

Psammosphæra fusca is a very widely distributed type. Schulze's specimens were obtained from Hougessund, on the coast of Norway, at 120 fathoms; and it has been found in even shallower water on our own shores, namely, off Loch Scavaig, Skye, 45 to 60 fathoms. It nevertheless prefers the deep sea. I have note of its occurrence at ten Stations in the North Atlantic, at depths varying from 440 to 2750 fathoms; at seven Challenger Stations in the South Atlantic, 150 to 2800 fathoms; at the Antarctic Ice-barrier, 1675 fathoms; at one Station in the North Pacific, 185 fathoms; and at two in the South Pacific, 2335 fathoms, and 2375 fathoms respectively.

This species is one of the many interesting arenaceous Foraminifera recently discovered by Dr. Rudolf Hæusler in the Jurassic formations of Switzerland.

Sorosphæra, H. B. Brady.

Sorosphæra, Brady [1879].

Test consisting of a colony of more or less independent inflated chambers, with no general apertures.—Only one species.

Sorosphæra confusa, H. B. Brady (Pl. XVIII. figs. 9, 10).

Sorosphæra confusa, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 28, pl. iv. figs. 18, 19.

Test free, consisting of a number of inflated or spherical chambers of nearly uniform size, irregularly crowded together and adhering to each other by their outer surfaces. Walls thin, finely arenaceous in texture, with minute interstitial orifices. General aperture wanting. Diameter of individual chambers about $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (1 mm.), of the entire colony, variable, sometimes $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch (4.5 mm.).

The number of specimens of *Sorosphæra confusa* hitherto met with has not been sufficient to permit of very thorough examination of the test by means of sections and the like, but its general features are tolerably obvious. It consists of a mass of inflated or globular chambers grouped together irregularly, having no connection with each other by distinct stoloniferous tubes, and no general apertures either to the individual chambers or to the collective test. The investment is thinner and less compactly built than in *Psammosphæra*, and there can be little doubt that the interstices amongst the sand-grains of the contiguous chamber-walls are sufficient to afford a certain amount of communication between the segments. The number of chambers varies from three or four to twenty or even more.

The absence of any general aperture may be held to account for the irregular growth of the test, for it is clear that if the protoplasm exude at all points of the surface, a fresh