

scapha), *Polystomella striatopunctata* and *Polystomella arctica*, and *Globigerina bulloides* var. *borealis*.

2. *Hall Basin (Discovery Bay)*. Lat. $81^{\circ} 41' N$. Two soundings, in 23 fathoms and 25 fathoms respectively. The Rhizopoda were scarce and minute, principally *Cassidulina*, other genera represented by very few examples.

3. *North of Robeson Channel*, various localities, chiefly near the winter quarters of the "Alert." In all seven samples were obtained between lat. $82^{\circ} 8'$ and $83^{\circ} 19' N$., some of which were glacial muds from the shore, the remainder material brought up with the sounding line. That from the highest latitude, taken from a depth of 72 fathoms (the most northerly sounding hitherto made), indicated a sea-bottom rich alike in Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Diatomaceæ. The remainder were for the most part poor in Rhizopoda, the genera *Cassidulina*, *Nonionina*, and *Polystomella* being best represented. Most of the samples contained a few Ostracoda.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NORTH-POLAR EXPEDITION.¹

The object of the Austro-Hungarian North-Polar Expedition was to explore that part of the Arctic Ocean lying directly north of the continent of Europe, taking the islands of Novaya Zemlya as a starting-point. The material obtained by Lieuts. Weyprecht and Payer comprised sixteen soundings, which may be referred to two distinct areas, six of them to Barents Sea, on the west and north-west coast of Novaya Zemlya, the remaining ten to a region much further north, namely, the shores of Franz-Josef Land.

To these may be added a small series of soundings made in the summer of 1879, by Capt. A. H. Markham, in the area lying immediately south of the foregoing, that is to say, on the south-western shores of Novaya Zemlya, and in the Matyushin Shar, which complete the somewhat scanty ground-work of our knowledge of the microzoa of the eastern polar seas.

4. *West and North-West Coast of Novaya Zemlya*, between lat. 74° and $77^{\circ} N$. Six soundings at no great distance from the coast-line; depth, from 55 fathoms to 219 fathoms. The Rhizopod-fauna included fifty-four species, the genera *Lagena*, *Cassidulina*, and *Nonionina* being most conspicuously represented. The following forms are abundant, both on the coast of Novaya Zemlya and on the shores of Franz-Josef Land:—*Reophax difflugiformis*, *Reophax scorpiurus*, *Haplophragmium nanum*, *Cassidulina lavigata*, *Cassidulina crassa*, *Globigerina borealis*, *Truncatulina lobatula*, *Pulvinulina karsteni*, and *Polystomella striatopunctata*. Of the species common in these soundings, but not found in the more northern area, *Nonionina scapha* is the most important.

¹ Henry B. Sady, Ueber einige arktische Tiefsee-Foraminiferen gesammelt während der österreichisch-ungarischen Nordpol-Expedition in den Jahren 1872-1874. *Denkschr. d. math.-naturw. Cl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss.*, vol. xliii. p. 91, pls. i. ii. Also, On some Arctic Foraminifera, &c., *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 394, pl. xxi.