

Spongurus cylindricus, Haeckel.
Spongocore cincta, Haeckel.]

c. Discoidea.

Porodiscus flustrella, Haeckel.
 „ *heterocyclus*, Haeckel.
 „ *spiralis* (Ehrenberg).
Ommatodiscus stöhrii, Haeckel.
 „ *laevigatus*, Stöhr.
Stylodictya multispina, Haeckel.
Rhopalastrum irregulare, Haeckel.
Euchitonia muelleri, Haeckel.
Spongodiscus resurgens, Ehrenberg.
 „ *spiralis*, Haeckel.
Spongopyle osculosa, Haeckel.
 „ *setosa*, Haeckel.
Stylotrochus antarcticus, Haeckel.
 „ *challengeri*, Haeckel.
Spongotrochus murrayi, Haeckel.
 „ *wyvillei*, Haeckel.
 „ *moseleyi*, Haeckel.
 „ *willemoesii*, Haeckel.
 „ *scutella*, Haeckel.

d. Larcoidea.

Stypolarcus spongiosus, Haeckel.
Larcospira oliva, Haeckel.

II. ACANTHARIA.

Pantopelta icosaspis, Haeckel.

III. NASSELLARIA.

a. Plectoidea.

Hexaplagia antarctica, Haeckel.

b. Spyroidea.

Tripospyrus eucolpos, Haeckel.
Dictyospyrus tetrastoma, Ehrenberg.
Dictyospyrus enneastoma, Haeckel.

c. Botryodea.

Androspyrus aptenodytes, Haeckel.
Botryocella borealis, Ehrenberg.
Botryopyle cribrosa (Ehrenberg).
Botryocyrtes quinaria, Ehrenberg.
Botryocampe inflata, Ehrenberg.

d. Cyртоidea.

Cyrtocalpis ovulum, Haeckel.
Cornutella clathrata, Ehrenberg.
 „ *annulata*, Ehrenberg.
Cornutanna orthoconus, Haeckel.
Halicapsa hystrix, Haeckel.
Dictyocephalus antarcticus, Haeckel.
Dicolocapsa megacephala, Haeckel.
Dictyophimus antarcticus, Haeckel.
Theocorys plutonis, Haeckel.
Lithostrobis bicornis, Haeckel.
Theocalyptra cornuta (Ehrenberg).
Lithostrobis cornutella, Bütschli.
Lithomitra lineata (Ehrenberg).
Eucyrtidium chrysalidium, Haeckel.

IV. PLEODARIA.

Aulactinium actinosphaerium, Haeckel.
Sagenoscena penicillata, Haeckel.
Aulosphaera bisternaria, Haeckel.
Aulastrum dichoceros, Haeckel.
Aulodictyum hydrodictyum, Haeckel.
Cannosphaera antarctica, Haeckel.
Challengeria naresii, Murray.
 „ *trifida*, Haeckel.
Conchasma hippurites, Haeckel.

DIATOMACEÆ.—Considerable differences are recognisable between the general appearance of Diatom preparations made from surface gatherings as contrasted with those procured from the ooze forming the bottom in this locality. By far the most abundant form at the surface was the peculiar, very elongated, flexuous *Thalassiothrix longissima*, var. *antarctica*, Cleve and Grunow [= *Synedra thalassiothrix*, Cleve in parte], a species which has also been recorded as forming large floating masses in the Arctic Ocean.¹ In the Antarctic its frustules were found arranged in little bundles—from ten to twelve together—fastened together loosely at one end, but separate at the other, the whole being loosely twisted into a spindle. In preparations isolated frustules of it

¹ *Bihang til K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Bd. i., No. 13, Stockholm, 1873.