

if at all contracted, constituting the general aperture. Walls comparatively thin, of uniform thickness throughout, compact, and firmly cemented; often rough externally, but sometimes smooth or even polished; interior smooth. Length,  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd inch (8 mm.) or less.

This species was first described in a short paper on the Foraminifera collected during the North-Polar Expedition of 1875-6, *loc. cit.* The arctic specimens were at that time supposed to be specifically identical with some of much larger size occurring in the "Porcupine" and Challenger dredgings; these however have since been adopted as representatives of a distinct species (*Hyperammia friabilis*), and it has therefore been necessary to amend and somewhat to restrict the zoological characters originally given.

*Hyperammia elongata* is one of the simplest of the arenaceous Foraminifera. The test, as already stated, consists of a cylindrical tube open at one end and closed at the other, the closed end being round and somewhat swollen. The diameter is nearly uniform, and seldom measures more than  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch (0.42 mm.) and the length varies from  $\frac{1}{3}$ th to  $\frac{1}{2}$ rd of an inch (3 to 8 mm.), but the specimens are hardly ever found complete. The wall is of even thickness throughout, and there is no circumscribed or well defined primordial chamber. The texture is arenaceous, and the constituent sand-grains are firmly cemented together; but the condition of the exterior varies considerably according to the nature of the material employed in the construction of the test—some specimens being rough like *Rhabdammina*, others smooth and polished like *Trochammia*, the generality having intermediate characters. Its small dimensions and slender build, and the comparatively thin and hard walls are sufficient to distinguish the species from *Hyperammia friabilis*.

*Hyperammia elongata* is almost cosmopolitan. It is found as far north as latitude 79° or 80°, both in Smith Sound and off Franz-Josef Land, at depths of from 80 to 130 fathoms. It has been dredged on our own shores, off Cumbrae and in Portree Harbour (Robertson), and in Dublin Bay (Balkwill and Wright); as well as in both the warm and cold areas of the Farøe Channel, 530 to 540 fathoms. It has been obtained at various Stations in the North Atlantic, at depths of from 410 to 1750 fathoms; in the South Atlantic, 350 to 2200 fathoms; in the North Pacific, 2300 and 3124 fathoms; in the South Pacific, 410 to 1425 fathoms; and lastly, from a single Station in the Southern Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island, 1570 fathoms.

*Hyperammia friabilis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6).

*Hyperammia elongata* (pars) Brady, 1878, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 433.  
 " " Id. 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 32.

Test free, elongate, subcylindrical, tapering, straight or nearly straight; the wide end closed and rounded, the narrow end somewhat contracted so as to form a simple rounded aperture. Internal cavity commencing with a distinct subglobular chamber at