

exactly like it in any other species. We have frequently seen *Globigerina* with spines, and the sarcode extended along them, and displaying its characteristic movements; and on one or two occasions we saw *Pulvinulinæ* with a half-contracted float, resembling partially expanded bullæ; but in all these cases the animals had been taken in the tow-net, and were greatly injured.

Everywhere in the globigerina ooze, Mr. Murray has detected, in addition to the foraminifera which make up the great part of its bulk, fragments of pumice, minute particles of feldspar, particles and crystals of other minerals due to the disintegration of volcanic rocks, such as sanidine, augite, hornblende, quartz, leucite, and magnetite, and rounded concretions of a mixture of the peroxides of manganese and iron.

I have already (vol. i., p. 212 *et seq.*) discussed very fully the way in which, at depths over 2000 fathoms, the carbonate of lime of the globigerina ooze is gradually removed, the ooze becoming darker in color and effervescing less freely with acids, until at length it gives place to a more or less homogeneous red clay; and I have referred to the relative proportions in which these two great formations occur in the Atlantic. Their distribution may be broadly defined thus: the globigerina ooze covers the ridges and the elevated plateaus, and occupies a belt at depths down to 2000 fathoms round the shores outside the belt of shore deposits; and the red clay covers the floor of the deep depressions, the eastern, the north-western, and the south-western basins. An intermediate band of what we have called gray ooze occurs in the Atlantic at depths averaging perhaps from 2100 to 2300 fathoms.

Over the red-clay area, as might have been expected from the mode of formation of the red clay, the pieces of pumice and the recognizable mineral fragments were found in greater abundance; for there deposition takes place much more slowly, and foreign bodies are less readily overwhelmed and masked;