Residue.				Additional Observations.	
Per cent.	Silicous Organisms.	Minorals.	Pine Washings.		
10.64	(1.00%), Sponge spicules, Radio- laria, Lituolidæ, a few Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.06 mm., angular; a few fragments of felspar and volcanio glass.	(8.64 %), amorphous matter, fragments of siliceous organisms, and a few fragments of minerals.	Some of the organisms are macroscopic. There is a great deal of amorphous calcareous matter in the deposit.	muda—continuer.
10:32	(1.00%), Sponge spicules, Radio- laria, Lituolidæ, arcnaccous Textularidæ, Diatoms.	(1.00%), m. di. 0.06 mm., angular; felspar and volcanic glass.	(8.32 %), amorphous matter, with fragments of siliceous organisms and minerals.	Many of the shells and fragments of other organisms are macroscopic, the latter varying in size from 1 to 20 mm., the majority being from 4 to 6 mm. in length. The washings which remain after passing these deposits through the sieves consist chiefly of the shells of pelagic Molluscs and Foraminifera, with broken pieces of large calcareous Foraminifera, Serpula tubes, Polyzoa, Corals, calcareous Algæ, &c. The percentage of carbonate of lime is the mean of the analyses of the two samples.	On De
				Dredge half full of chalky Coral Mud.	muqa
6.66	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Lituolidæ, one or two Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.06 mm., angular; felspar and volcanic glass.	(4.66 %), some amorphous matter, minute fragments of minerals, siliceous spicules, and organic matter.	The majority of the particles making up the sand are about I or 2 mm. in diameter, but some are much larger. Although pelagic Molluscs and Foraminifera are present the carbonate of calcium is mostly made up of the shells of bottom-living organisms.	
4.57	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, imperfect casts of Foraminifera, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.15 mm., angular and rounded; quartz, felspar, a few glassy volcanic fragments, black mica.	(2.57 %), a small quantity of amorphous matter, fragments of siliceous spicules and Diatoms, a few fine glassy particles.	This deposit is chiefly made up of calcareous Alga and fragments of Gasteropod and Lamellibranch shells. The finer parts appear to be chiefly derived from the decomposition of calcareous Algae.	At
8-91	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, a few imperfect casts of Foramini- fera, Diatoms.	(1.00%), m. di. 0.40 mm., angular; a fow particles of quartz and glassy volcanic fragments.	(6.91 %), fine flocculent amorphous matter, siliceous and mineral remains.	The deposit is made up chiefly of calcareous Algor and their broken down parts, with a few of the other organisms mentioned; these latter are fragmentary. The whole forms a coarse coment-like mass with a greenish tinge. Many of the organisms are macroscopic.	Dermuda, Inside
9.82	(1.00%), Sponge spicules, one or two imperfect casts of Fora- minifera, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.50 mm., angularand rounded; particles of quartz, glassy volcanic fragments.	(7.82 %), a small quantity of amorphous matter, siliceous and mineral remains.	About 50 per cent. of the carbonate of lime in the sand is made up of calcareous Alga, the particles measuring from 1 to 10 mm. in diameter. Many of the organisms are macrescopic.	e the real
13.23	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, Diatoms.	(2.00 %), m. di. 0.80 mm., rounded; quartz, hornblende, glassy volcanic particles.	(10.23 %), amorphous matter, fragments of Sponge spicules and Diatoms, small mineral particles.	The residue contained many fragments of coal. It is possible that at least some of the minerals found here have been discharged from passing ships.	
31.00	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Spongo spicules, Haptophragmium, one or two Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; sanidine, plagioclase, volcanic glass, augite, horn- blende, magnetite.	(32.00 %), amorphous matter, minute fragments of minerals and siliceous organisms.	The Foraminifera obtained in this deposit are mostly of pelagic origin. Note the decrease in the quantity of carbonate of lime with increase of depth and distance from the reefs.	Off Bermu