parted by thin raised septal lines; surface longitudinally wrinkled; a row of distant pores near the border and a few others sparsely scattered on the front. Peristome tubular, curved forwards nearly at a right angle. Median pore usually subtubular, sometimes depressed, immediately below the peristome. Avicularia small, circular; slightly raised, sparsely disposed on the front and sides of the zoœcia. "Oœcia terminal, slightly raised, transversely elliptical, with a striated surface," Hincks.

*Habitat.*—Station 23, off Sombrero Island, North Atlantic, 450 fathoms, Pteropod ooze. Station 13, lat. 21° 38′ N., long. 44° 39′ W., 1900 fathoms, globigerina ooze.

[Norway, Finmark, between Norway and Spitzbergen—lat. 77° 5′ N., long. 10° 3′ E., 600 fathoms—Chydenius; Gulf of Florida, very abundant, Pourtalès; off the coast of Portugal and the Azores, Smitt; Shetland, Barlee].

In habit of growth this species varies a good deal, and according to Prof. Smitt it would appear to be more or less dimorphous, occurring in a lepralioid or alysidotal form, but of this no indication is afforded in the specimens that have come under my notice. And if one may be allowed to judge simply from Prof. Smitt's figures, I should be much inclined to doubt, with the greatest deference to him, whether his figures (*loc. cit.*) fig. 143, and the two lowermost zoœcia in fig. 144, really form part of the *Tessaradoma* at all, or have merely become accidentally associated with it. The latter figure at any rate might well be regarded as *Lepralia* (*Porina*) *ciliata*.

With respect to the median pore, one of the Challenger specimens presents an appearance which may perhaps afford some indication of the function of the opening in this situation. In this instance the slender tube (fig. 8*e*) rising from the pore is quite perfect, and slightly dilated at the end; through this short tube a cylindrical chitinous rod or tubule of a dark brown colour protrudes, upon the extremity of which is firmly affixed a small *Rotalina*. From this it would seem allowable to surmise that in some cases the so-called median or central pore may serve for the emission of a prehensile organ, capable of attaching itself to foreign bodies, and thus performing what may be supposed to be the function of an ordinary avicularium. But there can be no doubt, as I have observed above, that the nature and true homologies of these median pores are very various, and for the most part at present wholly unknown.

I have not as yet been able myself to perceive the primary mouth in *Tessaradoma boreale*, but from Prof. Smitt's figure (*loc. cit.*, pl. xxiv. fig. 29), it would appear to be circular, with a central opening through a hymen-like membrane—a very curious condition if it be correctly figured. The very delicate operculum, however, is circular with a thin chitinous thickening on each side and it is not perforated.