

$\frac{1}{200}$ th to  $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an inch (0.12 to 0.25 mm.) in breadth, and are manifestly only portions of an organism that might be developed almost indefinitely. There can be no doubt of their close relationship with *Marsipella elongata*, which was abundant in the same locality. Similar fragments had previously been found during the examination of the "Porcupine" dredgings, and less characteristic specimens at two or three of the Challenger Stations.

The species has been observed in the following localities:—Farøe Channel, 530 fathoms and 542 fathoms ("Porcupine" and "Knight Errant"); South Atlantic off Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms; South Pacific off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms; and off Juan Fernandez, 1375 fathoms.

*Rhabdammina*, M. Sars.

*Rhabdammina*, M. Sars [1868], Carpenter, G. O. Sars, Norman, Brady, Bütschli, Haeusler.

*Rhabdopleura*, G. M. Dawson [1870], Norman.

Test free, tubular; radiate, irregularly branched or rectilinear; with or without a central chamber; the open ends of the tube or its branches forming the apertures; walls firmly cemented, exterior rough.

The genus *Rhabdammina* embraces a very natural and well-defined group of deep-sea arenaceous Rhizopods, of which the best-known variety possesses a radiate test formed of three, four, or five tubes, of about the same diameter, diverging at nearly equal angles from a small central chamber. In addition to the typical stellate form, there are certain straight varieties, which may be regarded as two-rayed modifications of the type, either possessing a central chamber, or in its absence exhibiting a sort of spurious segmentation of the tube; and others with asymmetrically branching tests, which differ from the radiate in the ramification taking place from various parts of the surface, instead of from a single central point. The test is almost invariably built of coarse siliceous sand firmly incorporated, and presents a rough, hard exterior.

*Rhabdammina* is essentially a deep-water genus. Setting aside two or three exceptional cases in a long list of localities, its bathymetrical range extends from 350 fathoms to 2400 fathoms.

*Rhabdammina abyssorum*, M. Sars (Pl. XXI. figs. 1-13).

*Rhabdammina abyssorum*, M. Sars, 1868, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandl., 1868, p. 248.

" " Carpenter, 1868, Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xvii. p. 172.

" " G. O. Sars, 1871, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandl., 1871, p. 251.

Test free, radiate; consisting typically of a small central chamber, with tubular arms of nearly even diameter diverging at equal angles on the same plane, the free open ends