

## AMMODISCOIDES, A NEW GENUS OF ARENACEOUS FORAMINIFERA.

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While examining the original material upon which Dr. Axel Goës based his paper on the Foraminifera of the expedition to the Galapagos Islands, a few species included in that report from the Gulf of Mexico were studied. Among these, certain specimens were found under the name of *Ammodiscus incertus* d'Orbigny, which were at once seen to be peculiar. Instead of the ordinary plano-spiral test of that species these specimens were found to be really conical, especially the young, the first few revolutions forming a hollow cone. This portion stands out as a large prominence in the younger specimens, especially when seen in the view shown in fig. 3. An illustration of this young alone is shown in fig. 4. In later growth the revolutions form a low, flaring cone in the reverse direction. This character may be best seen in the diagrammatic sections, figs. 5 and 6. In occasional specimens, instead of reversing the direction, the cone developed in the young simply becomes more flaring. The specimens were all from the Gulf of Mexico, from Albatross Station 2383, from 1,181 fathoms. In all there were eighteen specimens of varying size. The specimens from the Pacific in the Goës collection were all of the typical *Ammodiscus tenuis* or *A. incertus* forms, all plano-spiral throughout their development.

In the early development of the conical species there is a certain resemblance to *Gordiaminna* and *Turritellella*, but the later portion is very different. Each of the eighteen specimens had a microspheric proloculum, or initial chamber. The early coils are very uniform in size, and in this respect are again like the other two genera to which reference has already been made. In texture the specimens are much

like the ordinary *Ammodiscus*, but the color is a peculiar, dark reddish brown. A description of the genus and species follows:

Genus AMMODISCOIDES, new.

Test free, spiral, consisting of an initial chamber followed by a nonseptate tube, the early portion forming a hollow cone; later portions becoming usually conical in the opposite direction from that of the younger portion, wall finely arenaceous, smooth.

This genus is split off from *Ammodiscus* which is planospiral both in the young and later development, while the genus *Ammodiscoides* has a definite conical young and broadly flaring later development.

Type of the genus.—*Ammodiscoides turbinatus*.

AMMODISCOIDES TURBINATUS, new.

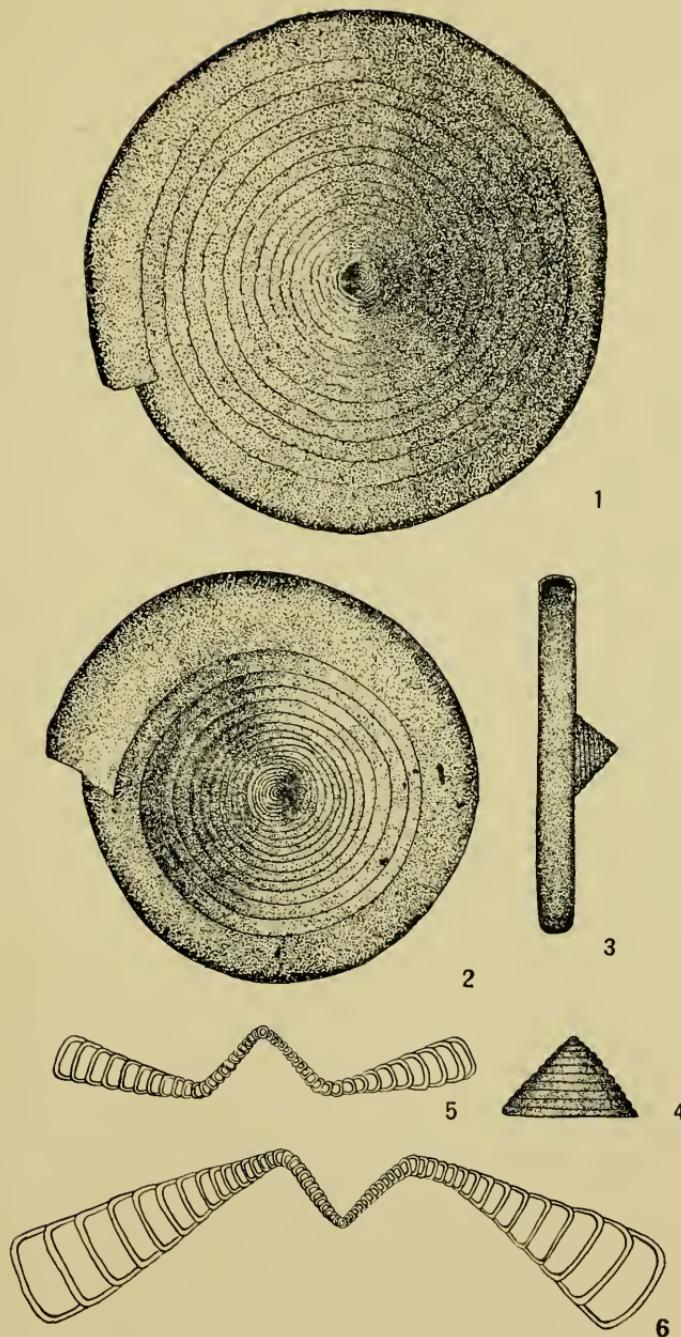
Test of fine sand grains with a chitinous cement, surface smooth, of a dark reddish brown color, revolving edge flattened, making the aperture low and broad, quadrangular, entire test consisting of as many as thirty coils, those of the early conical portion of nearly uniform diameter, the later ones gradually increasing in height and width.

Maximum diameter of fully developed specimens, 3 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 7717, U.S.N.M., from Albatross station 2383, 1,181 fathoms, in the Gulf of Mexico.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 33.

- FIG. 1. Complete specimen  $\times 20$ .
2. Younger specimen  $\times 45$ .
3. Apertural view of a still younger specimen showing the conical young  $\times 60$ .
4. The young portion of the test without the later coils  $\times 75$ .
- 5, 6. Diagrammatic sections showing the reversing of the conical form in the later coils  $\times 45 \times 60$ .



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FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGE 424.

