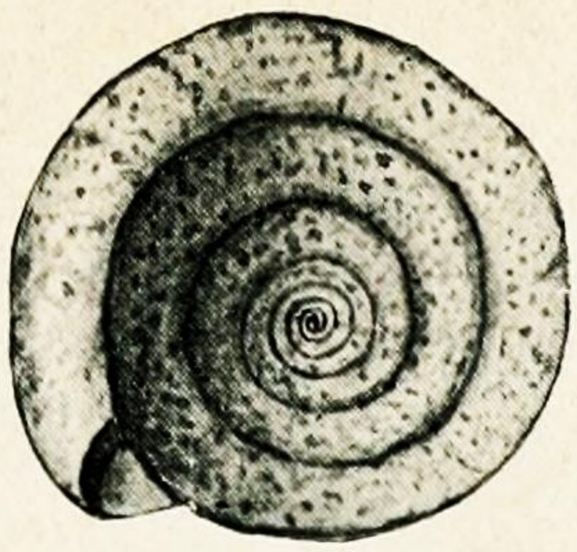
Foraminifera from the coast of the island of Delos.

PLATE II.

FIGS.				PAGE.
1—3.	*Spirillina*	*vivipara*, Ehrenberg, varieties	× 75 ...	6
4.	,,	*vivipara*, Ehrenberg, var. *carinata*, Halkyard	× 75 ...	8
5.	,,	*vivipara*, Ehrenberg, var. *complanata*, Jones and others, var.	× 50 ...	8
6.	,,	*decorata*, Brady, var.	× 75 ...	8
7, 8.	,,	*ornata*, n. sp.	× 75 ...	9
9.	,,	*lucida*, n. sp.	× 75 ...	9

1*a*

b



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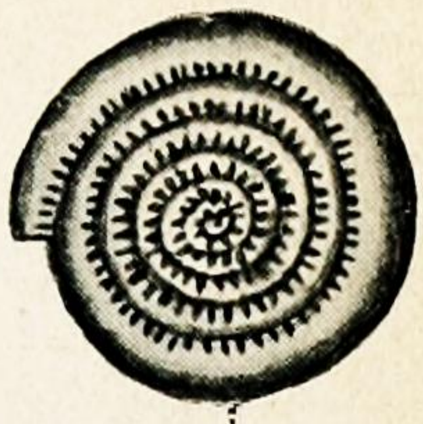
2*a*



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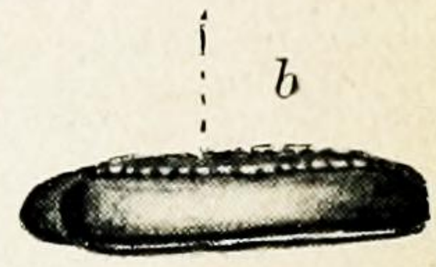
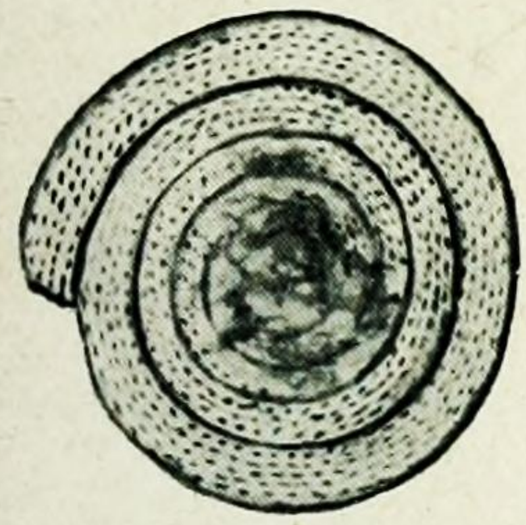


3*a*

b

4

5*a*



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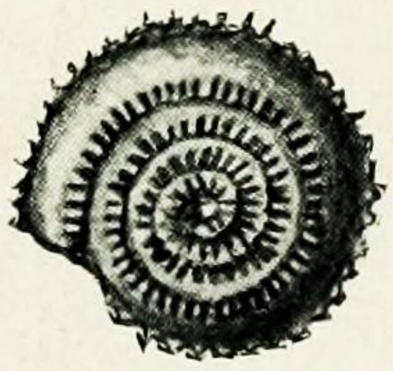
6*a*



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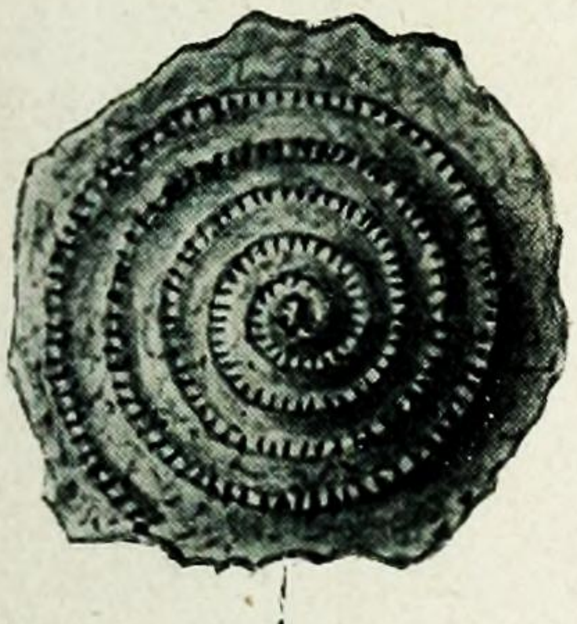
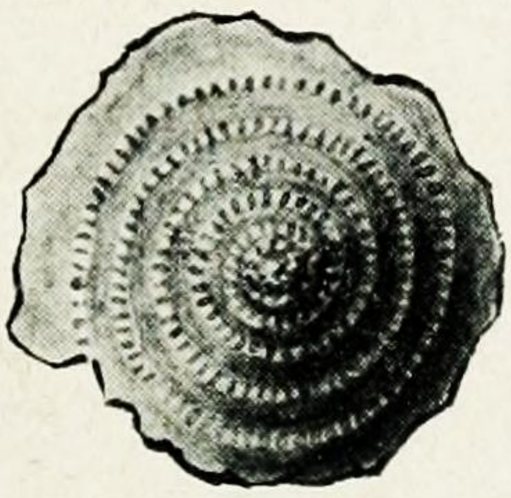
7*a*



b

8*a*



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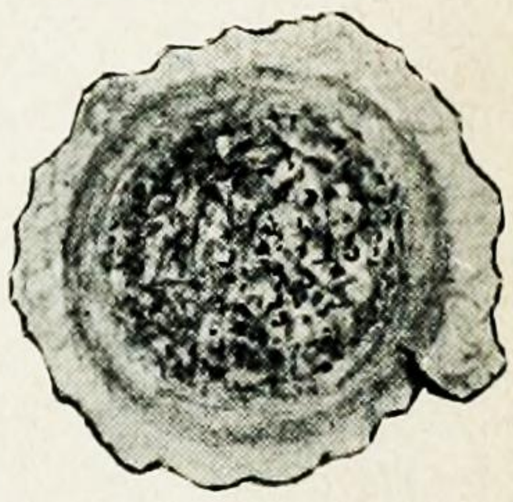
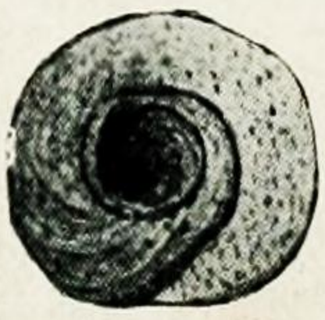


9*a*

b



c

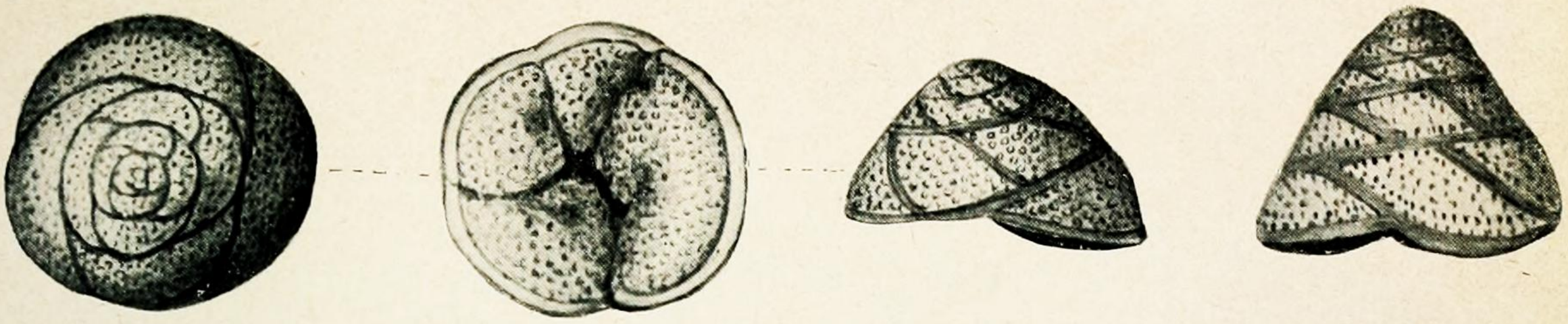
H. Sidebottom, del. ad nat.

Foraminifera from the coast of the island of Delos.

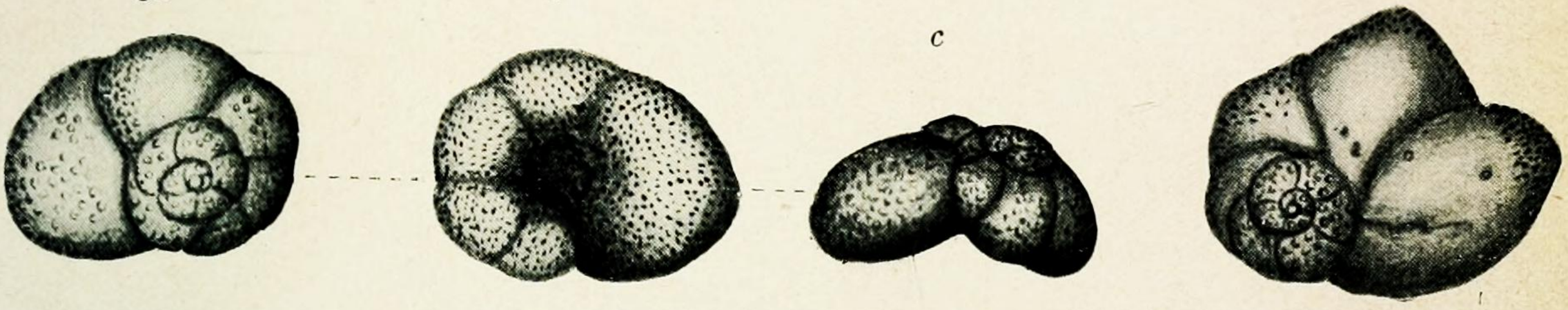
PLATE III.

FIGS.				PAGE.
1, 2.	*Discorbina turbo*, d'Orbigny, sp.		× 50 ...	11
3, 4.	,,	*globularis*, d'Orbigny, sp.	× 50 ...	11
5-7.	,,	,,	,, × 25 ...	11
8.	,,	,,	,, × 50 ...	11

1*a* *b* *c* 2



3*a* *b* *c* 4*a*



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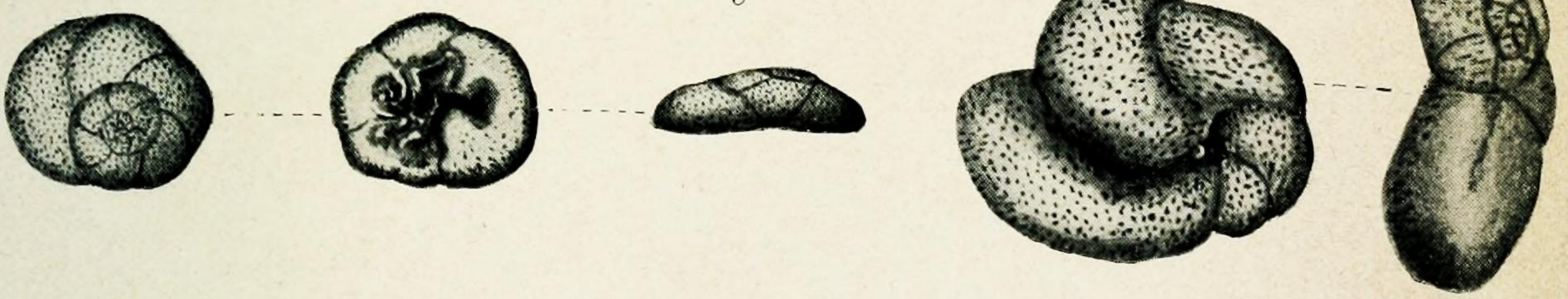

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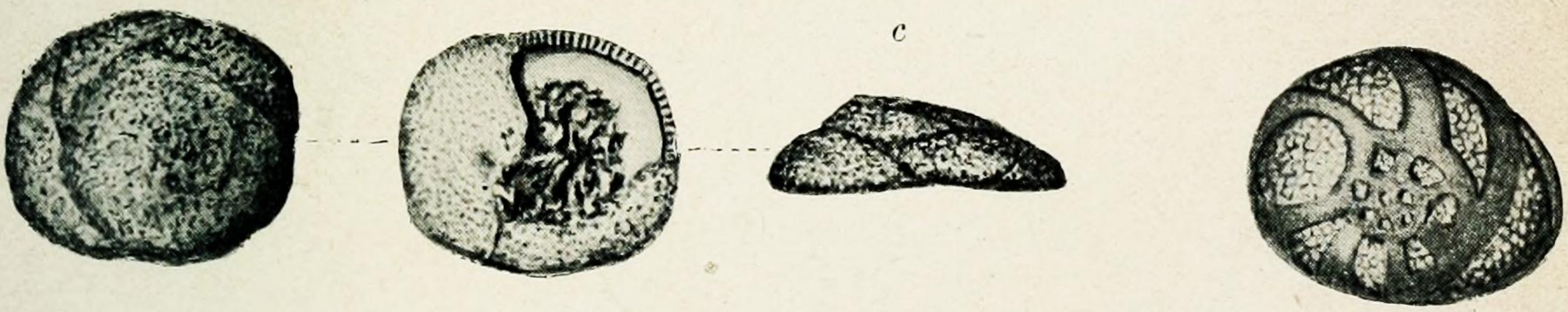

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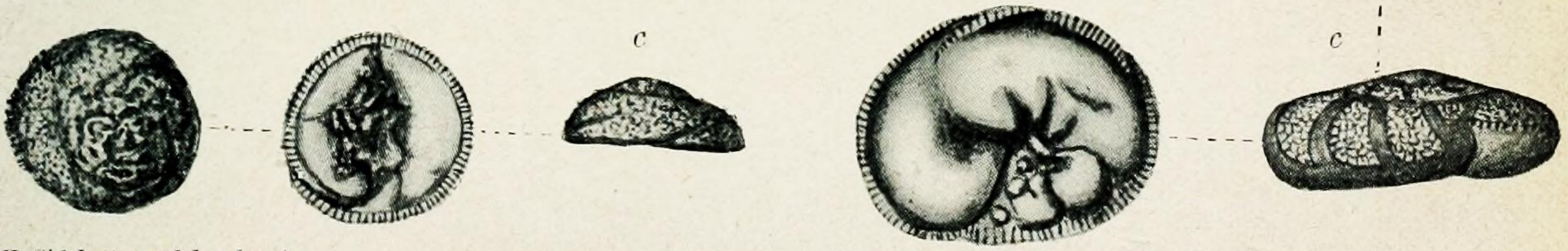


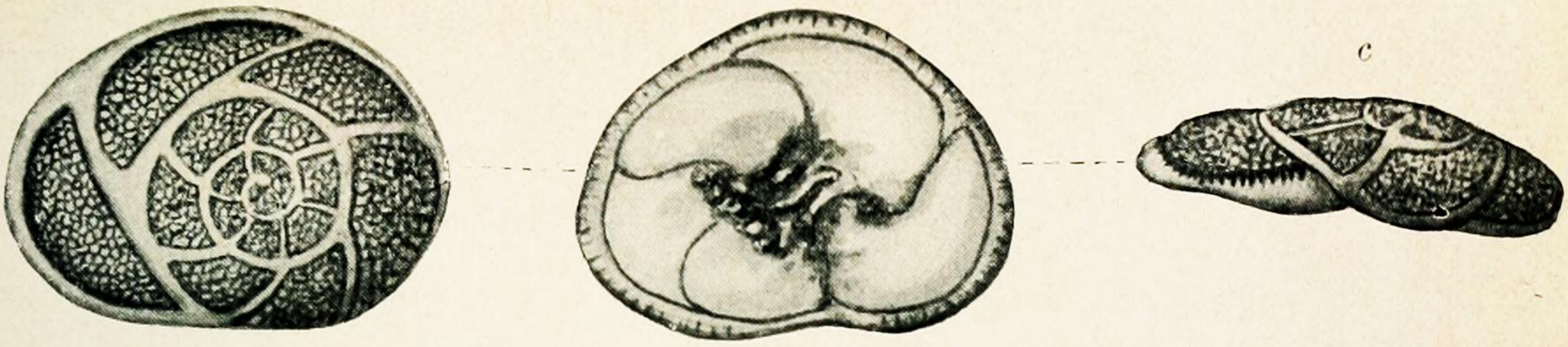
H. Sidebottom, del. ad nat.

Foraminifera from the coast of the island of Delos.

PLATE IV.

FIGS.			PAGE.
1, 2.	*Discorbina globularis*, d'Orbigny, sp.	× 50	11
3, 4.	,, *rosacea*, d'Orbigny sp.	× 25	12
5.	,, ,, ,,	× 50	12
6.	,, *nitida*, Williamson	× 50	13
7.	,, *orbicularis*, Terquem sp.	× 50	13

1*a* *b* *c*



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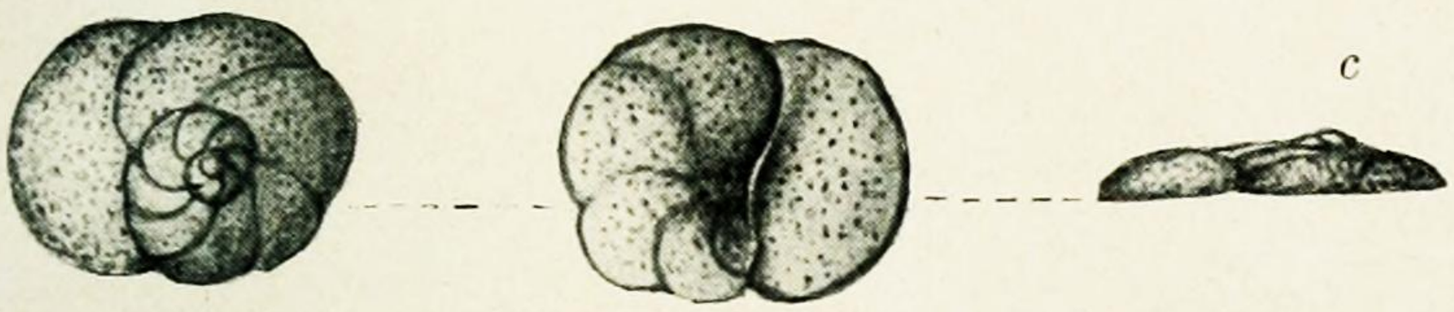
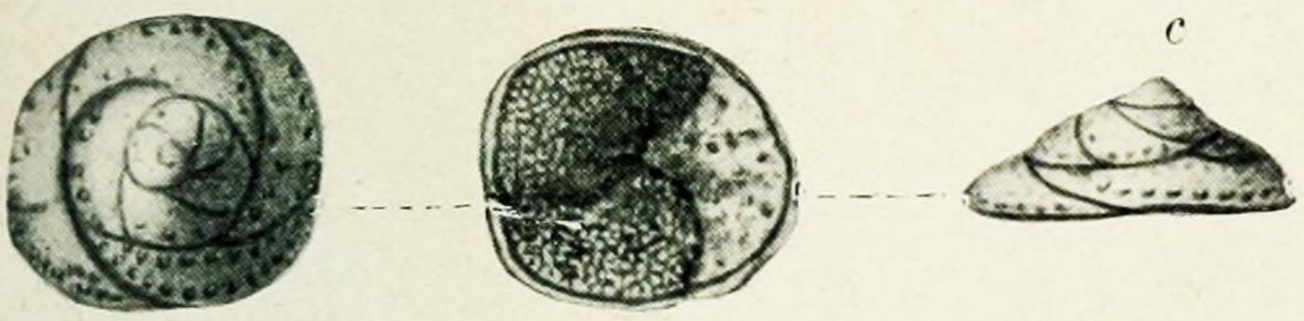
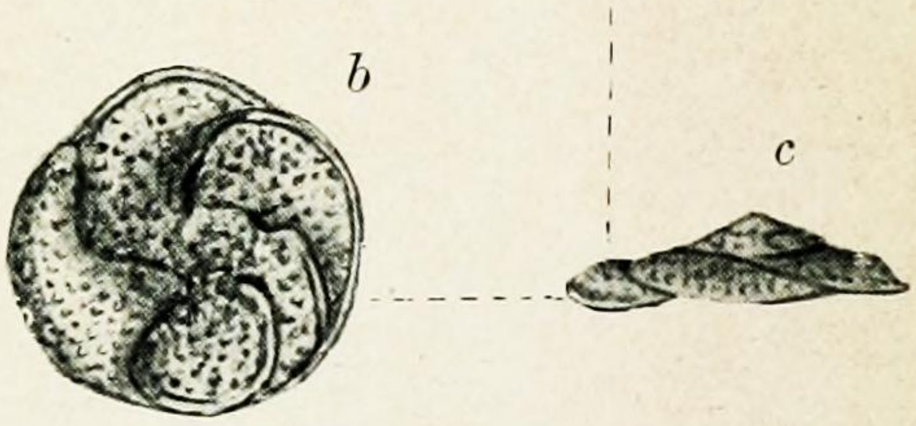


3*a*

4*a* *b* *c*





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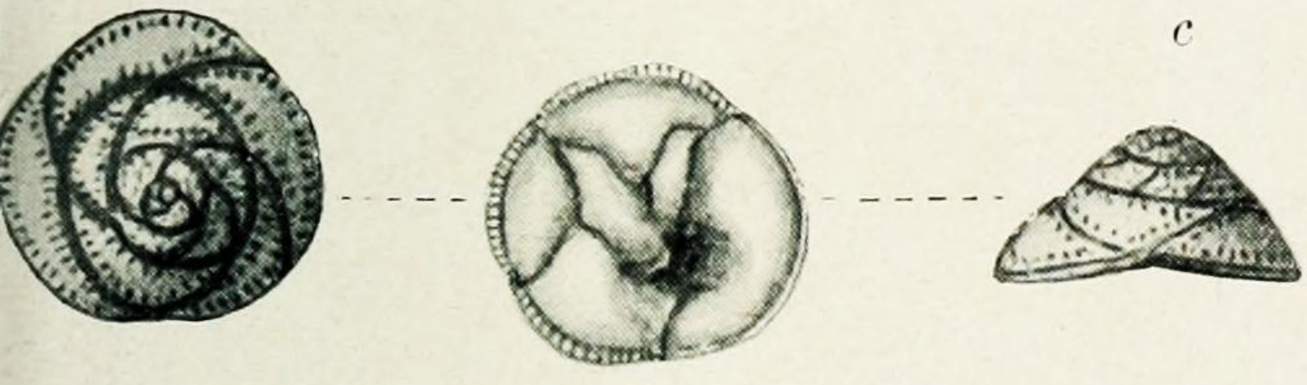

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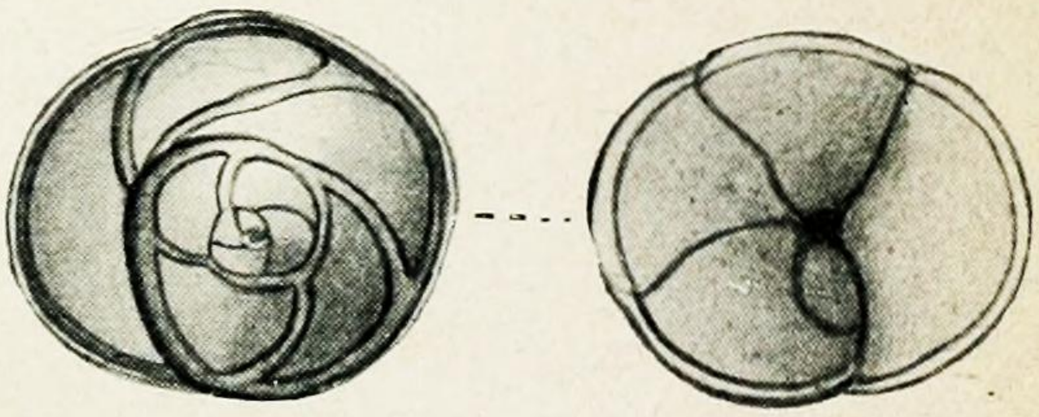

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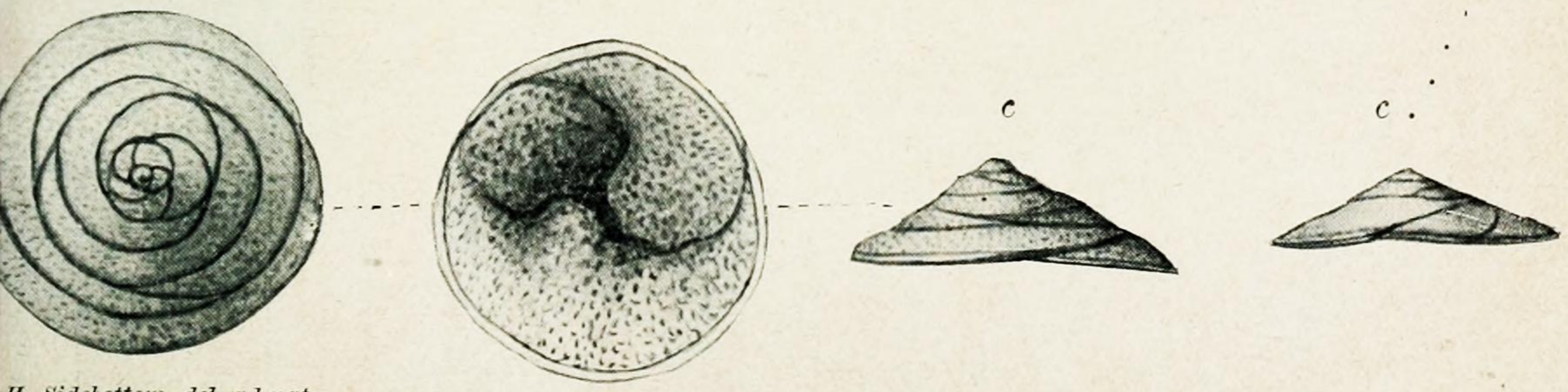


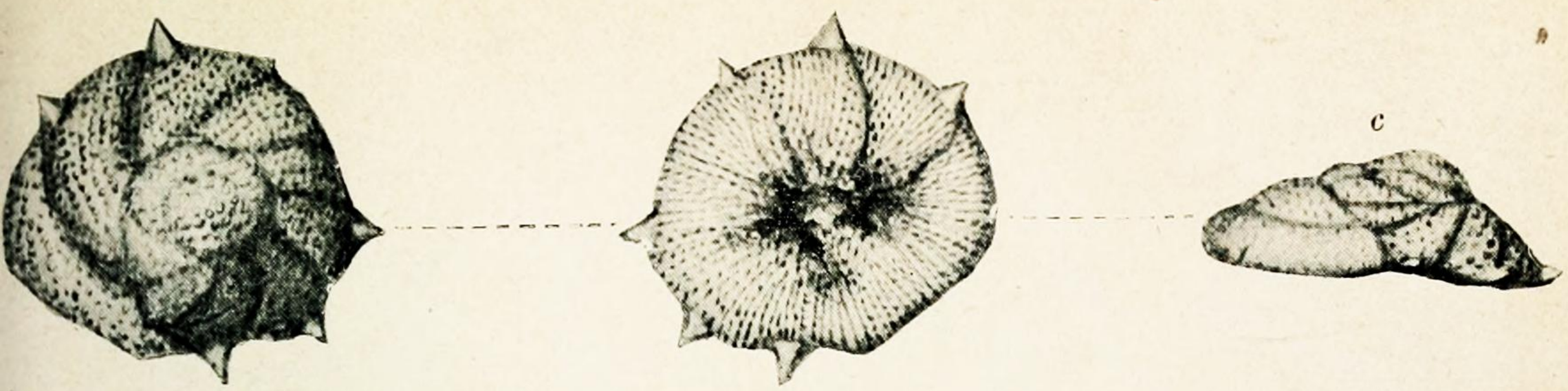
H. Sidebottom, del. ad nat.

Foraminifera from the coast of the island of Delos.

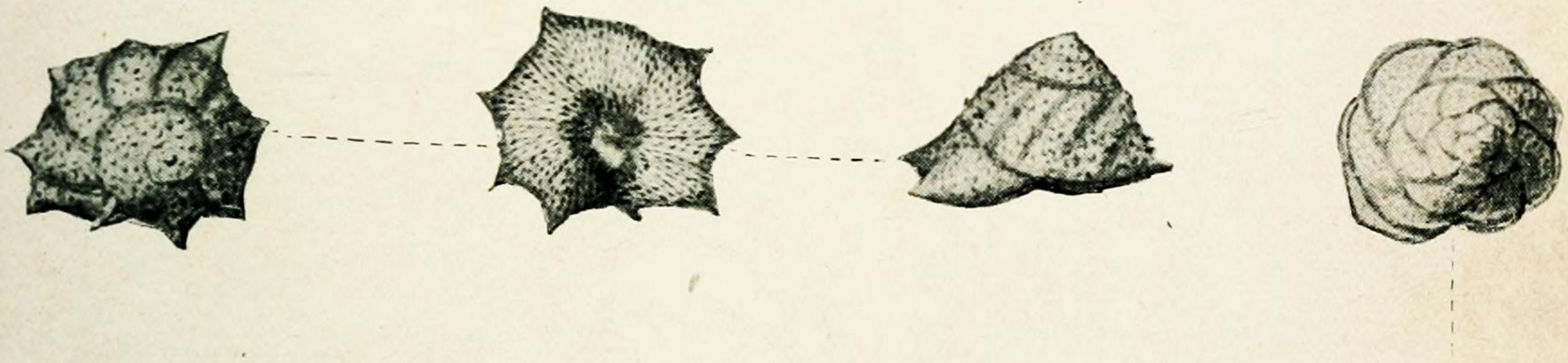
PLATE V.

FIGS.			PAGE.
1, 2.	*Discorbina imperatoria*, d'Orbigny	× 75	13
3.	„ *patelliformis*, Brady	× 75	14
4.	„ *pulvinata*, Brady	× 75	14
5.	„ *tuberculata*, Balkwill & Wright	× 75	15
6, 7.	„ *erecta*, n. sp.	× 50	16
8.	„ *elegantissima*, n. sp.	× 50	16

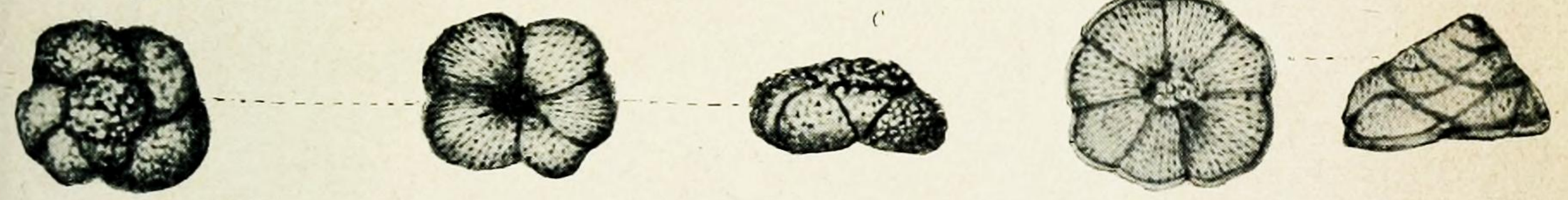
1*a* *b* *c*



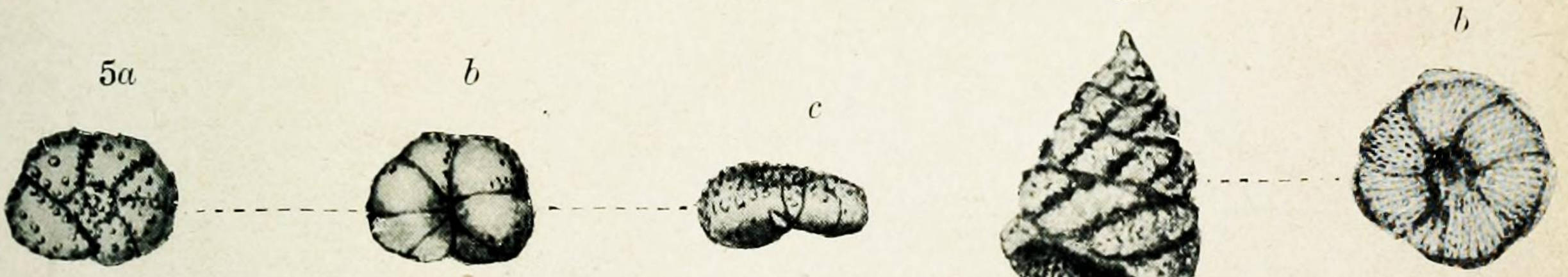
2*a* *b* *c* 3*a*



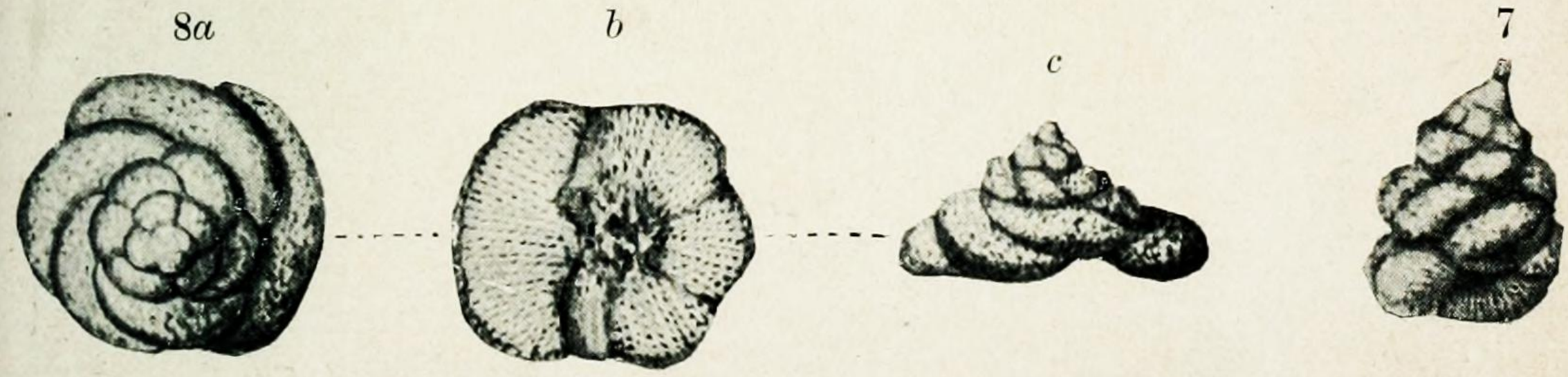
4*a* *b* *c* *b* *c*



5*a* *b* *c* 6*a* *b*



8*a* *b* *c* 7



J. Sidebottom, del. ad nat.

Foraminifera from the coast of the island of Delos.

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