AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE FORAMINIFERAL GENUS
GLAUCAOMINNA AND REOPHAX CARIBENSIST

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and

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The foraminiferal genus Glaucoammina was described by Seiglie and Bermúdez (1969), with Reophax trilateralis Cushman as type-species. Three different forms of this variable species were included in the original description of the genus. One of the forms consists of a triserial-uniserial form with an undetermined initial portion. The second form has an initial, slightly twisted, spiral form, that it is interpreted as a trend toward trochospiral. The third form is the first objective of this note. It consists of an initial enlarged portion followed by two to three uniserial chambers. The second and sometimes the third chamber are smaller than the initial portion. No thin section was obtained of the initial portion and it was originally interpreted as probably trochospiral. Re-examination of the material, however, permits another interpretation: the initial portion is considered as the enlarged first chamber of a megasphaeric form. This uniserial form is Reophax-like.

Reophax depressus Natland is considered conspecific and a junior synonym of Glaucoammina trilateralis (Cushman), and probably Reophax irregularis Parker is also a junior synonym.

Reophax caribensis was described by Seiglie and Bermúdez (1969). The second objective of this paper is to emphasize the differences between this species and "R. scorpionus". Foraminifers identified as R. scorpionus have been illustrated by many authors, the most interesting references for the purpose of this paper are: Brady (1884), Cushman (1920, 1921), Höglund (1947), Parker (1960), Boltovskoy (1961), Le Campion (1969) and others. Brady (1884) illustrated several specimens of "R. scorpionus," however, the two Atlantic specimens (figures 12 and 14, plate 30) appear to be two different species, and none of the Atlantic specimens is conspecific with any of the Pacific (figures 15 to 17, plate 30). Höglund (1947) illustrated some specimens that he mentioned as Reophax scorpionus Montfort, remarking about them, page 81: "It may nevertheless be disputed whether an absolute identity really exists here with what Montfort, 1808, intended by his denomination." Cushman (1920) illustrated several specimens that were examined by one of the writers at the U. S. National Museum, and at least, the Jamaican specimens, one of which is illustrated in figure 5 (plate 1), were not conspecific with the ones illustrated by figures 6 and 7 (plate 1). None of the specimens illustrated by these authors is similar to R. caribensis Seiglie and Bermúdez. Le Campion (1969) illustrated several specimens identified as R. scorpionus Montfort that appear to be somewhat similar to R. caribensis. He listed in his synonymy only the determinations made by Brady (1884) and Höglund (1947). It is not possible, however, to say from Le Campion's illustrations whether the population is closer to R. caribensis or to "R. scorpionus" (according to Höglund). In any case it is concluded from the discussion above that "R. scorpionus Montfort" must be considered a nomen dubium.

REFERENCES


April 12, 1971

REVIEWS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF GEOLOGY, edited by George W. White, a series of classical works in geology, reprinted in facsimile with introductory biographical and bibliographical commentaries by the editor and other distinguished students of the history of geology. These volumes are handsomely and skillfully reproduced and were carefully selected to make essential but almost unobtainable titles available to students and historians at relatively modest cost. Published by Hafner Publishing Company, Inc., New York and London.

1. THE AMERICAN MINERALOGICAL JOURNAL: being a collection of facts and observations tending to elucidate the mineralogy and geology of the United States of America, conducted by Archibald Bruce, M. D. Volume 1 (all published), New York, 1810–1814 [1968], 270 pp. + index. Introduction by John C. Greene, foreword by George W. White. $18.00

This journal was the first American publication designed primarily for geologists and mineralogists. It provides a valuable view of American geologic thought and activity in 1810–1814 as almost every active worker interested in geology and mineralogy contributed to its pages.


Volney’s classic work was published first in French in 1803. This translation is the earliest significant account in English of the geology of the United States. Volney based his clear descriptions on his own observations rather than preconceived theories. He was personally acquainted with Thomas Jefferson and William Maclure and he freely credited much of his geological information to Samuel L. Mitchell and others. Brown made alterations in the original text and added annotations and explanatory notes to the English version.