

and except for a single example found in one of the "Porcupine" dredgings in the North Atlantic, 630 fathoms, this is the only locality at which the variety has been collected.

*Pelosina*, H. B. Brady.

*Pelosina*, Brady [1879], Bütschli.

Test free, typically monothalamous; rounded, cylindrical, tapering, or irregularly fusiform; walls composed of a layer of soft mud with a chitinous lining. Aperture single, terminal.

The organisms included in the genus *Pelosina* are amongst the simplest of all arenaceous Rhizopods. They take the form, for the most part, of a single undivided chamber with one terminal orifice. The test consists primarily of a chitinous envelope, which is strengthened and protected by an even and tolerably compact layer of mud. No selective power appears to be exercised with respect to the extraneous materials employed in its construction, and there is a comparative absence of any kind of cement or other incorporating medium; hence the test is soft and crumbling, especially when dried, and the requisite strength is obtained by increased thickness.

The genus has a wide distribution and an extensive bathymetrical range.

*Pelosina variabilis*, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXVI. figs. 7-9).

*Pelosina variabilis*, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 30, pl. iii. figs. 1-3.

Test consisting of a single chamber, or of two or three independent chambers irregularly associated. Chambers asymmetrical, variable in shape, generally rounded, elongate, and tapering. Walls thick, composed of fine mud, deposited on a chitinous envelope which is usually extended at the oral end so as to form a membranous, tubular neck. Aperture terminal. Length of the individual chambers, sometimes  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch (18 or 20 mm.), including the neck.

The typical form of the test of *Pelosina variabilis* is elongate and subcylindrical, rounded at the base and gradually narrowing towards the superior extremity, which is drawn out into a slender tube. The walls are very thick in the broader portion, but become thinner towards the narrow or apertural end, where they consist of little more than a chitinous membrane, so thin and soft that it collapses on drying. The chambers are seldom quite symmetrical, and they often assume twisted and otherwise irregular shapes. Occasionally two or three such chambers are found adhering to each other, but the attachment is superficial and there is no stoloniferous connection between them, and each