Miliolina labiosa, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 3–5).

Triloculina labiosa, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 157, pl. x. figs. 12–14.

The *Triloculina labiosa* of d'Orbigny embodies a group of *Miliolæ* presenting somewhat anomalous characters. The segments are few in number, inflated, and irregularly disposed; the aperture is arched or crescentiform, and has a thickened lip. Such forms furnish the connecting links between *Miliola* and *Nubecularia*. The less irregular varieties show a tendency to become more and more definitely Milioline in the arrangement of their segments, and can scarcely be distinguished from *Miliolina subrotunda*; whilst the most aberrant are only separable from *Nubecularia inflata* by the possession of a single terminal aperture in place of numerous orifices scattered over the body of the shell.

But perhaps the most interesting point in connection with this species is the occurrence of specimens, especially of the more regular varieties approaching *Miliolina subrotunda* in contour, in the deepest water of the North Pacific. As has been already stated, the Milioline shells obtained from the abyssal area are usually extremely thin, insomuch that they occasionally collapse on being taken out of fluid and allowed to dry; and in some instances they are so completely siliceous that they bear the action of strong acids without alteration. In such cases the texture is homogeneous and translucent, and scarcely differs in appearance from the young condition of a porcellanous shell.

I have note of the occurrence of *Miliolina labiosa* at sixteen Challenger Stations, of which seven are in the deep area of the North Pacific already referred to, the depth ranging from 2050 to 3950 fathoms: the remainder are chiefly in shallow water at various points of the southern hemisphere. A striate variety of the species is found on the shores of Ceylon.

Miliolina bucculenta, n. sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 3, *a.b.*).

Miliola (*Triloculina*) *cryptella*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 410, pl. xv. 39, *a.b.*

Test subglobular, more or less compressed, the two sides nearly symmetrical, margin lobulated; segments inflated, broad and embracing, the last three forming a single convolution, which completely encloses the preceding ones. Aperture a long, irregularly arched, transverse slit, on the face of the terminal segment, near the line of union with the previous convolution. Diameter, $\frac{1}{12}$th inch (2 mm.).

This is a somewhat anomalous species in whatever light it is regarded. It is a Triloculine *Miliola*, with a planospiral manner of growth; or a *Planispirina* without the alar flaps which cause the lamination of the shell characteristic of that genus; or a swollen *Hauerina* without a cribrate aperture. Its nearest allies, however, appear to be such