

In general terms the test of *Pelosina cylindrica* differs from that of *Pelosina variabilis* in its nearly uniform diameter (the oral end being if anything the wider of the two) and its rounded extremities. In contour it is generally somewhat bent, and the aperture is a simple orifice, sometimes partially blocked with mud. The walls, as a rule, present the same general structure as those of the other species; the exterior is rough, and the interior surface smoothly finished.

One or two specimens have been met with consisting of two chambers of small size, joined end to end (fig. 3); but whether they represent a segmented variety, or two individuals in an early or immature stage, or simply an accidental or abnormal modification of the ordinary form, there is nothing to indicate.

If we may judge from the six Challenger Stations at which its occurrence is recorded, *Pelosina cylindrica* is exclusively a deep-water species, the distribution being as follows:—North Atlantic, off Gomera, Canary Islands, 620 fathoms, and off Sierra Leone, 1750 fathoms; Antarctic Ice-barrier, 1675 fathoms; east coast of New Zealand, 1100 fathoms; and two points far north in the North Pacific, 2900 fathoms and 2050 fathoms respectively. From the second and third of these localities the specimens differ somewhat from the normal form, the chitinous envelope being less thickly coated with mud.

Dendrophrya, Str. Wright.

Dendrophrya, Wright [1861], Bütschli, Brady.

Test adherent; consisting of a sessile chamber with erect or spreading arms. Arms tubular, irregular, often branching; with apertures at the distal ends. Walls chitinous, coated with mud.

The genus *Dendrophrya* was established by the late Dr. T. Strethill Wright for certain "Rhizopodous animals, found plentifully on Sertularias, Flustras, Fuci, and stones, in low-water pools." It is much to be regretted that the discoverer did not more clearly define the characters of the genus, and that he only figured one of the two species which he described; and still more that the type specimens were not preserved, or at any rate are not now to be found amongst his collections.

That the genus is nearly related to *Astrorhiza* is evident, both from the nature of the investment and the forms which the test assumes; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that this was Dr. Wright's own view of its affinity, as ascertained under the following circumstances. During some dredging operations on the coast of Northumberland and Durham, in the years 1862-1864, *Astrorhiza limicola* was more than once obtained. This little animal was then unknown to English naturalists, though it had been described some years before by Dr. Sandahl, and specimens were sent to Dr. Wright, thinking