

SOME INTERESTING TYPES OF AGGLUTINATED FORAMINIFERA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM IN VIENNA

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The foraminiferal collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna goes back over 200 years with first acquisitions of nummullites and asslinas. The first important type collection was that of Fichtel & Moll (1798). In later years comparative types of descriptions were donated by d'Orbigny & Hauer (1846), Reuss (1845), Stache (1866), Hantken (1868) and Neugeboren (1861). The main part of the well-preserved material was deposited by Karrer, who worked here as a free scientist. The second important part in the collection was the material described by Reuss. His collection was sold to the museum by his daughter in 1891. It contains 4003 nos. of Tertiary and 1839 nos. of Cretaceous and older foraminifera, as well as his ostracods. Altogether, 3212 types may be found in this collection. Unfortunately the catalogue for this collection was lost, and only vials with numbers of single species and assemblages in an unsystematic order are at hand today.

Additional important collections include those from the Austrian Novara Expedition (1857-1859), e.g. New Zealand faunas, and from the Austrian-Hungarian Northpole Expedition described by Brady (1881). Brady also donated the largest collection of comparative specimens of the Challenger Expedition outside the British Museum.

From this material a few species are re-examined and revised:

- Operculina cretacea* REUSS, 1845
- Cornuspira hoernesii* KARRER, 1861
- Trochammina proteus* KARRER, 1865
- Haplophragmium crassum* REUSS, 1867
- Rhabdogonium minutum* REUSS, 1867
- Verneullina cretacea* KARRER, 1870
- Gaudryina crassa* KARRER, 1870
- Plecanium rosclidum* KARRER, 1870
- Styliolina lapugyensis* KARRER, 1877