

But little is known of the area of the geographical distribution of *Hyperammia arborescens*, and it is not improbable that, when it is sought for, it may turn out to be a very common species. Mr. Norman's specimen, as already stated, was obtained off Holstenborg (Knight Islands), Greenland, 20 fathoms¹; Mr. Robertson's, in muddy sand dredged in the channel between Cumbrae and Bute, 50 fathoms; and Mr. Wright reports the occurrence of fragments on the coast of Donegal, Ireland. Broken specimens have also been found in soundings from the shores of Novaya Zemlya and Franz-Josef Land, as well as in material from one of the Challenger Stations in the South Atlantic, namely, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms.

Marsipella, Norman.

Proteonina, Carpenter [1869].

Marsipella, Norman [1878], Brady, Bütschli, Carpenter, Haeusler.

Test free, fusiform, or nearly cylindrical, with an aperture at each extremity; walls thin, firmly cemented, sometimes composed entirely of sponge-spicules, but more frequently of coarse sand and sponge-spicules, in variable proportions.

Mr. Norman's account of the genus *Marsipella*² is to some extent provisional. It is based upon the typical fusiform species, but apparently on an insufficient range of specimens; and the descriptive characters have required considerable modification.

Marsipella elongata, Norman (Pl. XXIV. figs. 10-19).

Proteonina, sp., Carpenter, 1869, Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xviii. p. 60;—1875, The Microscope, 5th Ed., p. 533, figs. *d.e.f.*

Marsipella elongata, Norman, 1878, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 281, pl. xvi. fig. 7.

„ „ Carpenter, 1881, The Microscope, 6th Ed., p. 561, figs. *d.e.f.*

Test elongate, irregularly curved or crooked, more or less fusiform; consisting of a cylindrical tube, tapering and drawn out towards the extremities. Walls thin; central portion, where the test is widest, formed almost exclusively of coarse sand-grains; the narrow, tubular ends built of sponge-spicules laid together longitudinally and firmly cemented. Maximum length, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (6 mm.).

This striking species was one of many arenaceous Foraminifera new to science, obtained by Dr. Carpenter on the "Lightning" Expedition of 1868, and was originally assigned by him to Williamson's now disused genus *Proteonina*. The description and figure subsequently published by the Rev. A. M. Norman (*loc. cit.*) appear to be founded on a defective specimen. When complete the two ends of the test taper almost equally, and, as a

¹ Not from the "Coast of Norway," as stated, through inadvertence, in the Report on the Foraminifera of the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, *loc. cit.*

² *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. i. p. 281.