

All that is known of this species is derived from two specimens, both of them apparently dead tests, a good deal worn and stained. Their salient characters, however, remain well marked, and in point of contour they furnish an interesting modification of the type. The tests have the spicular structure characteristic of the *Pilulininae*, and the exceptional colour is probably only the brown tinge noticed in the old and dead shells of many Foraminifera that are devoid of colour when living.

The single habitat for *Technitella raphanus* is Station 174, off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms.

Bathysiphon, Sars.

Bathysiphon (M. Sars, MS.), G. O. Sars [1871], Norman, Brady.

Comprises only a single species, as follows,—

Bathysiphon filiformis, Sars (Pl. XXVI. figs. 15–20).

Bathysiphon filiformis (M. Sars, MS.), G. O. Sars, 1871, Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandl., 1871, p. 251.

,, ,, Norman, 1880, Report Brit. Assoc., Swansea Meeting, p. 389.

Test free; consisting of a long narrow, often slightly tapering tube, open at both ends, the exterior usually marked by transverse lines of growth. Walls soft, constructed chiefly of felted sponge-spicules and fine sand, with little or no calcareous cement. Colour light grey or nearly white; old specimens sometimes coated with a brownish deposit. Length indefinite, often 2 inches (50 mm.) or more.

Prof. G. O. Sars's memoir, above referred to, contains a brief notice of this singular type, from specimens dredged by him in the Hardanger Fiord, at a depth of 500 fathoms. The author also states that the species had been previously discovered by his father, Dr. M. Sars, from whom it had received the name under which it appears in his paper. The Rhizopodal nature of the organism is recognised by these distinguished naturalists, but no indication of its zoological or structural characters is furnished, beyond a note of its light colour, and its resemblance at first sight to the tube of an annelid.

The test of *Bathysiphon filiformis* consists of a very long narrow tube, varying but little in thickness from end to end, though sometimes tapering very slightly; generally a good deal curved or bent, and usually white in colour, or very nearly so. The length of the specimens which I have examined ranges from half an inch to two inches (12 to 50 mm.); their diameter from $\frac{7}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{15}$ th inch (0.35 to 1.7 mm.). They are all more or less marked with transverse lines, apparently only indicating stages of growth, as there is no material constriction of the tube at these points. Externally the tube is smooth,