

12th. The Foraminifera collected vary but little over the whole area. The *Globigerinæ* are all referrible to *Globigerina bulloides*, *Globigerina inflata*, and *Orbulina universa*. The specimens are small and thin-shelled; those of *Globigerina* are non-spinous, whilst the *Orbulinæ* are sometimes armed with very short delicate spines. No specimens of *Globigerina borealis*, and no *Pulvinulinæ* occur in any of the surface-mountings.

In the summer of 1882 a further investigation of the Farøe Channel was carried out in H.M.S. "Triton," and it is worthy of remark that the most prominent surface Foraminifer obtained by Mr. Murray on that occasion was *Hastigerina pelagica*, which was not only exceedingly abundant in many of the tow-net gatherings, but was represented by specimens of large size and great beauty. On the previous expedition this species was only met with in the shape of a few dead shells in the bottom dredgings from the warm area.

IV. ARCTIC SEAS.

The British North-Polar Expedition of 1875-6, under the command of Capt. Sir G. S. Nares, and the Austro-Hungarian Expedition of 1872-4, directed by Lieuts. Weyprecht and Payer, have put us in the possession of soundings, which, together with some material previously worked out by Messrs. Parker and Jones, afford an excellent basis for a knowledge of the Arctic Rhizopod-fauna. The results of the examination of these various soundings have already been published, so that a summary of their general characters is all that is needful in this place.

BRITISH NORTH-POLAR EXPEDITION, 1875-6.¹

Samples of the sea-bottom were brought from twenty-four localities, pertaining to three tolerably distinct areas, namely—1, Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound; 2, Hall Basin; and 3, the region north of Robeson Channel.

1. *Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound.* Sixteen soundings between lat. 77° 15' and 79° 45' N., at various depths up to 220 fathoms, but chiefly less than 80 fathoms; the material composed of sand and mud, with small rounded stones and fragments of molluscan shells. Most of the samples contained a few Ostracoda and some Diatomaceæ in addition to Foraminifera. The following were the more prominent species of Foraminifera:—*Cassidulina lævigata* and *Cassidulina crassa*, *Virgulina schreibersiana*, *Truncatulina lobatula*, *Pulvinulina karsteni*, two or three species of *Nonionina* (notably *Nonionina*

¹ On the Reticularian and Radiolarian Rhizopoda of the North-Polar Expedition of 1875-6. *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1878, ser. 5, vol. i. p. 425, pls. xx., xxi.