

*Miliolina pygmæa*, Reuss, sp. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 16, *a.b.*).

*Quinqueloculina pygmæa*, Reuss, 1850, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wien, vol. i. p. 384, pl. i. fig. 3, *a. b.*

„ *lucida*, Karrer, 1868, Sitzungsab. d. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien, vol. lvii. p. 147, pl. ii. fig. 7.

There is great difficulty in selecting a trivial name, out of the multitude that present themselves, for any varietal form of *Miliola* not endowed with surface ornament to assist in its identification. I think, however, I cannot be wrong in assigning to *Quinqueloculina pygmæa*, Reuss, a number of specimens characterised by long, narrow, distinct, and sub-cylindrical segments. The thicker specimens sometimes have more than five chambers visible externally, whilst the smaller ones betray a tendency to grow thin and almost Spiroloculine. Many of the recent shells closely resemble Dr. Karrer's *Quinqueloculina lucida*, and furnish connecting links, both in point of size and morphological features, between the drawings of that form and Prof. Reuss's type.

I have found *Miliolina pygmæa* at ten of the Challenger Stations, of which seven are amongst the island groups of the Southern Pacific, and of the western coast of South America, the remaining three being—south of Japan, Hong Kong Harbour, and Vigo Bay, respectively; but it is a small inconspicuous organism that may have been overlooked in other localities. Though occasionally found in shallow water, it affects somewhat greater depths than most of the *Miliolinæ*, and one-half of the localities are set down at more than 170 fathoms, the deepest being 580 fathoms.

The memoirs of Reuss and Karrer above referred to give the species a place amongst Miocene Rhizopoda.

*Miliolina amygdaloides*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 10, *a.b.*).

Test compressed, elongate-oval with tapering ends; one face nearly flat, the other convex and subangular; periphery sharp. Surface smooth, no external constrictions marking the margins of the chambers. Segments numerous, long and narrow; aperture circular, produced. Shell-wall thin and opalescent. Length,  $\frac{1}{80}$ th inch (0.5 mm.) or less.

This is a minute species but very uniform in its adult characters. The shell is exceedingly neatly made, but owing to the flush sutures the segmentation is always obscure. I know of no previously described form with which the specimens can properly be associated; the *Quinqueloculina pygmæa* of Reuss is perhaps the nearest, but the rounded chambers, excavated sutures, and generally larger size sufficiently distinguish that from the present species.

The distribution, so far as apparent from the Challenger material, is confined to bottoms of moderate depth in the neighbourhood of some of the islands of the Pacific, such as the *Hyalonema* ground, south of Japan, 345 fathoms; off the Ki Islands, 580 fathoms; and at a couple of Stations amongst the islands on the west coast of Patagonia, 565 fathoms and 147 fathoms respectively.