

than 2400 fathoms contained less, and those from depths less than 2400 fathoms contained more, than 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime, the highest percentage being 88.30 in 1675 fathoms. In the greatest depths, 2850 and 2875 fathoms, there were only 8 and 10 per cent. In the greater depths the lime consisted chiefly of fragments of pelagic Foraminifera and Coccoliths; in depths less than 1600 fathoms, the shells of pelagic Molluscs and fragments of Echinoderms were more or less abundant, and along with pelagic and other Foraminifera made up the principal part of the carbonate of lime in the deposits. Radiolarians and Sponge spicules sometimes made up 3 or 4 per cent. of the deposit.

In the deep water, immediately to the south of the banks of Newfoundland, there were fragments of quartz, monoclinic and triclinic felspars, and fragments of mica-schist and other ancient continental rocks. These were believed to be ice-borne fragments, although apparently south of the southern limit of the ice region in the North Atlantic as shown on the charts. On approaching the Azores these fragments disappeared completely from the bottom, and the mineral fragments then consisted almost entirely of volcanic minerals and pumice. Except the pumice, the mineral particles seldom exceeded 0.25 mm. in diameter, and generally they were much smaller. A few fragments of tufa coated with peroxide of manganese were dredged.

Boats were several times lowered for the use of the Naturalists. On the 26th a small Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) covered with barnacles and small crabs, was captured; its stomach was filled with Vellelas. A large box was observed, a few days later, and on being hoisted on board, was found to contain decaying salt meat. It was covered with Barnacles (*Lepas anatifera*) and surrounded by fish, the attempts to capture which were unsuccessful. Very little Gulf Weed was met with during the passage but some pieces of *Fucus vesiculosus* were picked up, to which were attached several specimens of *Scyllæa pelagica*. *Nautilograpsus minutus* was observed resting on every floating thing; many were found on *Ianthina* shells, and it was curious to observe that several of them had a distinctly blue tinge in imitation of the colour of these shells. Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm writes in his journal:—“*Nautilograpsus minutus*, the small crab found in all the oceans clinging to gulf weed, logs, or animals larger than itself, was obtained to-day (21st) resting on *Ianthina*. Closer examination showed that it was covered with small brown spots, which proved to be little parasitic Nemertines. This is the first known example of a Nemertine living as a parasite. The worm, a small ordinary Tremacephalid, presents no modification induced by parasitism; it appears to be a new species, and from its colour may be called *Tetrastemma fuscum*. In accordance with the character of the genus, it has two large eyes, and two very small ones, one on each side of the proboscis. The ganglia are especially large and conspicuous, and send out two nervous branches running along the sides of the body. The proboscis is very short, and distinguished from all other species I know of by having the stylet-sac placed close