this chapter; from another station the ear-bone of a whale and two sharks' teeth were obtained.

Of the twenty-seven samples submitted to detailed examination, nineteen were Globigerina oozes, six were Blue muds, one a Pteropod ooze, and one a Globigerina ooze overlying Blue mud. The Globigerina oozes occur over the route followed by the "Michael Sars" as far west as long. 44° W.; the Globigerina ooze overlying Blue mud occurred to the north of the Rockall Bank; the Pteropod ooze near the Canary Islands; and the Blue muds in the Eastern Atlantic from the Faroe Channel to the Straits of Gibraltar. The "Michael Sars" samples show that the Globigerina ooze approaches nearer to the coasts of the British Islands than was previously supposed, having been found at the following depths along the continental slope off the European and African coasts: 547 fathoms (Station 4), 1256 fathoms (Station 25 A), 1122 fathoms (Station 25 B), 1422 fathoms (Station 35), 746 fathoms (Station 41), 688 fathoms (Station 93), 981 fathoms (Station 95), 742 fathoms (Station 98), and 835 fathoms (Station 100). Globigerina ooze and Pteropod ooze were found in the neighbourhood of the Canary Islands in positions where they were previously unrecorded.

An interesting point in connection with the "Michael Sars" deposits is the number of instances where the sounding-tube had plunged deeply into the sediment, bringing up sections varying from two to fourteen inches in length, and in some cases marks observed on the outside of the sounding-tube indicated that it had penetrated still farther into the deposit. Though in most cases the material was apparently uniform throughout, some of these long sections gave distinct evidences of stratification. Thus at Station 10 in the Bay of Biscay, at a depth of 2567 fathoms, the sounding-tube brought up a section about five inches in length, of which the upper portion to the depth of about three inches was of a uniform fawn colour, representing apparently an ordinary Globigerina ooze with 66 per cent of calcium carbonate, while the lower inch or two had a mottled appearance, with light and dark brown patches, the dark brown material giving only 33 per cent of calcium carbonate when analysed. At Station 49 C, from a depth of 2966 fathoms, the sounding-tube brought up a section about fourteen inches in length, showing distinct traces of stratification, especially towards the upper end, although the lower end presented a mottled appearance with patches of lighter and darker brown; towards the upper end there were small patches

Stratification.