

STATION 332.—March 10, 1876. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 29' S.$ , long.  $27^{\circ} 31' W.$  Depth, 2200 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $0^{\circ} \cdot 4 C.$ ; Globigerina ooze. Might with equal propriety be termed "grey mud."

The dredged material was rich in Radiolaria, but the Foraminifera were all of the common Globigerina ooze species.

STATION 335.—March 16, 1876. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 24' S.$ , long.  $13^{\circ} 5' W.$  Depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $2^{\circ} \cdot 3 C.$ ; Globigerina ooze.

A somewhat muddy Globigerina ooze, with a considerable number of Ostracoda. Contained a large variety of Foraminifera, but comparatively few rare species; amongst the less common may be cited:—*Candeina nitida*, *Spiroloculina acutimargo*, and *Bolivina reticulata*. The sandy forms were poorly represented.

STATION 337.—March 19, 1876. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 38' S.$ , long.  $13^{\circ} 36' W.$  Depth, 1240 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $2^{\circ} \cdot 5 C.$ ; Globigerina ooze.

The bottom at this locality and at Station 339 furnished interesting examples of what is termed by Mr. Murray "Pteropod ooze" (*vide*, p. 80). The washed material consisted chiefly of Pteropod shells; and the Foraminifera present belonged exclusively to surface species. Amongst the latter are most of the known forms of *Globigerinæ* and of pelagic *Pulvinulinæ*, together with a considerable number of *Hastigerinæ* and *Candeinæ*.

STATION 338.—March 21, 1876. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 15' S.$ , long.  $14^{\circ} 2' W.$  Depth, 1990 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $1^{\circ} \cdot 8 C.$ ; Globigerina ooze.

A clean Globigerina ooze, with a list of species very similar to No. 335 but with a comparative absence of arenaceous types. *Candeina nitida*, *Hastigerina pelagica*, *Polymorphina longicollis*, *Nodosaria calomorpha*, and a great variety of *Lagenæ*, were the most noteworthy Rhizopoda.

STATION 339.—March 23, 1876. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 26' S.$ , long.  $13^{\circ} 52' W.$  Depth, 1415 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $2^{\circ} \cdot 5 C.$ ; Globigerina ooze.

More strictly a Pteropod ooze. Yellow pasty mud, the residue of which after washing consisted almost entirely of Pteropod shells and surface Foraminifera. Nearly all the known pelagic species were present, including *Hastigerina pelagica* and *Candeina nitida*. Amongst the bottom forms, the genera *Biloculina*, *Miliolina*, *Ophthalmidium*, *Gaudryina*, *Uvigerina*, and *Truncatulina* were best represented. Of the rarer species *Spiroloculina acutimargo*, *Ophthalmidium inconstans*, *Cassidulina calabra*, and *Truncatulina culter* are the most interesting. Arenaceous types were conspicuously absent.