

Miliolina agglutinans, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 6, 7).*Quinqueloculina agglutinans*, d'Orbigny, 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 168, pl. xii. figs. 11-13.*Miliola (Quinqueloculina) agglutinans*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 410, pl. xv. fig. 37, a.b.*Miliolina agglutinans*, Siddall, 1879, Catal. Brit. Rec. Foram., p. 4.

" " Terrigi, 1880, Atti dell' Accad. Pontif., Ann. xxxiii. p. 172, pl. i. fig. 1.

The structure of the test of the sandy *Miliolæ* differs in one important particular from that of the strictly arenaceous groups of Foraminifera. In the *Astrorhizidæ* and *Lituolidæ* the investment is composed of sand and cement in variable proportions, and when the calcareous or other cement is in considerable excess the test is usually imperforate; when, on the other hand, the sand is coarse and the cement scanty, it becomes in a certain sense perforate, inasmuch as interstitial openings are left at various points of the surface. In the *Miliolidæ*, whether smooth or rough externally, the shell is always imperforate. The sandy coat, however thick it may be, is only an incrustation, and has a calcareous shelly lining. This inner shell is often exceedingly thin, but it appears to be invariably present; it is porcellanous in texture, and in sections presents a uniform brownish tint by transmitted light.

The arenaceous section of the *Miliolæ* includes a considerable number of specific or varietal forms, and the term *Miliolina agglutinans* is reserved for the particular group which is characterised by having the chambers arranged in the normal Triloculine or Quinqueloculine manner, and by possessing a large conspicuous aperture. These two features are sufficient to distinguish it from *Planispirina celata* and *Miliolina crassatina*, the only species with which it is likely to be confounded.

Miliolina agglutinans is a very widely diffused Foraminifer. Its area of distribution extends to all the great oceans except the South Atlantic, and includes the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. As a rule it inhabits shallow water, and is most abundant amongst the coral-sands of the tropics; but it is occasionally found at greater depths, and in one instance specimens have been obtained from the North Atlantic at 440 fathoms.

It was obtained by Crosskey and Robertson from the Post-tertiary clays of Norway, and by Robertson in those of the west of Scotland, but there appears no other satisfactory record of the occurrence of the species in the fossil condition.

Miliolina crassatina, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 5, a.b.).*Miliolina incrassata*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 46.

Test broadly elliptical or subglobular, somewhat compressed; segments few, embracing; septation obscure. Aperture crescentic, situate in a short delicate neck rising from the superior extremity of the final segment. Texture coarsely arenaceous. Length, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd inch (0.75 mm.).