

STATION 227.—March 27, 1875. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 29' N.$ , long.  $141^{\circ} 21' E.$  Depth, 2475 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $1^{\circ} 0 C.$  ; red clay.

Fine mud, leaving scarcely anything after washing. The Foraminifera confined to a few very minute specimens of the smaller arenaceous species and one or two *Cassidulinæ*.

STATION 231.—April 9, 1875. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 8' N.$ , long.  $137^{\circ} 8' E.$  Depth, 2250 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $0^{\circ} 6 C.$  ; grey ooze.

Fine grey mud, with a considerable variety of Foraminifera, though the specimens are few in number and of very small dimensions individually. The genera represented are *Globigerina*, *Pulvinulina*, *Pullenia*, *Chilostomella*, *Lagena*, *Miliolina*, *Biloculina*, *Haplophragmium*, and *Gaudryina*.

STATION 232.—May 12, 1875. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 11' N.$ , long.  $139^{\circ} 28' E.$  South of Japan (Hyalonema ground). Depth, 345 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $5^{\circ} 0 C.$  ; sandy mud.

Black mud with annelid tubes, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Diatomaceæ. The genus *Globigerina* is tolerably abundant, whilst *Pulvinulinæ*, except *Pulvinulina partschiana*, are comparatively rare. *Bulimina*, *Chilostomella*, *Bolivina*, *Uvigerina*, and *Truncatulina* are all conspicuous types. Amongst the rare species *Allomorphina trigona*, of which two or three specimens were found, and *Textularia quadrilatera* are the most interesting.

STATION 233 B.—May 26, 1875. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 20' N.$ , long.  $133^{\circ} 35' E.$  Inland Sea, Japan. Depth, 15 fathoms ; mud.

Black mud, with shell fragments and Holothuriæ, Ostracoda, and some Diatomaceæ. Contained comparatively few Foraminifera, and all of common in-shore types, such as *Rotalia*, *Polystomella*, *Nonionina*, *Miliolina*, and *Bolivina*.

M. STATIONS 237 to 270.—*North Pacific, from Japan eastward to about long.  $154^{\circ} W.$ , thence directly south by the Sandwich Islands to the Equator.*

STATION 238.—June 18, 1875. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 18' N.$ , long.  $144^{\circ} 8' E.$  Depth, 3950 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $1^{\circ} 0 C.$  ; red clay.

This is the deepest sounding that has come under my notice. The quantity of material available for examination was small, and consisted of dark brown, muddy clay, which was much reduced in bulk by washing. It contained Radiolaria in abundance, but very few Foraminifera. *Miliolæ* were the only