

thin as paper. From its extreme tenuity and the ease with which the rings of chamberlets of which it is composed separate from one another, all our large specimens were more or less injured. All the chamberlets are on the same plane; this species therefore belongs to the 'simple type' of the genus, though the form of the chamberlets corresponds, as Dr. Carpenter has pointed out, with those of the superficial layer in the complex type. Another peculiarity which Dr. Carpenter regards as of special importance in its general bearings, is that, instead of commencing with a 'central' and 'circumambient' chamber like the ordinary *Orbitolites*, this form commences with a spine of several turns like that of a young *Cornuspira*, thus showing the fundamental conformity of this cyclical type to the spiral plan of growth.¹

As I have already mentioned, it was the original intention to devote the second cruise to the exploration of an area to the west of the outer Hebrides, between Rockall and the south-western limit of last year's work in the 'Lightning.' During the first cruise however dredging had been carried down successfully to a depth of nearly 1,500 fathoms; and the result so far realized our anticipations, and confirmed the experience of last year. The conditions (to that great depth at all events) were consistent with the life

¹ Researches on the Foraminifera. Part I. In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year 1855. P. 193 *et seq.*

Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera. By William B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. Published for the Ray Society, 1862. P. 106 *et seq.*