

“In the Endoproctous division the number of species is still more limited, including only a species of *Loxosoma* not yet positively determined, and two species belonging to a very peculiar and interesting generic type, for which some years since I had provisionally adopted the name *Ascopodaria*,¹ but two species of which have since been described and published by Mr. Hincks, one as *Barentsia bulbosa*,² and more recently a second under the appellation of *Pedicellinopsis fruticosa*,³ the latter being one of the two species in the Challenger collection upon which I had proposed to found the genus *Ascopodaria*.

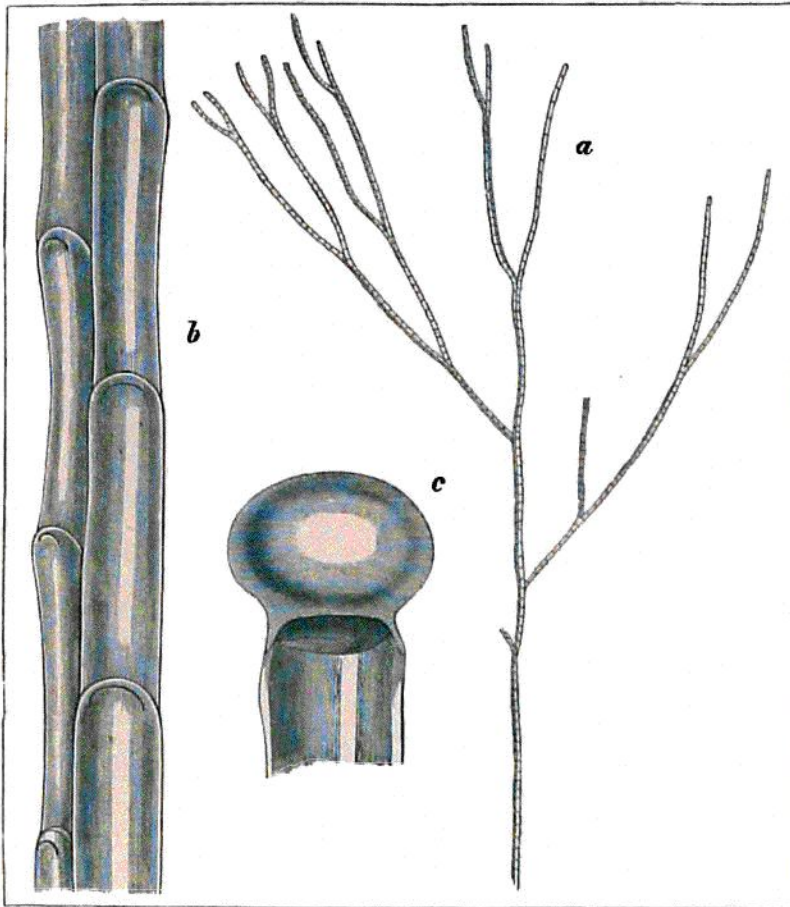


FIG. 225.—*Farciminaria magna*, Busk. *a*, natural size; *b*, magnified; *c*, oecium, more highly magnified.

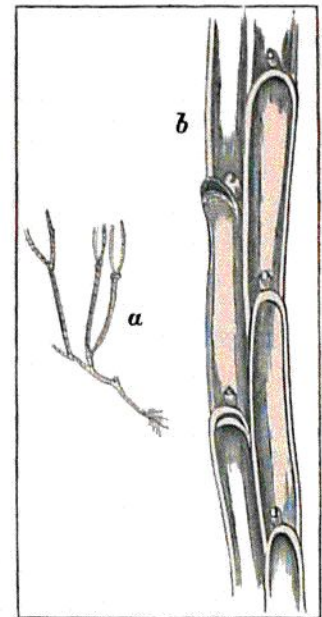


FIG. 226.—*Farciminaria gracilis*, Busk. *a*, natural size; *b*, magnified.

“Besides these the collection contains one or more species of *Rhabdopleura*; and allied to that genus the very remarkable form described by Professor M'Intosh under the name of *Cephalodiscus dodecalophus*.⁴

“The most important and characteristic part of the collection consists in the large number of deep-water or abyssal forms, comprehending under that term only the species

¹ Prof. Allman's Presidential Address, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, vol. xv. p. 2, 1879.

² *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 285, pl. xv. figs. 12-14, 1880.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 363, pl. xiv. figs. 3-3c, 1884.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. x. p. 337, 1882.