Aschemonella ramuliformis occurs in the two localities at which the typical species is most abundant, namely, Station 244, in the deep area of the North Pacific, 2900 fathoms, and Station 323, in the South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms; and fragments have also been found in the material dredged at Station 272, in the South Pacific, a little south of the equator, 2600 fathoms.

Rhizammina, H. B. Brady.

Rhizammina, Brady [1879].

Test free, tubular, simple or branching, flexible; texture chitino-arenaceous, more or less rough externally.

The characteristic feature of the genus *Rhizammina* is its chitinous or chitino-arenaceous investment; or, in other words, the large excess of organic over inorganic constituents in the composition of the test. The flexibility of the long tubular body distinguishes it from the more strictly arenaceous types such as *Hyperammina*, in which the walls are composed almost exclusively of inorganic materials so firmly cemented that the slenderest specimens are rigid and non-elastic.

The minuter characters of the investment have been worked out, chiefly in connection with *Rhizammina algæformis*, owing to the plentiful supply of that particular form obtained at one of the Challenger Stations; but so far as the structure and composition of the test are concerned, the description of the branched variety applies equally to the unbranched forms, and is to this extent an epitome of generic characters.

Rhizammina algæformis, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 1–11).

Rhizammina algæformis, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 39, pl. iv. figs. 16, 17.

Test free, tubular, branching dichotomously, flexible, forming tangled weed-like tufts of indefinite size. Texture chitino-arenaceous, rough externally; colour of the tube when free from incrustation, brown.

Amongst the doubtful microscopic organisms which have from time to time been dredged in deep water in various parts of the world, minute, branching, flexible tubes, with somewhat rough exterior owing to partially embedded sand-grains, have not been the least frequent. These have hitherto occurred in comparatively small numbers, and though they have been supposed to belong to the Rhizopoda, their precise nature has been but little studied. A number of specimens were obtained by Dr. Carpenter in 1869, in the deepest portion of the North Atlantic explored during the "Porcupine" Expedition of