

Polystomella arctica Parker and Jones.

Polystomella arctica Parker and Jones, in Brady, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, vol. 24, 1864, p. 471, pl. 48, fig. 18. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 735, pl. 110, figs. 2-5.—Awerinzew, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, ser. 8, vol. 29, No. 3, 1911, p. 26.—Heron-Allen and Earland, Proc. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. 31, pt. 64, 1913, p. 146.

A single but typical specimen was obtained at Station 43a, and it was common at Station 29j. From all the records this seems to be a circumpolar species confined to the Arctic. Brady records it as far north as latitude 82° 27' N., in Smith sound, also from Ballin bay, Davis strait, and from the region of Spitzbergen, Franz Josef land, and Nova Zembla. It is known from the Siberian Arctic, recorded by Awerinzew. The work of Heron-Allen and Earland has extended the distribution to certain localities as far south as the east coast of Ireland.

Polystomella subnodosa (Münster.)

Robulina subnodosa Münster (*vide* Roemer), Neues Jahrb. für. Min., 1838, p. 391, pl. 3, fig. 61.

Polystomella subnodosa Reuss, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 18, 1855, p. 210, pl. 4, fig. 51, a, b.—H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 734, pl. 110, fig. 1 a, b.

Several specimens at station 29j. I am referring to this species certain specimens found at this station. They are of the form and size of *P. subnodosa*, but like other arctic species of the genus there are developed double rows of pores along the sutures. This is one of the species recorded by Awerinzew from the Siberian Arctic. It may prove to be distinct from the form referred to this species from lower latitudes.

Cornuspira foliacea (Philippi.)

Orbis foliaceus Philippi, Enum. Moll. Siciliæ, vol. 2, 1844, p. 117, pl. 21, fig. 26.
Spirillina foliacea Williamson, Rec. Foram. Great Britain, 1858, p. 91, pl. 7, figs. 199-261.

Cornuspira foliacea Carpenter, Parker and Jones, Introd. Foram., 1862, p. 68, pl. 5, fig. 16.—H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 199, pl. 11, figs. 5-9.—Goës, Kongl. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl., vol. 25, 1894, p. 106, pl. 18, fig. 834.—Cushman, Bull. 71, U. S. Nat. Mus., pt. 6, 1917, p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 1, pl. 2, fig. 1.—Awerinzew, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, ser. 8, vol. 29, No. 3, 1911, p. 14.

Specimens were picked out by the collector, giving clean examples for study, from stations 27s, 41, and 41c. I found a few young specimens in washing the material from stations 29g and 29j. The large, well-developed specimens are filled with a yellowish brown protoplasm. The test in these Arctic specimens is thicker and heavier than those from farther south, and the flaring condition of the test is not so early taken on. The largest specimen measured 10mm. in length, which seems to be a record for the species. Brady recorded the species from north of Smith sound and from Davis strait. Awerinzew records it from the Siberian Arctic, and Goës from Spitzbergen. Pearcey records it from the Antarctic, and it has been found in all the great ocean basins, but is much more common in the Atlantic than in the Pacific.