

tapering towards the anterior extremity; nearly uniform in size, or slightly increasing in dimensions towards the distal end of the test. Walls finely arenaceous, compactly cemented, and nearly smooth on both the inner and outer surface, except when irregularity is produced by the presence of sponge-spicules only partially incorporated. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.5 mm.) or more.

The large moniliform tests of this species are conspicuous amongst the Rhizopoda of deep-water dredgings in the North Atlantic. Some of the specimens in Dr. Carpenter's collection measure $\frac{2}{10}$ th inch (20 mm.) in length, and though examples of this size are rarely met with, there is no other Nodosariform Foraminifer that attains the same average dimensions. The test differs from that of other large species by its invariably crooked and irregular contour, and monstrous specimens are of frequent occurrence. It would be impossible in any limited space to illustrate fully the variety of form the organism assumes, but the drawings (figs. 14–17) convey a just idea of its external appearance; and that of the section (fig. 18) shows the substance and general character of the investing wall.

Hormosina carpenteri is almost distinctively a North Atlantic species. Out of sixteen localities at which its presence has been ascertained, only two are in the southern hemisphere. One of these is in the South Atlantic, Station 122, south of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; the other in the South Pacific, Station 280, Low Archipelago, 1940 fathoms. In the North Atlantic it occurs at intervals from the Farøe Channel and the west coast of Ireland to the shores of North America; and from the Azores and Canary Islands to the West Indies. Except on the Rockall Bank, where the depth is only 54 fathoms, the recorded bathymetrical range is from 440 to 1750 fathoms.

Hormosina monile, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 10–13).

Hormosina monile, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 52.

Test composed of numerous segments connected end to end in a straight or bent linear series. Segments short, subglobular, and nearly uniform in size. Walls finely arenaceous, compactly cemented, and nearly smooth both on the inner and outer surface; colour light ruddy brown. Length, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (6 mm.) or less.

This variety closely resembles *Hormosina carpenteri* in its general characters, but is distinguished by its comparatively small dimensions, its short rounded segments, and its less irregular contour. In some of the specimens the surface of the test is more or less hispid, the roughness being due to the free ends of sponge-spicules which have been only partially embedded in the calcareous cement. A similar condition is frequently observed in *Hormosina carpenteri*.