Miliolina trigonula, Lamarck, sp. (Pl. III. figs. 14–16).

Miliolites trigonula, Lamarck, 1804, Ann. du Mus., vol. v. p. 351, No. 3;—1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 612, No. 3.
„ *cor-anguinum*, Id. 1804, Ann. du Mus., vol. v. p. 351, No. 2;—1822, Anim. s. Vert. vol. vii. p. 612, No. 2.
„ „ Blainville, 1825, Man. de Malac., p. 369, pl. iv. fig. 3, *a.b.*
Triloculina trigonula, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 299, No. 1, pl. xvi. figs. 5–9;—Modèle, No. 93.
„ *globulus*, Id. 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 71, pl. ix. figs. 9, 10.
„ *austriaca*, Id. 1846, For. Foss. Vien., p. 275, pl. xvi. figs. 25–27.
Miliola austriaca, Egger, 1857, Neues Jahrb. für Min., &c., p. 271, pl. vi. figs. 4–6.
Miliolina trigonula, Williamson, 1858, Rec. For. Gt. Br., p. 83, pl. vii. figs. 180–182.
(?) *Biloculina lucernula*, "triloculine variety," Schwager, 1866, Novara-Exped., Geol. Theil., vol. ii. p. 202, pl. iv. fig. 14, *a.b.*
Miliola trigonula, Fischer, 1870, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, vol. xxvii. p. 386, No. 2.

There are few members of the Milioline group so constant even in their minor characters as *Miliolina trigonula*. The shell is regularly Triloculine, subspherical or oblong, and nearly circular in end-view. Nevertheless, if a large series be collected, a few specimens will generally be found amongst them, like fig. 14 (Pl. III.), which by the comparatively small exposure of the third segment attest their near relationship with the *Biloculinæ*. A shell almost identical with this in form has been figured by Dr. Schwager (*loc. cit.*) as a "Triloculine variety of *Biloculina lucernula*"; and so far as parentage, in that particular case, is concerned, there is no reason to question the diagnosis of so careful an observer; but had the specimen occurred alone, it would probably have been assigned to the present species.

On the other hand, the separation of *Miliolina trigonula* from *Miliolina tricarinata* depends solely on the comparative roundness or angularity of the three salient chamber-margins; and, as this is of necessity an exceedingly variable character, there are often to be found intermediate specimens whose affinity must be judged by the forms with which they are associated rather than by their own individual peculiarities.

Miliolina trigonula is a very widely distributed inshore species, more abundant in the temperate zones than in the tropics, but never reaching the polar seas. It is common at every part of our own coast. It has been collected at depths as great as 2300 fathoms, but well-marked specimens are rare in deep water, and beyond 100 fathoms the species is generally replaced by *Miliolina tricarinata*.

Its geological range extends throughout the Tertiary epoch. It occurs in the Eocene of the neighbourhood of Paris (Lamarck, d'Orbigny), in the Miocene of Austria and Lower Bavaria (d'Orbigny, Egger), in the Pliocene of many localities in Italy (Jones and Parker), and in the Post-tertiary beds of the West of Scotland (Robertson) and of North of Ireland (Stewart).