

AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE FORAMINIFERAL GENUS
GLAUCOAMMINA AND *REOPHAX CARIBENSIS*¹

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and

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The foraminiferal genus *Glaucammmina* 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 megalo-sphaeric form. This uniserial form is *Reophax*-like.

Reophax depressus Natland is considered conspecific and a junior synonym of *Glaucammmina 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. scorpiurus* Montfort." Foraminifers identified as *R. scorpiurus* 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. scorpiurus*," 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 scorpiurus* 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. scorpiurus* 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. scorpiurus*" (according to Höglund). In any case it is concluded from the discussion above that "*R. scorpiurus* Montfort" must be considered a *nomen dubium*.

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REVIEWS

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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.

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