

This singular little organism occurs amongst the Nullipore débris of shallow water in the South Pacific, in company with other parasitic Rhizopods, such as *Placopsilina*, *Planorbulina*, and *Truncatulina*. Instances of Foraminifera, either free or adherent, with distinctly reticulating test are exceedingly rare; but it is not difficult to understand how the inosculation of the passages takes place. The branches commonly bifurcate at their extremities, and each fresh branchlet after growing about a thirtieth of an inch, more or less, divides again in the same way; so that however irregular the growth, the sarcodite projecting from the different apertures must occasionally meet, and when this occurs the ends coalesce; the investment being formed as growth proceeds, a more or less reticulated condition of necessity results. The test is finely arenaceous, and it appears to be really tubular; that is to say, it is not a mere tent-like covering without a floor proper to itself, like that of *Webbina*. It grows in little patches a quarter of an inch or more in diameter, of white or yellowish-brown colour. The ends of the branches are seldom perfect, owing to their fragile nature, but when they have been accidentally protected and remain complete they present smooth, slightly contracted, rounded apertures formed of clear shell-substance uncoated with sand.

The best specimens of *Sagenella frondescens* have been found on Nullipores and fragments of shell dredged off the Admiralty Islands, at a depth of from 16 to 35 fathoms. A similar, perhaps identical, organism occurs off Tongatabu, Friendly Islands, 18 fathoms; but the specimens lack distinctive characters.

Botellina, Carpenter.

Botellina, Carpenter [1869] Bütschli, Brady.

As only a single species has hitherto been assigned to the genus *Botellina*, and our knowledge of the type is still far from complete, no attempt need be made to separate generic from specific characters.

Botellina labyrinthica, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXIX. figs. 8-18).

Botellina, sp., Carpenter, 1869, Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xviii. p. 444;—1870, Descr. Cat. of Objects from Deep-sea Dredgings, p. 4, No. 3.

Botellina labyrinthica, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi. N. S., p. 48.

Test arenaceous; cylindrical, straight or slightly curved, somewhat irregular in outline; one end round and more or less swollen (the natural condition of the other end not certainly known). Wall of the test of firm consistence and compactly built, except at the rounded extremity, where it becomes a thin and incomplete layer of sand-grains with many interstitial openings. Interior of the tube subdivided irregularly by a labyrinth of coarse sandy partitions, except the rounded terminal cavity, which forms an undivided chamber. Length, judging from the broken specimens, 1 inch (25 mm.) or more; diameter about $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (3 mm.).