

shown in the sectional view, fig. 14. These characters serve to distinguish the species from *Hyperammia friabilis* and *Hyperammia elongata*, in which the tube is either regularly tapering or of nearly uniform diameter.

Out of nine localities at which *Hyperammia subnodosa* has been observed, five are in the North Atlantic, the depths varying from 20 fathoms to 450 fathoms, some of the finest specimens being from as far north as the coast of Greenland. It occurs also in the South Atlantic, off Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; amongst the East Indian Islands, 1425 fathoms; in the North Pacific, 2300 fathoms; and in the South Pacific, near the equator, 2600 fathoms.

*Hyperammia vagans*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1-9).

*Hyperammia vagans*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 33, pl. v. fig. 3.

„ „ Haeusler, 1883, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxix, p. 26, pl. ii. figs. 2-6.

Test more or less adherent; consisting of a spherical or oval primordial chamber, opening into a long unbranched tube of nearly even diameter, sometimes partially free, but more commonly spreading in irregular tortuous lines over the surface of shells or stones, or, in the absence of foreign bodies, growing coiled upon itself in irregular masses; the open unstricted end of the tube serving as the general aperture. Walls thin; texture arenaceous; surface tolerably smooth; colour brown, the primordial chamber usually of darker hue than the tube. Length indefinite; diameter of the tube from  $\frac{1}{100}$ th to  $\frac{1}{120}$ th inch (.05 to .2 mm.).

In some areas the fine arenaceous tubes of this or other similar Rhizopod are found to a greater or less extent on almost every fragment of shell or stone presenting a surface favourable to their growth. It is rarely, however, that the specimens are even approximately complete or perfect; and the primordial chamber being almost invariably wanting, such organisms were for a long time passed over, under the supposition that they were the tubes of parasitic annelids. The tubular portion of the test is of indefinite length, and always seeks some solid basis to spread itself upon, in the absence of which it is occasionally found in little masses formed of irregular coils adherent to each other. The bulbous end is often quite free, projecting above the remainder of the test, from which it does not otherwise differ in external characters, except that it is of a darker reddish-brown colour. There is sometimes a slight constriction or articulation at the point where the chamber joins the tube, as shown in figs. 4 and 5.

*Hyperammia vagans* differs from *Hyperammia elongata* and *Hyperammia ramosa* in its parasitic habit: from the former also in the great length and tortuous course of the tubular portion, and from the latter in the simple unbranched contour of its