

# DESCRIPTION OF GENUS AND SPECIES.

## *Orbitolites*, Lamarck.

*Orbitolites*, Lamarck, *Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres* (1801).

*Orbulites*, Lamarck, *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres* [1816-22].

*Orbitolites*, Milne-Edwards, in posthumous edition of Lamarck's *Animaux sans Vertèbres*.

*Marginopora*, Quoy and Gaimard, in De Blainville's *Manuel de l'Actinologie*, p. 412 [1834].

*Orbitolites*, d'Orbigny, *Cours Élémentaire de Paléontologie* [1849].

*Orbiculina*, Williamson, *Trans. Micr. Soc.*, vol. iii. [1852].

The fundamental distinction of this Generic type, which separates it from all other "porcellaneous"-shelled Foraminifera (the existing genus *Cycloclypeus*, Carpenter, and the fossil genus *Orbitoides*, d'Orbigny, representing it in the "vitreous" series), consists in its *cyclical* plan of growth, that is, in the arrangement of the sub-segments of the sarcodic body of the animal, connected together by *annular* "stolons," in concentric zones;

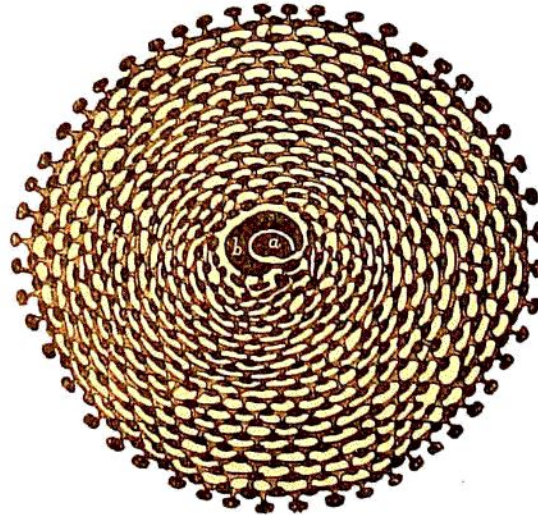


FIG. 1.—Cyclical arrangement of parts of sarcodic Body of *Orbitolites*

*a*, Primordial segment.

*b*, Circumambient segment; each subsequent formation divided into sub-segments connected by annular stolons, and each annulus connected with the next by radial stolon-processes.

a new annulus being formed by the extension of *radial* sarcodic "stolon-processes" from the last or outermost of the preceding annuli, giving origin to a new circlet of sarcodic masses, which put forth lateral extensions that unite them with their fellows, and thus complete the ring (fig. 1). The innermost of these sarcodic rings