

RESIDUE.				ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.
Per cent.	Siliceous Organisms.	Minerals.	Fine Washings.	
...	There was nothing in the sounding tube to indicate the nature of the bottom. The dredge came up empty and without any marks or material to indicate the nature of the deposit.
64.78	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; quartz, felspar, magnetite.	(62.78 %), amorphous matter, many very minute mineral particles, fragments of Diatoms.	The quartz grains in some cases are rounded, and about 1 mm. in diameter. The pelagic Foraminifera are much broken, and composed entirely of the dwarfed, heavy, and thick-shelled forms; there is no great variety. The bottom-living forms are very rare; there are a few macroscopic fragments of Polyzoa.
73.78	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Diatoms.	(2.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., rounded and angular; quartz, orthoclase, hornblende, augite, tourmaline, magnetite, grains of manganese.	(70.78 %), amorphous matter, with many minute mineral particles and fragments of siliceous spicules.	The pelagic Foraminifera are fragmentary; the bottom-living forms are very rare. Several of the quartz grains are rounded and have a diameter of 1 mm.
52.85	(1.00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Astorhizidae, Lituolidae, Diatoms.	(8.00 %), m. di. 0.07 mm., angular; quartz, glauconite, plagioclase, augite, hornblende, magnetite.	(43.85 %), amorphous matter and very fine mineral particles.	Some of the bottom-living Foraminifera are macroscopic. The felspar is kaolinised.
49.74	(1.00 %), a few Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Lituolidae, glauconitic casts, Diatoms.	(1.00 %), m. di. 0.10 mm., angular; quartz, glauconite, felspar, augite, magnetite.	(47.74 %), amorphous matter and fine mineral particles.	The pelagic Foraminifera are dwarfed in character. Glauconite is abundant; glauconitic casts of the Foraminifera were observed. Note the appearance of glauconite on approaching a continental shore.
77.83	(1.00 %), Sponge spicules.	(70.00 %), m. di. 2.00 mm., rounded; quartz, felspar, augite, glauconite, mica, magnetite, hornblende.	(6.83 %), amorphous matter, flocculent organic matter, and minute fragments of minerals.	Many of the organisms are macroscopic. Quartz is the principal mineral, many of the grains of which are milky and rounded, some of the largest having a diameter of 1 cm. There is also present a quantity of amorphous flocculent clayey and organic matter, which gives a light green tinge to the deposit.
50.54	(6.00 %), Sponge spicules, white and pale green casts of Foraminifera and other organisms, Lituolidae, Diatoms.	(40.00 %), m. di. 0.35 mm., rounded and angular; quartz, glauconite, felspar, garnet, black mica, hornblende.	(4.54 %), greenish coloured matter (possibly organic), fragments of minerals and Diatoms.	The quartz grains in many cases are rounded and the felspar kaolinised; all the minerals are more or less covered with a greenish substance. Small glauconitic concretions contained phosphate of lime.
32.25	(6.00 %), Sponge spicules, grey and green casts of Foraminifera, Astorhizidae, Lituolidae, Diatoms.	(20.00 %), m. di. 0.20 mm., rounded; quartz, glauconite, felspar, hornblende.	(6.25 %), amorphous matter, fragments of minerals and siliceous organisms, with some green particles.	In the dredge there were a few glauconitic concretions measuring from 2 to 3 mm. in diameter. There was here, as at the last station, much green coloured amorphous matter in the mud. Some portions seemed like vegetable tissue; when heated on platinum it gave off an organic smell. This green substance and the glauconite give the green colour to the residue. There were a good many phosphatic concretions, some of them over a centimetre in diameter.

Tristan da Cunha to Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope to Marion Island.