

There are but few external marks that afford any clue to the internal structure of the shell of this species. The segments are few in number, and, so far as can be made out, are arranged on a Triloculine or sometimes on a Biloculine plan. The general appearance of the test is that of a little oval ball of coarse sand, with a short narrow tubular neck at one end.

I find that the term "*incrassata*" which was assigned to the species when first described had been previously employed by Dr. Karrer for another member of the genus, and a slight change of name has therefore been made.

Miliolina crassatina is exceedingly rare. It has only been met with in a single dredging, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms, where it occurs in company with *Miliolina triquetra*, and a large assortment of non-arenaceous *Miliolæ*.

Miliolina triquetra, H. B. Brady (Pl. VIII. figs. 8-10).

Miliolina triquetra, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 54.

Test free, compressed, sub-triangular; earlier segments combined more or less regularly in the Quinqueloculine manner, later ones spreading; the final convolution composed of three segments arranged in one plane. Aperture simple, toothed; situate in the produced neck-like extension of the terminal chamber. Texture roughly arenaceous externally. Diameter, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (1.0 mm.).

Miliolina triquetra may be accepted as a sort of dimorphous modification of the "*agglutinans*" type, the early growth being Milioline, the later convolutions becoming planospiral, and having commonly three segments instead of two in each whorl. The drawings in Pl. VIII., and particularly that of the horizontal section fig. 10, sufficiently explain the general structure of the test.

It is a somewhat rare species, only noticed hitherto at three Challenger Stations, namely:—Bass Strait, 38 fathoms; Torres Strait, 155 fathoms; and Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms.

Miliolina alveoliniformis, H. B. Brady (Pl. VIII. figs. 15-20).

Miliolina alveoliniformis, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., 54.

Test free, elongate, fusiform; composed of narrow tubular chambers, arranged lengthwise, more or less spirally around the long axis. Segments numerous, sometimes seven or eight visible on the exterior; subcylindrical, arcuate. Aperture porous or radiate, obscure, terminal. Texture thin, porcellanous, and nearly smooth in very young shells; becoming distinctly arenaceous externally in adult specimens. Length, $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (2.5 mm.) or more.