is then called Radiolarian ooze; sponge spicules, though present in nearly every bottom-sample examined by us from deep and shallow water, very seldom take any considerable part in the formation of the deposits.

Calcareous remains.

The calcareous remains of foraminifera, corals, alcyonaria, annelids, crustacea, echinoderms, bryozoa, molluscs, tunicates, and fishes seem to bulk more largely in deep-sea deposits than the siliceous remains. The Globigerina and Pteropod oozes and the Coral muds and sands owe their names to the abundance in them of the remains of pelagic foraminifera (see Figs. 118 to 121), of pelagic molluscs (Figs. 122 and 123), or of coral fragments, while the valves of ostracods (Figs. 124 and 125), the spines of echinoids, the spicules of alcyonaria and tunicates, and the otoliths of fishes are among the most constant of the calcareous remains occurring in the deposits, though rarely found in any great abundance. Reference may also be made to the teeth of sharks (see Figs. 126 and 127) and the earbones of whales (see Figs. 128 and 129) found occasionally in all deposits, but characteristically in the Red clay areas especially of the

FIG. 116.

Clathrocanium reginæ, Haeckel. From the surface (magnified).

FIG. 117.

Cinclopyramis infundibulum, Haeckel. From the surface (magnified).