

Specimens were obtained from station 29a and were frequent in station 29j. Brady mentions its occurrence as far north as 83° 19' and the shores of Franz Josef land and Spitzbergen.

Lagena laevigata Reuss.

Fissurina laevigata Reuss, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 1, 1899, p. 366, pl. 46, fig. 1.

Lagena laevigata Terrigi, Atti. Accad. Pont. Nuovi Lincei, vol. 33, 1880, p. 177, pl. 1, fig. 6.—H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 473, pl. 114, figs. 8a, b.—Cushman, Bull. 71, U.S. Nat. Mus., pt. 3, 1913, p. 7, pl. 2, fig. 1.

A single specimen slightly compressed, and somewhat longer than broad, was found in the material from station 29a. It is a species usually found in deep and cold waters.

Nodosaria aequalis (Reuss.)

Glandulina aequalis Reuss, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 48, 1863, p. 48, pl. 3, fig. 28.

Nodosaria aequalis H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 492, pl. 61, fig. 32.

A few specimens from station 29j. Awerinzew records *N. calomorpha* Reuss from the Siberian Arctic and possibly the two may be the same, although these specimens are too large and too thick set for the ordinary form usually assigned to this species.

Polymorphina lanceolata Reuss.

Polymorphina lanceolata Reuss, Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesell., vol. 3, 1851, p. 83, pl. 6, fig. 50.—H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 564, pl. 72, figs. 5, 6.

A few specimens from station 29j in various stages of development, only one of them fully adult. Awerinzew records *P. acuta* Reuss from the Siberian Arctic.

Truncatulina pygmaea Hantken.

Truncatulina pygmaea Hantken, Mitth. Jahrb. Ung. Geol. Anstalt., vol. 4, 1875, p. 78, pl. 10, fig. 8.—H. B. Brady, Rep. voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 666, pl. 95, figs. 9, 10.—Cushman, Bull. 71, U.S. Nat. Mus., pt. 5, 1915, p. 38, figs. 41 a-c in text.—Pearcey, Trans. Roy. Soc., Edinburgh, vol. 49, 1914, p. 1027.

A few specimens, very similar to the figures given in the *Challenger* report, were obtained at Station 29a. The species seems to be characteristic of deep, cold waters. Pearcey records it from six stations in the Antarctic.

Truncatulina lobatula Walker and Jacob.

Truncatulina lobatula Walker and Jacob, Adam's Essays, Kammacher's ed., 1798, p. 642, pl. 14, fig. 36.

Truncatulina lobatula d'Orbigny, in Barker, Webb and Berthelot, Hist. Nat. Isles Canaries, vol. 2, pt. 2, "Foraminifères," 1839, p. 134, pl. 2, figs. 22-24.—H. B. Brady, Rep. Voy. *Challenger*, Zoology, vol. 9, 1884, p. 660, pl. 92, fig. 10; pl. 93, figs. 1, 4, 5; pl. 95, figs. 4, 5.—Awerinzew, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, ser. 8, vol. 29, No. 3, 1911, p. 23.—