

This fine species was obtained in some abundance at a single Station on the third cruise of the "Porcupine" in 1869, and has never since been met with, though dredging has been repeatedly carried on in the same or closely adjacent localities.

The appearance of the test is that of a brown, arenaceous, cylindrical tube, of somewhat irregular diameter, one end rather swollen and rounded, the other end always imperfect, apparently broken. At the broad end the investment is thin and incomplete, and there are many orifices left between the sand-grains; and this fact, together with the broken condition of the specimens, has given rise to the supposition that when living the test is erect and sessile, growing attached or rooted by its narrower extremity to some fixed base, and that the interstitial orifices of the terminal chamber serve as the general aperture. This may perhaps be the correct explanation of the facts of the case, nevertheless one or two of the specimens have a chitinous tubular extension of the narrow end, only slightly beset with sand, which suggests at any rate that this portion is the growing-point of the organism.

The cavity of the tube, as stated by Dr. Carpenter (*loc. cit.*), "is not divided into chambers by interposed septa as in *Lituola* [*Reophax*], but it is continuous throughout, though traversed in every part of its length by irregular processes, built up partly of sand-grains and partly of sponge-spicules. These arenaceous processes lie in the midst of the sarcodic body, which fills the whole of the cavity without any division into segments, and which communicates with the surrounding medium, at what appears to be the free extremity of the tube, by irregular spaces left between the agglutinated sand-grains that form a rounded termination which nearly closes it in."

The habitat of *Botellina labyrinthica* at present includes only the "Porcupine" Station No. 51, a point lying on the border line between the warm and cold area of the Farøe Channel, concerning which the following particulars are given:—Lat. 60° 6' N., long. 8° 14' W.; depth, 440 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·6; bottom temperature, 42° Fahr.

### *Haliphysema*, Bowerbank.

*Haliphysema*, Bowerbank [1862], Schmidt, Parfitt, Hæckel, Kent, Norman, Brady, Lankester, Moebius, Siddall, Bütschli.

*Squamulina*, Carter [1870], Kent.

*Gastrophysema*, Hæckel [1877].

Test columnar; growing attached by an expanded, convex, spuriously segmented base. Column straight, irregularly curved, or crooked; either simple or divided into a number of branches; gradually increasing in diameter towards the apex, or with swollen bulbous extremities. Walls arenaceous, generally beset with sponge-spicules, especially near the extremities. Aperture terminal.

After long controversy as to its true zoological position, to which allusion is now