

Per cent.	RESIDUE.			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.
	Siliceous Organisms.	Minerals.	Fine Washings.	
14.00	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, <i>Rhabdammina</i> , Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.08 mm., angular; one or two fragments of felspar and volcanic glass.	(12.00 %), amorphous matter, with small fragments of siliceous organisms and minerals.	<p>These deposits off Bermuda, together with those taken in March and April, as well as many others not described but which are marked on the accompanying chart, show that the quantity of carbonate of lime increases as the reefs are approached, and the water shallows. The carbonate of lime is, near the reef, almost wholly derived from the reef organisms; as the distance from the reef increases the remains of pelagic animals become more and more abundant, the remains of the reef organisms, on the other hand, diminishing. The Coral Sand passes into a Coral Mud, this into a Globigerina Ooze, and in very deep water far from the reefs the Globigerina Ooze is replaced by a Red Clay; some of the deeper deposits in this series might be called Globigerina Oozes. See Plate XIII., which shows the variation of the deposit with depth and distance from the reef.</p> <p>This deposit, which is about 60 miles from the reefs, does not appear to contain any fragments of reef organisms.</p> <p>The quartz grains are covered with limonite, while there are also, among the minerals, fragments with chloritic coatings. Trawl had not reached the bottom.</p> <p>From the large percentage of minerals this deposit might equally well be called a Blue Mud; the minerals are evidently all ice-borne. Glauconitic casts of some of the organisms remained after treatment with acid. Note the decrease of carbonate of lime with increase of depth. Trawl brought up no deposit, but some concretions covered with manganese.</p>
16.98	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, <i>Astrorhizidæ</i> , Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; a few fragments of felspar and volcanic glass.	(14.98 %), amorphous matter, with fragments of Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, minerals, and Diatoms.	
15.25	(1.00 %) Sponge spicules, one or two Radiolaria, <i>Astrorhizidæ</i> , Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.10 mm., angular; felspar, augite, pumice.	(13.25 %), amorphous matter, with fragments of siliceous organisms and minerals.	
10.89	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; felspar, quartz, pumice.	(8.89 %), amorphous matter, fragments of siliceous organisms, one or two fragments of minerals.	
22.62	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, Lituolidæ.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; felspar, augite, magnetite, volcanic glass.	(20.62 %), amorphous matter, with fragments of siliceous organisms and minerals.	
45.41	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules, one or two fragments of Radiolaria, Lituolidæ.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; fragments of sanidine, augite, hornblende, magnetite, glassy volcanic particles.	(43.41 %), amorphous matter, with minute fragments of minerals and siliceous organisms.	
68.62	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, <i>Haplophragmium</i> .	(3.00 %), m. di. 0.08 mm., angular and rounded; monoclinic and triclinic felspars, quartz, magnetite, hornblende, glassy particles, glauconite.	(64.62 %), amorphous matter, with minute fragments of minerals and siliceous organisms.	
91.98	(1.00%), Sponge spicules, a few Radiolaria, glauconitic casts, Diatoms.	(60.00 %), m. di. 0.15 mm., angular and rounded; monoclinic and triclinic felspars, quartz, glauconite, fragments of mica-schist and older volcanic rocks, garnet epidote, magnetite, augite, actinolite, volcanic glass.	(30.98 %), amorphous matter, with fragments of minerals, Radiolaria, and Diatoms.	

Off Bermuda.

Bermuda to Azores.