

forms it contained were *Alveolina melo*, *Textularia siphonifera*, *Chrysalidina dimorpha*, *Pavonina flabelliformis*, *Truncatulina echinata*, and *Frondicularia robusta*.

STATION 265.—August 25, 1875. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42' N.$, long. $152^{\circ} 1' W.$ Depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature, $0^{\circ} 8 C.$; red clay.

A reddish brown siliceous mud, giving no perceptible effervescence on treatment with acid; containing Radiolaria, sponge-spicules and perforated siliceous flakes, the fragments of a gigantic Diatom. Except two or three *Miliolæ* and as many *Globigerinæ*, no calcareous Foraminifera were met with. Of the Arenacea, *Ammodiscus gordialis* and *Haplophragmium latidorsatum* were the most frequent species, but there were fragments of some others, chiefly of tubular forms like *Hyperammia*.

N. STATIONS 271 to 298, *South Pacific, from the Equator, about long. $150^{\circ} W.$, southward through the Low Archipelago, then south-east to Lat. $40^{\circ} S.$, and east to Valparaiso.*

STATION 271.—September 6, 1875. Lat. $0^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 34' W.$ Depth, 2425 fathoms; bottom temperature, $1^{\circ} 0 C.$; Globigerina ooze.

The dredged material might, with almost equal propriety, be called a Radiolaria ooze, from the relative abundance of siliceous Rhizopoda. The larger Foraminifera were chiefly of two species, *Pullenia obliquiloculata* and *Pulvinulina tumida*. All the common varieties of *Globigerina* were present, together with such genera as *Lagena*, *Nodosaria*, *Truncatulina*, and *Nonionina*; but perhaps the species most characteristic of the locality were *Pulvinulina favus* and *Ehrenbergina serrata*.

STATION 272.—September 8, 1875. Lat. $3^{\circ} 48' S.$, long. $152^{\circ} 56' W.$ Depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature, $1^{\circ} 0 C.$; Radiolaria ooze.

A reddish clay, largely composed of Radiolaria. Foraminifera of very much the same aspect as at the last Station. *Pulvinulina favus* was again prominent, but *Ehrenbergina* was not observed.

STATION 276.—September 16, 1875. Lat. $13^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $149^{\circ} 30' W.$ Depth, 2350 fathoms; bottom temperature, $1^{\circ} 0 C.$; red clay.

Dark reddish brown mud, with pumice and manganese nodules; abundance of siliceous organisms, Radiolaria, sponge-spicules, &c.; containing no very large number of Foraminifera, and chiefly remarkable for the variety and beauty of the *Lagenæ*. For the rest, there was nothing worthy of note except *Pulvinulina favus* and *Reophaæ difflugiformis*.