

tively short distance from the North American continent. This apparently strict limitation of the Nemertea to the coast dredgings and at the same time their presence in this zone all over the globe is not without importance when attempts are made to estimate the ultimate phylogenetic significance of the group."

JUAN FERNANDEZ TO VALPARAISO.

The Expedition left Juan Fernandez on the 15th November, but the wind persistently hanging to the northward, the American coast was made at Topocalma Point, 70 miles south of Valparaiso, and the ship steamed to the northward along the land. The weather was thick between Juan Fernandez and the coast of Chili, and the swell was from the westward. One sounding, temperatures, and a haul of the trawl were obtained between the two places in lat. $34^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 56' W.$, in 2225 fathoms (see Sheet 38).

The deposit at this Station was a blue mud, with a thin surface layer of a reddish colour, and contained 6 per cent. of carbonate of lime, which consisted chiefly of the shells of Globigerinas, and Orbulinas, and Coccoliths. The mineral particles consisted of quartz, mica, felspars, augite, hornblende, and glauconite. It is worthy of note that this was the first deposit in which glauconite was noticed since leaving the coast of Japan.

In the trawl there were about fifty specimens of deep-sea animals, among which were the following, all of them new species, and five belonging to genera first discovered by the Expedition:—*Ophiacantha sentosa*, Lyman; *Ophiacantha cosmica*, Lyman; *Pourtalesia carinata*, A. Ag.; *Pourtalesia ceratopyga*, A. Ag.; *Cystechinus vesica*, A. Ag.; *Aspidodiadema microtuberculatum*, A. Ag.; *Nymphon longicollum*, Hoek; *Colossendeis media*, Hoek; *Parelpidia cylindrica*, Théel; *Psychropotes longicauda*, Théel; *Benthodytes mamillifera*, Théel; *Benthodytes sordida*, Théel; *Benthodytes sanguinolenta*, Théel; *Benthodytes abyssicola*, Théel; *Porcellanaster gracilis*, Sladen.

It was noticed that between Juan Fernandez and Valparaiso the water was of a greenish colour as the continent was approached, contrasting strongly with the deep blue colour which had been constant since leaving the coast of Japan. There was a corresponding change in the general character of the surface animals, Diatoms, Infusoria, and Hydromedusæ becoming very abundant, and the pelagic Foraminifera disappearing from the surface gatherings.

The Foraminifera.—The reader is referred to the Report on the Foraminifera, by Mr. H. B. Brady, F.R.S.,¹ for details concerning these organisms, some species of which are so abundant on the surface, and play so large a part in the formation of deep-sea

¹ Report on the Foraminifera, by H. B. Brady, F.R.S., Zool. Chall. Exp., part. xxii., 1884.