long, by 0″·02 or ·025 wide; within the area a slight ridge,[1] forming a very obscure secondary area; surface nearly even. Orifice placed above the centre, semicircular, with a straight, entire, lower border. Operculum semicircular, 0″·008 × ·0055. Surface beneath the overlying epitheca finely granular. Avicularia, 0.

Habitat.—Station 323, lat. 35° 39′ S., long. 50° 47′ W., 1900 fathoms, blue mud. Station 122, lat. 9° 5′ S., long. 34° 50′ W., 350 fathoms, red mud. Station 157, lat. 53° 55′ S., long. 108° 35′ E., 1950 fathoms, Diatom ooze. Station 13, lat. 21° 38′ N., long. 44° 39′ W., 1900 fathoms, Globigerina ooze.

This beautiful species differs from all the other cylindrical *Salicornariæ*, in its being continuous and without the least trace of any articulation, notwithstanding the circumstance that it is rooted by radical fibres, and not by a calcareous base. In the apparently total absence also of any avicularian organs, it departs from all other *Salicornariæ*, at present known, as well as in the apparent want of any ovarian pores. It differs also in the arrangement of the oral chitinous armature, inasmuch as that the lateral trabeculæ are represented by a continuous ring, on which a slight projection on each side serves for the articulation of the operculum. In many respects the species appears to constitute a transition between *Salicornaria* and *Melicerita*.

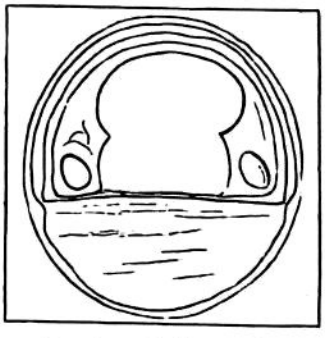

Fig. 14.—*Salicornaria magnifica.*

It is a form also of considerable interest with respect to its habitat. Of the four Stations at which it was procured, three belong to the Atlantic and one to the South Indian or Kerguelen region, and in three out of the four it came up from a depth of 1900 fathoms, and in the other probably from one of 400 fathoms. It may be regarded therefore distinctively as a deep-water form, and connected with this it will be as well to describe its common mode of attachment.

The disposition of the radicells in this case presents a curious peculiarity. The bundle of fibres constituting a rather long flexible stem is formed by separate tubules, which issue from the lower part of a certain number of the lowermost six or eight zoœcia. But the lowermost of these, or what might be termed the primary zoœcium, differs apparently in no respect from the rest. The growth may be said to start at once in its complete form. Immediately below this primary cell the tubes suddenly coalesce in an irregular manner, and at the same time become flattened out into broad ligulate bands which, after they have attained a length of an inch or more break up again into an inextricable tuft of filaments of the most unequal size, which ultimately terminate in irregularly beaded fibres. Thus there is formed a spongy mass, in the interstices of which all kinds of small bodies are entangled, such as *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, sponge spicules, &c. But it should be noted that in more than one respect the radical

[1] Omitted in the figure.