

*Hormosina globulifera* inhabits all the great ocean basins. It has been found in material from nine Stations (Challenger and "Porcupine") in the North Atlantic, the depths ranging from 440 to 2740 fathoms; at three Stations in the South Atlantic, 1900 to 2350 fathoms; at six in the South Pacific, 400 to 2160 fathoms; and at three in the North Pacific, 2050 to 2900 fathoms. Thus it is peculiarly a deep-water organism; for out of the twenty-one Stations enumerated, only five have a depth of less than 1000 fathoms, whilst nine are between 1000 and 2000, and seven above 2000 fathoms.

*Hormosina ovicula*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 7-9).

*Hormosina ovicula*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 61, pl. iv. fig. 6.

Test long and very slender, tapering; composed of several fusiform segments joined end to end, without overlapping, in straight or slightly curved linear series. Walls thin, texture very finely arenaceous. Colour yellowish-brown, with a band of somewhat darker hue encircling the narrowest part of the stoloniferous tubes. Length,  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (4 mm.).

A very delicate fragile little organism, seldom found entire. *Hormosina ovicula* stands in much the same relation to *Hormosina globulifera* that *Nodosaria pyrula* does to *Nodosaria radricula*; that is to say, its segments are drawn out at the two ends and are joined by their narrow extremities, instead of the successive lobes being sessile and more or less embracing. The deepening of the brown colour in portions of the test, which has been noticed in connection with other species, shows itself in the present instance in the little ring surrounding the stoloniferous tubes at their narrowest point; each of these points having been of course, in its turn, the general pseudopodial aperture.

*Hormosina ovicula* is, to even a greater degree than its congener, *Hormosina globulifera*, a deep-water species, for in no case has it been found at a less depth than 1000 fathoms, and in only two out of the eleven recorded localities at less than 1900 fathoms. In the North Atlantic the species is almost unknown, its record being limited to one or two specimens at a single locality off the American coast, in about the latitude of New York, 1350 fathoms. It has been collected at two points in the South Atlantic, Stations 323 and 332, depth 1900 and 2200 fathoms; and at two in the Southern Ocean, Stations 157 and 160, depth 1950 and 2600 fathoms respectively. The remaining six localities are all in the Pacific, two of them just south of the equator, the rest in the northern area, the depths ranging from 1075 to 3950 fathoms.

*Hormosina carpenteri*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 14-18).

"Moniliform *Lituola*," Carpenter, 1875, The Microscope, 5th ed., p. 531, fig. f.

*Hormosina carpenteri*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 51.

" " Carpenter, 1881, The Microscope, 6th ed., p. 563, fig. f.

Test composed of numerous segments, connected end to end in a curved or crooked, never (as a rule) in a straight, line. Segments elongate, pyriform; rounded at the base,