

PLATE XXVIII.

- Fig. 1. Section of manganese nodule from Station 160 ; 2600 fathoms, Southern Indian Ocean. This microscopic preparation shows, besides the zonary arrangement, a dendritic structure of the manganese. These dendrites are arranged along the radii of the nodule, and the manganese is, as it were, imbedded in a yellowish brown mass of clayey and earthy matters (magnified 37 diameters).
- Fig. 2. Section of manganese nodule from Station 160 ; 2600 fathoms, Southern Indian Ocean. Around the indefinite white-coloured nucleus there is a concretionary arrangement of the manganese in the form of dendrites ; the radiate structure is not, however, well marked. The large ovoid body occupying most of the figure was probably the primary form of the original nucleus (magnified 37 diameters).
- Fig. 3. Section of manganese nodule from Station 285 ; 2375 fathoms, South Pacific. This figure shows a nodule with several concretionary centres, consisting of organic particles or fragments of palagonite or other volcanic rocks. The depositions which had commenced around these several centres ultimately became united into a single nodule by the formation of successive layers of manganese (magnified 37 diameters).
- Fig. 4. Section of manganese nodule from Station 160 ; 2600 fathoms, Southern Indian Ocean. This figure shows the dendritic and zonary arrangement of the manganese (magnified 37 diameters).
- Fig. 5. Section of manganese nodule from the same station, showing a dendritic arrangement of the manganese, in which the radiate structure is not well marked, but presenting zones in which the colouring matter has accumulated (magnified 37 diameters).