

Date. 1875.	Station.	Velocity of wind in miles per hour.	Force of wind by Beaufort's scale, as noted in log.
October 6	281	13	2
" 9	283	25	5
" 11	284	7	1 to 2, mean 1½
" 14	285	14	3
" 19	287	14	2 to 3, mean 2½
" 21	288	9	1 to 2, mean 1½
" 25	290	17	3 to 4, mean 3½
" 27	291	19	6 to 4, mean 5
November 1	293	24	5
" 1	293	31	4 to 5, mean 4½
" 5	295	9	1 to 2, mean 1½
" 5	295	6	1
" 9	296	22	5 to 6, mean 5½
" 9	296	24	5
" 11	297	3	0 to 1, mean 0½
" 17	298	15	2 to 3, mean 2½

As might be expected from the undulating nature of the bottom, and the varying distance from land, the deposits presented considerable variety during the trip between Tahiti and Valparaiso. In all depths less than 2000 fathoms the deposit was a Globigerina ooze with over 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime, the highest percentage being 84 in 1600 fathoms. As the 40th parallel south was approached the purely tropical species of pelagic Foraminifera—such as *Globigerina conglobata*, *Sphæroidina dehiscens*, *Pulvinulina menardii*, var. *tumida*, *Pullenia obliquiloculata*—disappeared both from the surface waters and from the deposits at the bottom. At the depth of 1600 fathoms above referred to the deposit was chiefly composed of the following species, which were mostly dwarfed:—*Globigerina bulloides*, *Globigerina inflata*, *Globigerina dubia*, *Globigerina æquilateralis*, *Orbulina universa*, *Pulvinulina canariensis*, *Pulvinulina micheliniana*, and *Pulvinulina menardii*. There were a few fragments of Pteropods in one or two of the deposits from the shallower depths, but with this exception the shells of pelagic Mollusca were entirely removed from the bottom.