the species to *Triloculina* in the text of the "Cuba" monograph, to *Quinqueloculina* on the plate, a sufficient evidence of its variability. Under the name *Quinqueloculina angustissima* (Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss., vol. i. p. 384, pl. xlix. fig. 18), Prof. Reuss describes a Miocene variety of similar feeble habit, which except in being somewhat thinner, differs but little in contour from the recent form.

The Challenger specimens of *Miliolina gracilis* are from Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; those described by d'Orbigny were found in shore-sands from Cuba and Jamaica.

Miliolina cultrata, H. B. Brady (Pl. V. figs. 1, 2).

Miliolina cultrata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S. p. 45.

Test Triloculine, depressed; segments long, narrow, biconvex; superior end of the final chamber projecting far beyond the base of the penultimate; peripheral margin furnished with a continuous narrow keel or wing. Length, $\frac{1}{30}$th inch (0·8 mm.).

Miliolina cultrata is a thin feeble form with conspicuous marginal keel. The figured specimens are from Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms. Some fine examples, many of them rather more broadly built than these, have been found in sand dredged by Mr. A. Haly, off Calpentyn, Ceylon, 2 fathoms. I am not aware of any other locality for the species.

Miliolina valvularis, Reuss, sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 4, 5).

Triloculina valvularis, Reuss, 1851, Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell., vol. iii. p. 85, pl. vii. fig. 56.
" *lævigata*, Bornemann, 1855, Ibid. vol. vii. p. 350, pl. xix. fig. 5.

I have adopted Reuss's name for some striking Triloculine *Miliolæ* dredged off the coast of New Zealand. They agree accurately in general characters with the engravings referred to in the memoir on the Foraminifera of the Septaria-clays of the neighbourhood of Berlin, and differ only in the shape of the mouth, which, instead of being a semicircular slit, is long and irregularly bent, the lips puckered and closely drawn together. The test is large, some of the specimens being more than $\frac{1}{10}$th inch (2·5 mm.) in length, and very compactly built; the inner marginal edges of the chambers thin out and embrace the adjoining segments. The disposition of the segments and the unusual thickness of the shell-wall are well shown in the section (fig. 5). The species is one of the few that may rank with *Miliolina trigonula* and *Miliolina tricarinata* as a true *Triloculina*.

The Challenger specimens are from Station 168, north-east coast of New Zealand, depth 1100 fathoms.

The fossil examples figured by Reuss and by Bornemann are from the Tertiary Septaria-clays of Hermsdorf, near Berlin.