

The test assumes very various shapes, but it is always more or less asymmetrical, and has tubular branches diverging from different points without regularity. The walls are of the same coarse hard texture as those of the typical species. It is one of the few arenaceous Foraminifera in which the chitinous lining immediately surrounding the sarcode is sometimes found protruding beyond the apertures of the test, a condition well shown in figs. 11, 12.

*Rhabdammina cornuta* has been observed at five localities, three of which are in the North Atlantic, namely,—south of the Rockall Bank, 1215 fathoms, off the west coast of Ireland, 816 fathoms, and in the warm area of the Farøe Channel, 532 fathoms. The remaining two are Challenger Stations:—No. 122, South Atlantic, south-east of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and No. 168, east of New Zealand, 1100 fathoms.

*Aschemonella*, H. B. Brady.

*Astrorhiza*, pars, Norman [1876], Brady.

*Aschemonella*, Brady [1879], Bütschli.

Test free; consisting either of a number of segments arranged in single or branching series, or of a spuriously segmented branching tube; chambers tubular or inflated, unequal in size and irregular in contour, generally presenting numerous stoloniferous apertures. Walls arenaceous, comparatively thin, firmly cemented.

The characteristic features of the genus *Aschemonella* are the great variety of shape exhibited by the segments, their irregularity and want of symmetry, and the extreme tenuity of the walls of the test in comparison with the bulk of the sarcode-cavities, especially in the larger specimens. It is almost the only genus of the *Astrorhizidæ* in which really segmented, polythalamous tests are the rule. It will save repetition to notice these and other peculiarities in connection with the typical species, *Aschemonella catenata*.

*Aschemonella* is essentially a deep-water type, and finds its most congenial home at depths of from 1500 to 2900 fathoms.

*Aschemonella catenata*, Norman, sp. (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1–11, Pl. XXVII, A. figs. 1–3).

*Astrorhiza catenata*, Norman, 1876, Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xxv. p. 213.

„ „ Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 42, pl. iv. figs. 12, 13.

*Aschemonella scabra*, Id. Ibid. p. 44, pl. iii. figs. 6, 7.

Test free, irregularly branched; chambers numerous, inflated, variable in size and contour, usually with several tubulated orifices, each of which may produce a fresh seg-