

contributing to the formation of a Pteropod Ooze, viz., the shells of *Ianthina*, larval Gasteropods, and the remains of some of the more delicate shells of pelagic Foraminifera, *Candeina nitida*, for instance. In one or two soundings of less than 1500 fathoms far removed from land, the Pteropod, Heteropod, and other delicate shells here referred to, appear to make up fully 30 per cent. of the deposit. In all deposits near continents and islands, where tropical oceanic waters occupy the surface, they are more or less abundant, though not unfrequently their presence is completely masked by the large quantities of other matters making up the deposits. In consequence of this it arises that a Pteropod Ooze formed in shallow water far from land differs very widely from one formed near to a continental shore or around an oceanic island. In oceanic regions the deposit approaches in constitution to a Globigerina Ooze, being, however, more friable and granular, and less homogeneous and uniform, from the presence of these larger shells, but the mineral particles are the same as in a Globigerina Ooze from the same region. Near the coast line the Pteropod deposits resemble the terrigenous deposits in the large number of shore materials and organisms which enter into their composition, the mineral particles being to a great extent the same as in Blue Muds, Green Muds, and Volcanic Muds, or fragments from coral reefs and calcareous organisms from shallow water may make up a large part of the deposit.

In the Tables of Chapter II. 13 samples of Pteropod Ooze are described. These range in depth from 390 fathoms at Station 24 to 1525 fathoms at Station 3, the average being 1044 fathoms.

2	are from depths less than	500	fathoms.
3	„ from	500 to 1000	„
7	„ „	1000 „ 1500	„
1	„ over	1500	„

The carbonate of lime ranges from 52.22 per cent. in 900 fathoms to 98.47 per cent. in 1240 fathoms, and averages 79.25 per cent. In these samples it is estimated that the carbonate of lime derived from pelagic Foraminifera averages 47.15 per cent. of the whole deposit, that from the bottom-living Foraminifera 3.15 per cent., and from the other organisms, including the Pteropods, Heteropods, and Coccoliths and Rhabdoliths, 28.95 per cent.

Globigerinidæ, *Pulvinulina*, Pteropods, and Coccoliths are present in all cases (13), Miliolidæ, Rotalidæ, Echinoderm fragments, and Rhabdoliths (12), Textularidæ, otoliths of fish, Gasteropods, Heteropods, and Ostracodes (11), Lagenidæ and Lamellibranchs (10), Polyzoa (8), *Dentalium* and Coral fragments (4), Nummulinidæ and Coccospheres (3), and Cirripeds, Alcyonarian spicules, and Cephalopod beaks each in one case.

The residue left on removal of the carbonate of lime is red or brown in the majority of cases, while the deposit itself is white or dirty white in most instances. The average percentage of the residue is 20.75, being complementary to the quantity of carbonate of lime present.