

*Ammodiscus charoides*, *Ammodiscus shoneanus*, *Ammodiscus gordialis*, *Reophax spiculifera*, *Haplophragmium canariense*, and *Haplophragmium glomeratum*.

STATION 150.—February 2, 1874. Lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E. Between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. Depth, 150 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·8 C.; rock.

The dredged material contained a good deal of organic débris of one sort or other, derived from sponges, brittle-stars, corals, &c., with only a limited Rhizopod-fauna. *Globigerinæ* of the small, rounded, starved variety, tolerably abundant, together with *Cassidulina crassa*, a subangular variety of *Uvigerina pygmæa*, *Truncatulina lobatula*, and *Biloculina depressa*. Amongst other microzoa may be mentioned a few Ostracoda and some Radiolaria.

STATION 151.—February 7, 1874. Off Heard Island. Depth, 75 fathoms; mud. Black mud with algæ. As at the previous Station, *Cassidulina crassa*, *Pullenia quinqueloba*, and a subangular variety of *Uvigerina pygmæa* were the prevailing Foraminifera. There were a few specimens of *Articulina funalis*, and the genera *Lagena*, *Bolivina*, *Patellina*, and *Discorbina* were represented amongst others.

STATION 153.—February 14, 1874. Lat. 65° 42' S., long. 79° 49' E. Ice barrier. Depth, 1675 fathoms; mud.

Fine sandy mud, leaving scarcely any residue after washing; containing Diatomaceæ and abundance of Radiolaria. This sounding is of interest as the most southerly yet obtained, the locality being but little more than a degree outside the Antarctic Circle. The characteristic Foraminifera are *Globigerina dutertrei*, *Haplophragmium latidorsatum*, *Cyclammia pusilla*, and *Clavulina communis*.

STATION 155.—February 23, 1874. Lat. 64° 18' S., long. 94° 47' E. Ice barrier. Depth, 1300 fathoms; mud.

Light coloured muddy material, similar to the foregoing both in physical characters and microzoic fauna, but with fewer arenaceous Foraminifera, and a corresponding increase in calcareous species.

STATION 157.—March 3, 1874. Lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E. Depth, 1950 fathoms; diatom ooze.

White feathery-looking siliceous material, almost entirely composed of Diatomaceæ and Radiolaria, effervescing but little on treatment with acid.