happily unnecessary, the genus *Haliphysema* has been assigned by general consent to the arenaceous Rhizopoda.

The fact that no specimens pertaining to the genus have been found in the collections to which the present Report immediately refers, together with the completeness with which its structure and affinities have already been worked out, render any extended account of it superfluous. At the same time it appears desirable that the two recognised species should be figured amongst the arenaceous forms to which they are most nearly allied, and that their characters should be sufficiently described to ensure their easy identification. For particulars as to their minute structure and morphology the student will naturally consult the writings of Carter, Saville Kent, Ray Lankester, and Moebius, in which the subject is treated with an amount of detail that would be out of place here, and with graphic illustrations on a scale that would be equally unfitting. Free use has been made of the memoirs alluded to in the brief descriptions which follow, as well as of the recently published supplementary volume of Bowerbank's "British Spongiadæ," in which the Rev. A. M. Norman has summarised the whole matter, and has likewise furnished a complete synonymy of the members of the group.

For the figured specimens I am indebted to my friends H. J. Carter, F.R.S., and the Rev. A. M. Norman.

Haliphysema tumanowiczii, Bowerbank (Pl. XXVII, A. figs. 4, 5).

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                            Kent, 1878,
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Test consisting of an unbranched tubular column springing from an adherent disk. Disk convex, spuriously segmented; column straight or variously contorted, narrow at the base, and gradually increasing in diameter towards the distal end, which is either broad