distribution of these forms, and found the small one (var. *typica*) occurring in all depths, the large one (var. *bathybia*) in depths between 400 and 1000 metres; the giant form occurs very rarely in Norwegian fjords.

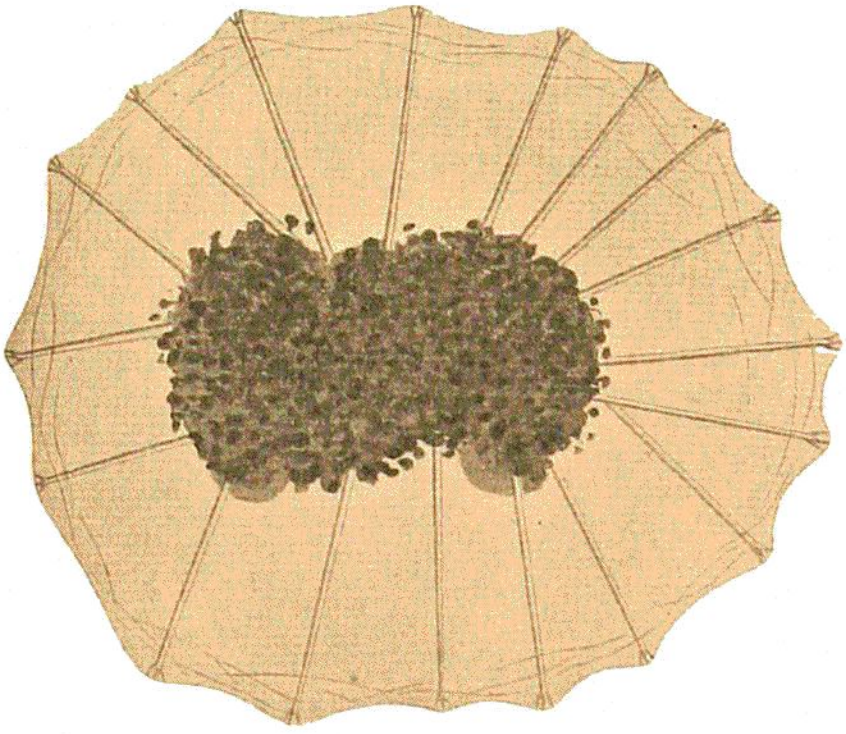

FIG. 392.
*Aulographis pandora*, Haeckel (about $\frac{2}{1}$"). (From Haecker.)

The Challengeridæ have an egg or lentil-shaped silicious shell of most delicate structure, the aperture being provided with a collar or tube-shaped moulding (see Fig. 394). They occur in all oceans, but sometimes their distribution is very peculiar, for some species live only in abyssal depths under the equator, others at both poles, others only in Antarctic waters; some species live in the surface waters, others between 50 and 400 metres, others between 400 and 1000 metres, others again between 1500 and 5000 metres. From Haecker's report on the Radiolaria of the "Valdivia" Expedition we reproduce some of these species. *Protocystis* (*Challengeria*) *tridens* (Figs. 394, 2 and 3) occurs in the northern and southern cold zones, having been taken as far north as Spitsbergen, in the Norwegian fjords, the Skagerrack, round Greenland, in the Labrador current, and also in Antarctic waters by the "Valdivia"; in Norwegian waters it has been taken in deep water up to 50 metres below the surface. *P. swirei* (Fig. 394, 1) has been taken only in the Antarctic from the surface down to a depth of 4000 and 5000 metres. *P. thomsoni* (Fig. 394, 4) belongs to a group of

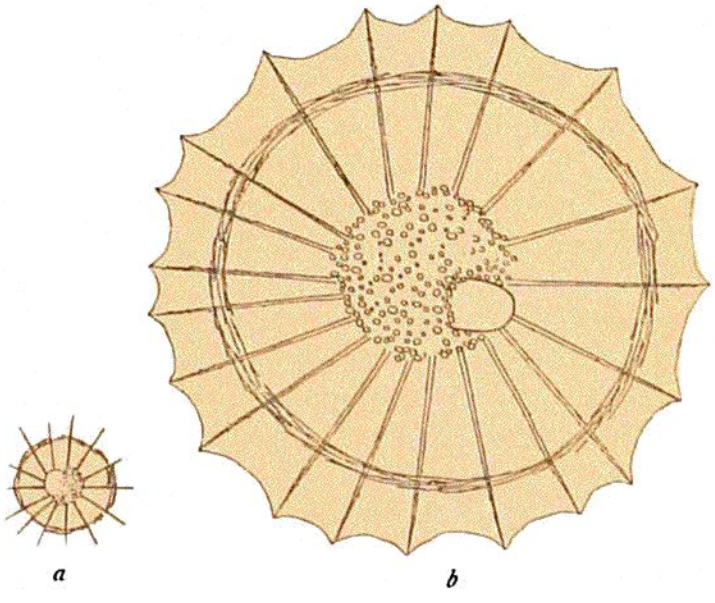


FIG. 393.
*Aulacantha scolymantha*, Haeckel. *a*, var. *typica*; *b*, var. *bathybia*, deep-sea form. (After Haecker, from Steuer.)