

the broad end, the remainder forming a tube of nearly even diameter. Walls thick and loosely arenaceous; exterior surface rough, interior tolerably smooth. Length, $\frac{1}{10}$ th inch (15 or 16 mm.).

The large arenaceous specimens constituting the present species were originally included with some of the smaller forms under the general appellation *Hyperammmina elongata*, but further research has led to the conclusion that both in zoological characters and distribution they pertain to a distinct and easily recognised modification of the type. The following are the more important distinctive features. Average specimens of *Hyperammmina friabilis* are of larger dimensions, and in general contour are much broader and stouter than corresponding examples of *Hyperammmina elongata*; compare fig. 3 with fig. 7. The consistence of the test in the former is loose, and the sand grains are easily disintegrated; that of the latter hard and firmly cemented. Comparing the sections, figs. 5 and 6, with fig. 10, the walls of *Hyperammmina friabilis* are conspicuously thick and the cavity has a well-marked primordial chamber, whilst *Hyperammmina elongata* has uniform and thin walls, and the cavity is only slightly widened at the inferior end. *Hyperammmina friabilis* is often of grey rather than brown colour externally, but is more or less stained on the interior surface and around the mouth.

The geographical distribution of *Hyperammmina friabilis* is very restricted, as compared with that of *Hyperammmina elongata*. Judging from the "Porcupine" collections, it is not uncommon in some parts of the warm area of the Farøe Channel, at depths of from 540 fathoms to 767 fathoms; and it has been found at two other Stations in the North Atlantic, namely, south of Rockall Bank, 630 fathoms, and off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms. In the South Atlantic it occurs at two Stations off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco, 675 fathoms and 350 fathoms respectively; and lastly, if we except a single broken specimen in one of the dredgings between Australia and New Zealand, at one Station in the Indian Archipelago, off Amboyna, 1425 fathoms.

Hyperammmina subnodosa, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 11-14).

Test long, cylindrical, constricted at irregular intervals; primordial end closed and rounded; opposite extremity, either entirely open or somewhat contracted, serving as the aperture; the interior forming a tube of uneven diameter, commencing in a subspherical chamber, and more or less distinctly segmented. Walls thick, except at the primordial end, where the test is often comparatively thin; texture coarsely arenaceous. Length, $\frac{3}{8}$ th inch (18 mm.) or less.

The external contour of *Hyperammmina subnodosa* is well displayed in Pl. XXIII. fig. 11, which is drawn from a large and characteristic specimen. The repeated constriction of the tube, and the incomplete segmentation of the cavity induced thereby, are