

and this he associates with *Suberites*, *Tethya* greatly restricted, and one or two other generic groups, to form a family the Suberitidinæ, a part of the old order Corticatae, which order he now proposes to dismember. I doubt if this arrangement will hold good, for the silicious sponges whose skeleton consists mainly of radiating sheaves of long spicules, form a conspicuous and natural assemblage. *Stylacordyla* is evidently nearly related in habit and general character to the Mediterranean stalked sponge figured by Schmidt under the name of *Tetilla euplocamos*.<sup>1</sup>

Foraminifera are not very abundant in the cold area, though here and there in isolated patches large numbers of large and remarkable forms came up on the 'hempen tangles.' These were principally of the Arenaceus type. On one occasion, at Station 51, one of the intermediate dredgings between the warm area and the cold, the tangles brought up a multitude of tubes three-quarters of an inch to an inch long, composed of sand-grains cemented together, and with a slight appearance externally of beading, as if they were divided into segments. During the 'Lightning' excursion the year before, on the middle bank along with the specimens of *Terebratula cranium*, we had found in abundance a sandy *Lituola* with very much the same appearance, except that at one end the *Lituolæ* had a prominent mouth, and on breaking them open this mouth was repeated, definitely moulded of peculiarly

<sup>1</sup> Die Spongien der Küste von Algier. Von Dr. Oscar Schmidt Professor der Zoologie und vergleichenden Anatomie, Director des Landschaftlichen zoologischen Museums zu Gratz. Leipzig, 1868.