was composed of the remains of Radiolaria, and these deposits have consequently been called Radiolarian ooze. The well known chalk-like rock from the island of Barbados and the Nicobar Islands resembles in many respects a Radiolarian ooze, and a somewhat similar formation is also found in parts of Greece, Sicily, and other places; it is chiefly made up of the delicate, and in most cases wonderfully preserved, perforated skeletons of Polycystina (Spumellaria and Nassellaria).

"It has been stated (p. 216) that the method of lowering the tow-net and dragging it at a depth of 50 and 100 fathoms proved a great success. No attempt was, however, made to drag the nets at still greater depths till the Expedition reached the western part of the Pacific, south of Japan, when they were lowered to 900, 1000, and even 2000 fathoms, and subsequently these nets were attached to the trawl, the dredge, and different parts of the dredging line. The immediate result of these experiments was the discovery of a large number of Rhizopodal organisms not hitherto met with in the shallower water, the most characteristic of which were the Phæodaria. The net never failed to bring up some of these species when sent down to great depths, in both the Pacific and Atlantic; but, on the other hand, they were never met with when the net was dragged within 100 fathoms of the surface, except on one or two occasions in the Antarctic Ocean."

Bahia.

The Expedition remained at Bahia ten days, the departure being somewhat hastened owing to one of the crew, who had been sleeping on shore, having caught yellow fever, from which he afterwards died. Yellow fever is nearly always prevalent at Bahia, nor can this be wondered at when the absence of sanitary arrangements in some parts of the town is considered, the streets having in many places no drains. Viewed from the sea, Bahia is a charmingly situated place.

Lying here during the stay was a small Brazilian ironclad of about 1000 tons, armed with two 150-pounder rifled guns and two 68-pounder smooth bores. The vessel had been engaged in the Paraguay war, and was reported to be a good one for river work or coasting in smooth water, but a bad sea boat; in fact the sister ship was swamped and went down, but the number of the crew lost could not be ascertained.

San Marcello do Mar, a circular fort built on a detached rock off the landing place, is used as a school for boys entering the Brazilian navy.

Into the wide bay of Bahia, which is twenty miles across in the broadest part, open several navigable rivers, on two of which steamers ply regularly. The Peruaguacu, the largest of these, is navigable for fifty-four miles up to a town called Caxoeira. At Caxoeira a railway was in process of construction. The English engineer of the line, Mr. Hugh Wilson, most hospitably offered to provide free passes by the steamer to Caxoeira, and the use of his own mules, and a guide for a trip thence up country, to any