

chamber apparently retains an independent existence. The cavity of the test is undivided, and the interior surface is quite smooth.

Specimens of this or a closely allied organism nearly an inch in length have been dredged on the west coast of Scotland. They have thinner tests than those figured in Plate XXVI., the walls are somewhat flexible, the shape tolerably regular, long, and tapering; and the superior extremity, which is tubular and much drawn out, is divided into a number of minute branches, each terminating in an aperture, exactly as shown in the larger arms of *Astrorhiza limicola* (Pl. XIX. fig. 1).

Pelosina variabilis only occurs at two Challenger Stations, namely, in the South Pacific, east of New Zealand, 1100 fathoms, and far north in the North Pacific, 2050 fathoms. Specimens were found in the soundings taken during the Austro-Hungarian North-Polar Expedition, off Franz-Josef Land, 125 fathoms. The large individuals described in the last paragraph were dredged by Mr. Robertson, off Cumbrae, 50 to 60 fathoms; and similar or perhaps larger examples have been collected by the Rev. A. M. Norman on the western shores of Scotland and on the coast of Norway.

Pelosina rotundata, H. B. Brady (Pl. XXV. figs. 18–20).

Pelosina rotundata, Brady, 1879, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xix. N. S., p. 31, pl. iii. figs. 4, 5.

Test consisting of a single, flask-shaped, or pyriform chamber with a produced membranous neck. Walls of the body thick, composed of Globigerina ooze or other soft mud. Diameter, $\frac{1}{5}$ th inch (1.8 mm.).

This may perhaps be only a local variety of *Pelosina variabilis*, but it is usually of comparatively small dimensions, and consists invariably of a single globular or pyriform chamber. The walls are relatively very thick, and are composed of soft, greyish-white, muddy material, with scarcely any incorporating cement. It naturally follows that the central cavity occupies but a very small proportion of the entire bulk of the test.

Pelosina rotundata has been found at the following localities:—in the North Atlantic, south of Rockall Bank, 640 fathoms, and west of the Azores, 1675 fathoms; in the South Atlantic, south of Pernambuco, 350 fathoms; and at a single Station in the North Pacific, 2050 fathoms.

Pelosina cylindrica, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1–6).

Test elongate, cylindrical, straight or slightly curved; diameter nearly uniform from end to end, extremities rounded. Walls thick and soft, formed of fine mud and embedded shell fragments; interior surface quite smooth. Aperture simple, situated at the centre of one end of the test. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12 mm.).