

what relation, if any, they have to the coccoliths, we do not know.

Living upon and among this *Bathybius*, we find a multitude of other protozoa,—foraminifera and other rhizopods, radiolarians, and sponges; and we as yet know very little of the life-history of these groups. There can be no doubt that when their development has been fully traced many of them will be found to be di- or poly-morphic, and that when we are acquainted with their mode of multiplication we shall meet with many cases of pleomorphism and wide differences between the organs and products involved in propagation and in reproduction. I feel by no means satisfied that *Bathybius* is the permanent form of any distinct living being. It has seemed to me that different samples have been different in appearance and consistence; and although there is nothing at all improbable in the abundance of a very simple shell-less 'moner' at the bottom of the sea, I think it not impossible that a great deal of the 'bathybius,' that is to say the diffused formless protoplasm which we find at great depths, may be a kind of mycelium—a formless condition connected either with the growth and multiplication or with the decay—of many different things.

Many foraminifera of different groups inhabit the deep water, lying upon or mixed in the upper layer of the globigerina ooze, or fixed to some foreign body, such as a sponge, coral, or stone; and all of these are remarkable for their large size. In the 'warm area,' and wherever the bottom is covered with ooze, calcareous forms predominate, and large sandy cristellarians, with their sand-grains bound together