

namely, Nares Harbour, Admiralty Islands, 17 fathoms; Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms; and off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 40 fathoms.

*Miliolina subrotunda*, Montagu, sp. (Pl. V. figs. 10, 11).

"*Serpula subrotunda dorso elevato*" Walker and Boys, 1784, Test. Min., p. 2, pl. i. fig. 4.

*Vermiculium subrotundum*, Montagu, 1803, Test. Brit., part 2, p. 521.

" " Fleming, 1823, Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. iv. p. 565, pl. xv. fig. 5.

*Quinqueloculina subrotunda*, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 302, No. 36.

" *dilatata*, Id. 1839, Foram. Cuba, p. 166, pl. xi. figs. 28-30.

" *meridionalis*, Id. 1839, Foram. Amér. Mérid., p. 75, pl. iv. figs. 1-3, 10-13.

*Triloculina truncata*, Karrer, 1864, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien., vol. l. p. 704, pl. i. fig. 2.

*Miliola (Quinqueloculina) subrotunda*, Parker and Jones, 1865, Phil. Trans., vol. clv. p. 411, pl. xv. fig. 38.

*Quinqueloculina subrotunda*, Brady, 1865, Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Dur., vol. i. p. 94, pl. xii. fig. 2.

*Triloculina dilatata*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsber. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lvii. p. 139, pl. ii. fig. 1.

*Miliola subrotunda*, Fischer, 1870, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, vol. xxvii. p. 386, No. 4.

*Quinqueloculina orbicularis*, Terquem, 1876, Anim. sur la Plage de Dunkerque, fasc. ii., p. 86, pl. xii. fig. 9, a, b.

The characters of *Miliolina subrotunda* may be stated in very few words. The shell is either Triloculine or Quinqueloculine, broad, compressed, and suborbicular, and the peripheral margin is thick and rounded. It is subject to irregularity both in the shape and disposition of the segments, and in the form of the aperture, which in well-grown examples has generally a conspicuous Milioline tooth; but the general aspect of the shell answers to the foregoing description. Fleming (*loc. cit.*) states that the (visible) "chambers are three sometimes four in number, inflated and wrinkled," and that "the fourth chamber when present seems always imperfectly formed," by which he means shorter than normal; and he gives an excellent figure of the species in this condition, taking on the Hauerine mode of growth. Such specimens are common in shallow water on our own coast, and have sometimes been confused with true *Hauerinae*. Its more regular varieties resemble *Miliolina secans* in their broad discoidal contour; but the inflated chambers and thick rounded margin are sufficiently distinctive when contrasted with the sharp peripheral edge of the latter species.

It would require a large series of figures to represent adequately the individual modifications of this form, but the illustrations referred to in the foregoing synonymy serve collectively to give a general idea of its various aspects. The drawings (Pl. V. figs. 10, 11) are from South Atlantic specimens, off Tristan d'Acunha, 100 to 150 fathoms. The shell figured by Messrs. Parker and Jones (*loc. cit.*) is from the Arctic seas; and the remainder of the list includes specimens from the British and French coasts, the West Indies, and South America, in every case from shallow water or from littoral sand.

The fossil Triloculine specimens described by Dr. Karrer are from the Miocene of the Vienna Basin and of the Banat. The species occurs also in the Crag of Suffolk.