

*Miliolina bicornis*, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 87, pl. vii. figs. 190-192.

*Quinqueloculina brongniartii*, Jones, Parker, and Brady, 1866, Foram. Crag, p. 14, pl. iii. figs. 41, 42.

*Triloculina brongniartii*, Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 250, pl. viii. fig. 9.

*Quinqueloculina quinquangularis*, Terquem, 1878, Mém. Soc. géol. Fr., sér. 3, vol. i. p. 74, pl. xiv. figs. 1, 2.

„ *intricata*, Id. Ibid. p. 73, pl. xiii. figs. 16-21.

Of the decorated varieties of *Miliolina*, those with a surface-ornament of raised lines constitute by far the largest proportion. The lines vary in thickness, number, and regularity; in some cases they form very numerous, exceedingly delicate, striæ, in others they appear as a few stout ribs; they are usually longitudinal and nearly parallel, but often run into sinuate, oblique, zigzag, branching, or reticulated forms.

Between the delicately striate and the coarsely ribbed *Miliolina* it is impossible to draw any fixed distinction, inasmuch as the thickness and substance of the linear ornament varies with almost every specimen; and it is equally hopeless to attempt to sort either the striate or the costate forms into subordinate groups of any real zoological value. A few varieties may be disposed of by referring them to the smooth-shelled species having the same general contour; thus, *Miliolina fichteliana* may be regarded as the striate variety of the smooth-shelled *Miliolina subrotunda*; *Miliolina macilenta* stands in the same relation to *Miliolina secans*, *Miliolina insignis* to *Miliolina trigonula*, and *Miliolina terquemiana* to *Miliolina tricarinata*. Probably this method of treatment might be carried further, but there would still remain a large number of specimens having linear ornament, but without special morphological characters by which they could be associated with any of the well-known unornamented species. As a matter of convenience, therefore, the varieties with fine longitudinal striæ not otherwise provided for, may be arranged round a single type, such as *Miliolina bicornis* or *Miliolina brongniartii*, whilst those with stout costæ find a central representative in *Miliolina pulchella*.

Which of the two former names is adopted for the striate group does not greatly matter. If we follow Prof. Williamson's interpretation of the somewhat enigmatical figure in Walker and Boys' work, and accept the excellent drawings which he gives (*loc. cit.*) in place of it, the trivial name *bicornis* must take precedence. The *Triloculina brongniartii* of the "Tableau Méthodique," has a similar linear ornament, but the figures in the "Testaceographia" on which it was founded are distinctly Quinqueloculine, and differ in no appreciable way from those already referred to in Williamson's monograph. The small Triloculine form which d'Orbigny subsequently named *Triloculina brongniartiana* (Foram. Cuba) may belong to the same species, but, if so, the drawing represents an immature shell.

The synonymy which is given above refers only to a few out of a very large number of named and figured "species" that may properly be included under the term *Miliolina bicornis*. There are certain other striate and costate forms which occur in the collections