

The model of *Quinqueloculina ferussacii* represents a narrow, thinnish, somewhat angular *Miliola*, with the prominent ridges of the chambers developed into distinct ribs. There are usually three or four such costæ on each face of the shell, the most striking of which are those which run down the middle of the final segment on either side, and a shorter one on the central, or antepenultimate chamber, which forms a sort of raised median line. These are the typical characters of the species, as determined from the model, and though much allowance must be made for variability, they indicate with sufficient accuracy the features of a large proportion of the specimens met with. The final segment, though generally a good deal longer than the penultimate, and produced at the oral end, is seldom so attenuated as in the specimens figured in Pl. CXIII., and the peripheral margin of the outer chambers, instead of being attenuated as shown in the figures, is often thickened and furnished with more or less distinct ribs, as drawn by Prof. Williamson (*loc. cit.*).

The geographical distribution of *Miliolina ferussacii* is very wide. Messrs. Parker and Jones mention it as one of the species found off the Hunde Islands in Baffin's Bay, it occurs sparingly on our own coast and on the shores of Belgium and France, amongst the Canary Islands and the West Indies. In the southern hemisphere its appearance has only been noted at two or three points on the coast of Australia, from one of which (Torres Strait, 155 fathoms) the figured specimen was obtained.

Its geological range extends as far back as the Eocene of the neighbourhood of Paris (d'Orbigny). It is found in the Miocene beds of Vienna (d'Orbigny, Reuss), and in the Crag of the eastern counties of England (Jones, Parker, and Brady).

*Miliolina undosa*, Karrer, sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 6-8).

*Quinqueloculina undosa*, Karrer, 1867, Sitzungs. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lv. p. 361, pl. iii. fig. 3.

This is a *Quinqueloculine* variety, somewhat of the "*ferussacii*" type, with the salient angles of the chambers developed into costæ, but instead of being straight and regular as in *Miliolina ferussacii*, they are sinuate and somewhat variable in thickness. In the fossil specimens described by Dr. Karrer, the undulated costæ constitute a very marked and peculiar feature, but in recent shells the prominent ridges of the segments take the form of thin sharp angles rather than actual ribs.

In some of its characters the variety represented in fig. 8 approaches more nearly to *Quinqueloculina longirostra*, d'Orbigny (For. Foss. Vien., p. 291, pl. xiii. figs. 25-27), and *Quinqueloculina lachesis*, Karrer (Sitz. d. k. Ak. Wiss., vol. lvii. p. 146, pl. ii. fig. 4), but there can be little doubt, notwithstanding the elongated neck, that it belongs to the same species. Mr. Hollick has not been quite happy in his rendering of the end view (fig. 8, *b*), which, perhaps from the specimen having been mounted obliquely, appears too compact and rounded: the shell is in fact somewhat compressed, and has angular chamber-margins.

The finest recent examples of *Miliolina undosa* which have come under my notice,