

which is broad and open. Texture coarsely arenaceous, hard and firmly cemented; exterior rough. Length, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd inch (8 mm.).

It is possible that this may be only a local variety of *Jaculella acuta*, from which species it differs chiefly in having a small inflated primordial chamber, instead of terminating in a point. The test is comparatively slender, and not so regularly tapering; indeed it sometimes contracts a little near the oral end, leaving nevertheless a broad open aperture, as shown in fig. 20. The bulbous extremity is often armed with a number of long projecting sponge-spicules. The texture of the test is usually less rough and hard than that of *Jaculella acuta*.

Jaculella obtusa occurs in dredged sands obtained both on the "Porcupine" and the "Knight Errant" Expeditions, from the warm area of the Farøe Channel, at depths of 350 fathoms and 542 fathoms.

Hyperammia, H. B. Brady.

Hyperammia, Brady [1878], Norman, Balkwill and Wright, Haeusler.

Girvanella (?), Nicholson and Etheridge [1878].

Psammatodendron (Norman, MS.) Brady [1881].

Test free or adherent; consisting of a long, simple or branching arenaceous tube, the primordial end of which is closed and rounded; the opposite extremity, which is open and but little if at all constricted, forming the general aperture; interior smooth.

The genus *Hyperammia* is of very general distribution, and in one form or other is found at the sea-bottom over large areas of both northern and southern hemispheres, most of the species preferring deep water. It is more than probable that the Silurian organism to which the provisional name *Girvanella* has been given by Nicholson and Etheridge may be a somewhat minute variety of the type, closely allied to *Hyperammia vagans*; and similar forms more distinctly characterised have been found by Dr. Haeusler in the Jurassic rocks of Switzerland.

Hyperammia elongata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXIII. figs. 4, 7-10).

Hyperammia elongata (pars) Brady, 1878, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 433, pl. xx. fig. 2, a. b.

" " Id. 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 32.

" " Balkwill and Wright, 1882, Proc. R. Irish Acad., 2 ser. (Science), vol. iii. p. 546.

Test free; in the form of a straight or nearly straight, unbranched, subcylindrical tube; primordial end slightly inflated, closed, and rounded; the opposite extremity but little