Residue.				Additional Observations.	
Per cent.	Siliceous Organisms.	Minerals.	Fine Washings.		
64·18	(10·00 %), Sponge spicules, arenaceous Textularidæ, Astrorhizidæ, *Haplophragmium*, casts of calcareous organisms, Diatoms.	(20·00 %), m. di. 0·20 mm., angular and rounded; quartz, glauconite, plagioclase, felspar, augite, hornblende, magnetic particles.	(34·18 %), amorphous matter, fine mineral particles, and remains of siliceous organisms.	This seems to be a Green Mud in process of formation and resembles that obtained off the coast of Australia, Station 164. Abundant casts of the organisms remain after treatment with acid.	Manila to Samboangan—*continued.*
...	...	...	...	This is in the same position as the previous station, and is known as the *Euplectella* ground.	
63·94	(3·00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, arenaceous Textularidæ, casts of calcareous organisms, Diatoms.	(1·00 %), m. di. 0·08 mm., angular; glauconite, felspar, plagioclase, augite, magnetite, hornblende, olivine (?), altered volcanic rocks, a great many small yellow pellets, round and opaque in centre, probably altered glauconite or imperfect casts.	(59·94 %), much amorphous matter, fine mineral particles, and fine siliceous remains.	There were a great many oval arenaceous bodies, of different sizes, believed to be the excreta of Echinoderms.	
83·00	(3·00 %), Sponge spicules (*Euplectella* and *Geodia*), Radiolaria, *Reophax spiculifera*, arenaceous Textularidæ, Diatoms.	(5·00 %), m. di. 0·08 mm., angular; plagioclase, volcanic glass, quartz, magnetite, hornblende, hypersthene, augite, sanidine.	(75·00 %), amorphous matter, fine minerals, and siliceous remains.	The sounding was taken close to the Island of Camiguin in 185 fathoms. The bottom is a Blue Mud containing *Globigerina*, Pteropods, &c., and many small red and white mineral particles of volcanic origin. A piece of tufa about 0·5 cm. in diameter was observed in the washings. Hornblende and augite are here more abundant than in other deposits of a similar kind.	
85·37	(2·00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(2·00 %), m. di. 0·10 mm., angular; plagioclase, felspar, quartz, augite, hornblende, black mica, magnetite, volcanic glass, pumice, lapilli.	(81·37 %), light coloured clayey and amorphous matter, fine mineral particles, and siliceous remains.	The sounding was taken in the Sulu Sea in 2225 fathoms. The tube was nearly full of mud, all above the valve being of a red colour, that below slate blue; no difference but that of colour can be detected in the two samples; the blue, however, appears to have more clayey and earthy matter than the much more diffuse upper layer.	
...	...	...	...	On February 2, 1875, in the same locality, large fragments of plagioclase, often zonary, embedded in a vitreous coating, crystals of augite, magnetite, and hornblende, were observed in the mud.	
98·25	(5·00 %), Radiolaria, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Diatoms.	(60·00 %), m. di. 0·20 mm., angular; quartz, sanidine, plagioclase, magnetite, hornblende, mica, pumice.	(33·25 %), amorphous matter, many minute fragments of minerals, and a few fragments of siliceous organisms.	In the reddish surface layer one or two fragments of Foraminifera and a fragment of Pteropod were noticed, but the deeper blue coloured portions contain no carbonate of lime organisms, and do not show the least effervescence with acids. The Radiolaria appear also to be much more numerous in the reddish surface layer. There were many large hardened lumps of the deposit in the trawl, which contained many fragments of wood, leaves, and branches. The hornblende and felspar, often filled with vitreous inclusions, are, like many of the minerals, enveloped in a vitreous volcanic coating. Some fragments of rocks have a diameter of 0·5 mm.	Samboangan to New Guinea.