Entangled and borne along in the viscid streams of Bathybius, we so constantly find a multitude of minute calcareous bodies of a peculiar shape, that the two were for long supposed to have some mutual relation to one another. These small bodies, which have been carefully studied by Huxley,[1] Sorby,[2] Haeckel,[3] Carter,[4] Gümbel,[5] and others, are in shape somewhat like oval shirt-studs. There is first a little oval disk about 0·01 mm. in length, with an oblong rudely facetted elevation in the centre, and round that, in fresh specimens, what seems to be a kind of frill of organic matter, then a short neck, and lastly a second smaller flat disk, like the disk at the back of a stud. To these bodies, which are met with in all stages of development, Professor Huxley has given the name of 'coccoliths.' Sometimes they are found aggregated on the surface of small transparent membranous balls, and these which seemed at first to have something to do with the production of the 'coccoliths' Dr. Wallich has called 'coccospheres' (Fig. 64). Professor Ernst Haeckel has lately described a very elegant organism belonging to the radiolaria and apparently allied to *Thalassicolla*,—*Myxobrachia rhopalum*,—and at the ends of some curious diverging appendages of this creature he has detected accumulations of bodies closely resembling, if not identical with, the coccoliths and coccospheres of the sea-bottom. These

[1] Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, 1868, p. 203.

[2] Proceedings of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, October 1860.

[3] Op. cit.

[4] Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1871, p. 184.

[5] Jahrbuch Münch. 1870, p. 753.