former they were calcareous. The radiolarian ooze, although consisting in great part of the tests of Radiolarians, contains even in its purest condition a very considerable proportion of red clay. I am certainly inclined to accept an explanation of this second change, which was first suggested by Mr. Murray, and which is indeed almost a necessary sequel to his investigations.

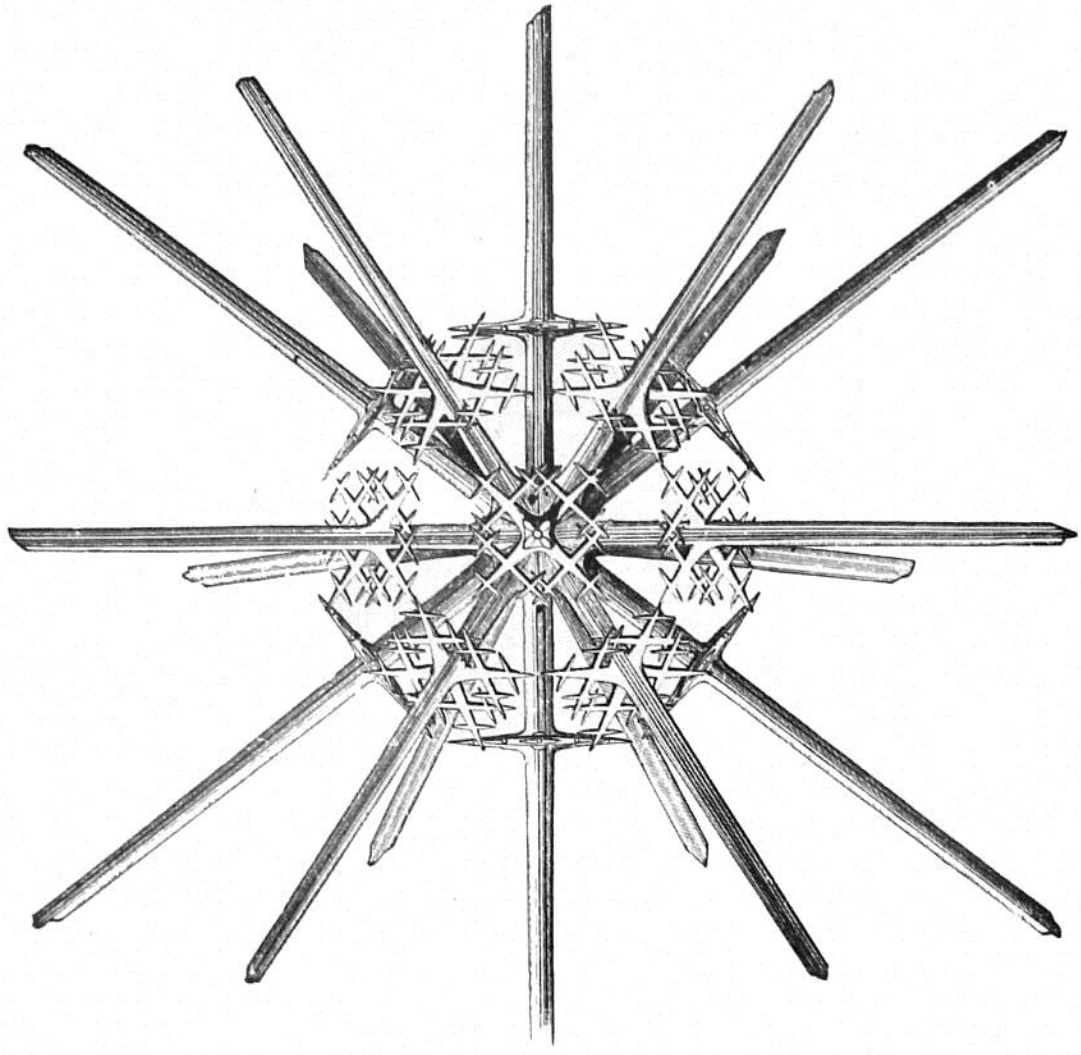

FIG. 53.—*Xiphacantha* (sp. n.). From the surface. One hundred times the natural size. The skeleton only.

We have every reason to believe, from a series of observations as yet very incomplete, with the tow-net at different depths, that while foraminifera are apparently confined to a comparatively superficial belt, Radiolarians exist at all depths in the water of the ocean. At the surface and a little beneath it the tow-net yields certain species; when sunk to greater depths, additional species are constantly found; and in the deposit at