

been originally allotted to one of the minor varieties. Neither can there be any doubt that the organisms Linné had in mind when writing his description were the very common forms, for which the name has been retained by Williamson, Parker and Jones, and others in more recent times. D'Orbigny's notice of the species in the *Tableau Méthodique* incidentally confirms this view, inasmuch as the figures that he refers to in the works of Soldani, Adams, and Fleming, taken collectively, cover very much the same ground.

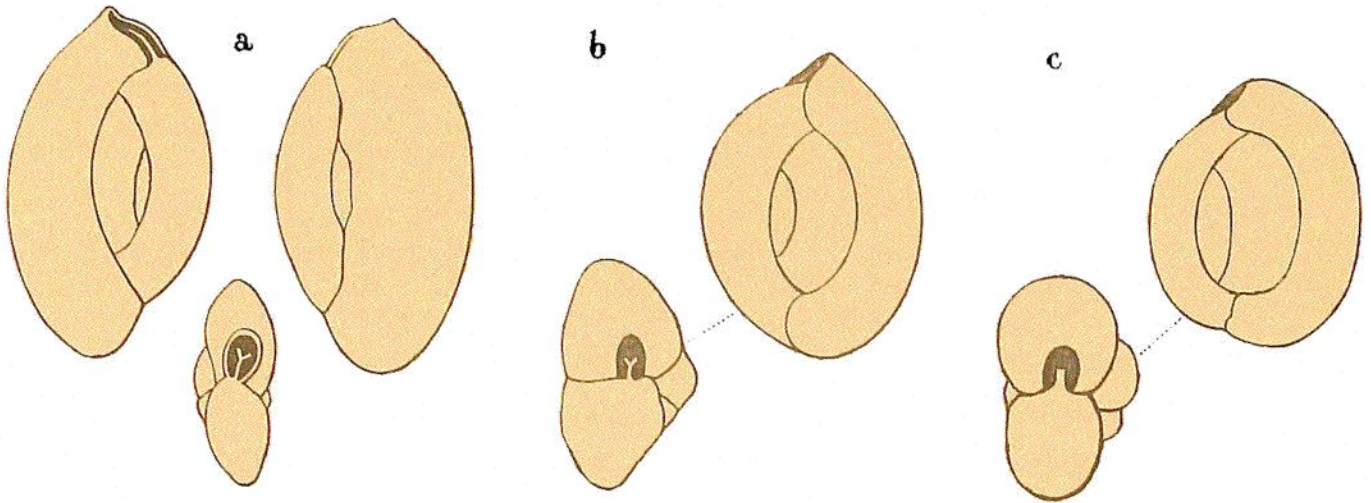


FIG. 3.—*Miliolina seminulum*, Linné, sp.

- a. After Williamson, recent, British.
 b. After Parker and Jones, arctic, $\times 15$ diam.
 c. Fossil, from the Crag, $\times 16$ diam.

The foregoing woodcuts from published sources, together with the figure Pl. V. fig. 6, sufficiently indicate the range of form embraced under the Linnean name. The list of synonyms drawn up in accordance therewith is somewhat lengthy, but it might without difficulty be greatly extended. The closely allied Triloculine variety *Miliolina oblonga*, has been allotted a separate position, though it is open to doubt whether it represents anything more than the young or arrested specimens of the same species. In like manner sundry forms which have received names on account of morphological peculiarities, of no great importance in themselves but apparently of a certain local significance, have been retained, when the characters seemed sufficiently well-marked for easy recognition. Such subordinate modifications have no claim to be regarded as anything more than varieties or subvarieties.

The anomalous specimen Pl. V. fig. 15, *a.b.*, is too obviously a monstrosity to require a distinctive name. It is the largest Quinqueloculine *Miliola* met with in the Challenger material, the diameter being $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (3.75 mm.). The segments are irregularly disposed, and there are two apertures, both at the same end of the shell. It was found in material from Station 246, North Pacific, 2050 fathoms.