

and the immense specimens which have been referred to were obtained at Stations 155 and 156, very near the Antarctic Ice-barrier, depth 1300 fathoms and 1975 fathoms respectively. In the Pacific Ocean it is also plentiful, its presence having been noted at six Stations south of the equator, 1070 to 2600 fathoms, and at seven north of the equator, 1850 to 2950 fathoms.

*Reophax guttifera*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXI. figs. 10–15).

*Reophax guttifera*, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 49.

„ „ Id. 1882, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xi. p. 711.

Test elongate, nearly straight; composed of several (3 to 8) inflated segments. Segments variable in contour, typically pyriform; broadest near the base, and tapering to a narrow stoloniferous tube at the point of union with the succeeding chamber. In small specimens the base of the segments is often truncate or even somewhat concave; in larger examples the chambers are less regular in outline and the connecting stolons are wider. Texture coarsely arenaceous; exterior rough; colour yellowish-brown. Length, seldom exceeding  $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch (1.6 mm.).

The series of drawings (Pl. XXXI. figs. 10–15) conveys more effectively than many words a just idea of the range of form exhibited by this species. The smaller specimens are more easily recognised than those of larger size; yet even the largest and most irregular preserve to some extent the normal pyriform contour of the segments, and their comparatively thin stoloniferous connections. These characters, together with the nearly straight test, serve to distinguish the longer individuals from such forms as *Reophax adunca*, which they otherwise somewhat resemble.

*Reophax guttifera* is an exceedingly rare species. The figured specimens are all from a single locality, Station 323, South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres, 1900 fathoms. It occurs also in the cold area of the Farøe Channel, 540 fathoms; and a single somewhat doubtful example was met with at Station 85, off Palma, Canaries, 1125 fathoms.

*Reophax spiculifera*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXXI. figs. 16, 17).

*Reophax spiculifera*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix., N. S., p. 54, pl. iv. figs. 10, 11.

Test elongate, straight or arcuate; consisting of a few (3 to 6) cylindrical segments. Shell-wall composed of siliceous spicula arranged side by side, and firmly cemented together. Spicula often protruding more or less from the base of the segments. Length,  $\frac{1}{25}$ th inch (1.0 mm.).

This is one of the many species of Foraminifera that give evidence of considerable selective power in respect of the material employed for the construction of their tests.