

rule, both are drawn out so as to form long narrow tubes, the open extremities of which serve as pseudopodial apertures; but owing to their tenuity and fragile nature, one or both of the tubular terminations are very commonly found more or less broken and imperfect. There is considerable variety in the shape of the test, which is scarcely ever even approximately straight, but is bent and twisted in the most capricious manner, as well as in the proportionate length and width of the specimens. In short examples the length, compared with the width in the broadest part, is in the proportion of 4 to 1; whilst in the slender forms the width is sometimes only one-seventeenth of the length.

With a few rare exceptions, the minute structure of the test presents tolerably uniform characters. The walls are always thin and firmly cemented, and rough externally. In the broad central portion they are constructed of coarse sand, with only here and there a sponge-spicule, as represented on an enlarged scale in figure 18. Small specimens are occasionally found exhibiting this sandy structure from one end to the other, as in figures 16 and 17, but they are quite exceptional, and as a general rule the narrow tubular extremities of the test are built almost exclusively of acerate sponge-spicules.

Marsipella elongata is essentially a North Atlantic species, notwithstanding a few specimens that have been collected elsewhere. It is abundant in the warm area of the Farøe Channel, at depths of from 440 fathoms to 542 fathoms; it is also common on the Rockall Bank, 54 fathoms, and still more plentiful at a Station somewhat further south, 630 fathoms, and again west of Valentia, 808 fathoms; it occurs off Gomera, Canary Islands, 620 fathoms; and off the Azores, 900 fathoms. In the South Atlantic it has been met with at a single Station, south of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and in the South Pacific, the record of its occurrence is confined to a solitary specimen at Station 192, off the Ki Islands, 129 fathoms, and two or three from a sounding off Kandavu, Fiji Islands, 210 fathoms.

Marsipella cylindrica, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXIV. figs. 20-22).

Marsipella cylindrica, Brady, 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 714.

Test consisting of a slender tube of nearly uniform diameter, but seldom straight; constructed almost exclusively of acicular sponge-spicules, either entire or in fragments, laid side by side and forming irregular more or less interlacing tiers, the whole firmly cemented together; the open ends of the tube serving as the aperture. Length indefinite; the longest of the figured specimens $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch (6 to 7 mm.) or more.

Amongst the Arenacea from the warm area of the Farøe Channel, dredged during the cruise of the "Knight Errant," were a number of these delicate spicular tests. They are tubes of tolerably even diameter, seldom exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch in length, and ranging from