

*Miliolina seminulum* is common to every latitude, from the furthest points of the Arctic Seas yet explored to the equator, and from the equator to the Antarctic ice-barrier; and to every depth from the shallowest shore-pool down to 3000 fathoms.

The geological distribution of the typical form possibly does not extend further back than the Eocene beds of the neighbourhood of Paris (Grignon) and the London Clay, but from that time forward the species is met with in marine deposits of almost every age.

*Miliolina oblonga*, Montagu, sp. (Pl. V. fig. 4, *a.b.*).

*Vermiculum oblongum*, Montagu, 1803, Test. Brit., p. 522, pl. xiv. fig. 9.

*Triloculina oblonga*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 300, No. 16; Modèle, No. 95.

„ *chemnitziana*, Id. 1839, Foram. Canaries, p. 141, pl. iii. figs. 19-21.

„ *oblonga*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 155, pl. x. figs. 3-5.

*Miliolina seminulum*, var. *oblonga*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 86, pl. vii. figs. 186, 187.

*Miliola (Quinqueloculina) oblonga*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 411, pl. xv. figs. 34-41; pl. xvii. figs. 85, 86.

*Miliolina oblonga*, Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., ann. xxxiii. p. 173, pl. i. fig. 2.

This is a feeble smooth-shelled variety of *Miliolina*, commonly Triloculine in the arrangement of its chambers, but often becoming Quinqueloculine in its later stages. The specimen from which the figure has been engraved is perhaps not one of the most characteristic, though it nearly resembles the drawing in the "Cuba" monograph. Williamson (*loc. cit.*) gives an excellent representation of the long typical form in its Triloculine condition; and d'Orbigny one of intermediate proportions, under the name *Triloculina chemnitziana*. Another intermediate is figured by the latter author as *Triloculina planciana* (Foram. Cuba, pl. ix. figs. 17-19), the only difference being its slightly rugose surface.

*Miliolina oblonga* occurs in every part of the world, almost irrespective of latitude or depth. Fine specimens, however, are to be looked for in the shallow water of temperate seas, and are nowhere more frequent than on our own coast.

As a fossil it is a common constituent of marine deposits as far back as the Eocene period.

*Miliolina gracilis*, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. V. fig. 3, *a.b.c.*).

*Triloculina gracilis*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 159, pl. xi. figs. 10-12.

This little organism cannot be regarded as anything more than a starved varietal or subvarietal modification of *Miliolina oblonga*, from which it differs chiefly in the spreading phialine lip surrounding the aperture. The connecting links between the two are to be found in such forms as *Triloculina nitida*, Foram. Canaries, p. 141, pl. iii. figs. 22-24. The striation of the shell, though shown in d'Orbigny's figure, is too faint and irregular to be a character of much importance, nor is it uniformly present. D'Orbigny assigns