Residue.				Additional Observations.	
Per cent.	Siliceous Organisms.	Minerals.	Fine Washings.		
7·46	(1·00 %), Sponge spicules, Radiolaria, imperfect casts of Foraminifera, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, a few Diatoms.	(1·00 %), m. di. 0·06 mm., angular; felspar, hornblende, magnetite, magnetic spherules, pumice, a few manganese grains, bronzite spherules.	(5·46 %), amorphous matter, with small mineral particles and fragments of scoriæ and siliceous organisms.	This is one of the purest Globigerina Oozes obtained by the Challenger and is almost wholly composed of the dead shells of surface organisms. The general appearance of the deposit is represented in Pl. XII. fig. 1. On comparison with fig. 8 it will be noticed that the majority of the shells are, in this deposit, much smaller and thinner than in the deposit nearer the equator. The younger specimens are much more numerous and the species which predominate are different. These remarks hold good also for the specimens taken on the surface. A few pumice fragments were found in the washings of a large quantity of deposit.	Tristan da Cunha to Ascension Island—*continued.*
4·89	(1·00 %), Radiolaria, Sponge spicules, Lituolidæ.	(1·00 %), m. di. 0·06 mm., angular; fragments and crystals of sanidine and plagioclase often inclosed in vitreous matter, augite, magnetite, greenish chloritic particles, manganese grains.	(2·89 %), amorphous matter, fine mineral particles, and a few minute fragments of siliceous spicules.	The tube had sunk nearly 10 inches (25 cm.) into the bottom and brought up over one litre of the deposit. Many of the Pteropod and Heteropod shells are quite black and others have a brown colour from a coating of manganese. The shells of the pelagic Molluscs were more abundant in the surface than in the deeper layers of the deposit, only a few being observed in the ooze at the lower end of the tube. Many of the Foraminifera are brown coloured from a deposit of oxide of iron on their surface. Note that the shells of Pteropods and Heteropods are abundant in this deposit, but are rare at the preceding station, which is 575 fathoms deeper.	
...	...	Manganese grains.	...	The sounding tube came up with some traces on the outside which indicated that it had sunk about a foot (30 cm.) into the bottom. The deposit is similar to that at Station 339.	
...	...	Manganese grains.	...	The sounding tube came up empty, with the exception of a few Pteropod shells, Foraminifera, and small particles of peroxide of manganese. On the outside of the tube there were several black streaks, which on examination were found to be due to peroxide of manganese.	
...	A few Radiolaria, Lituolidæ.	..	A trace of amorphous matter.	The hydra sounding tube was used, and brought up only a small quantity of the deposit which was chiefly composed of Pteropods, Heteropods, and pelagic Foraminifera. Many of the Pteropods are covered with a thin coating of peroxide of manganese. Many of the shells are macroscopic. There was an insufficient quantity for analysis.	
3·20	(1·00 %), one or two Radiolaria, fragments of Sponge spicules, *Haplophragmium*.	(1·00 %), m. di. 0·20 mm., angular; much plagioclase and sanidine, hornblende, magnetite, augite, very rarely quartz and olivine.	(1·20 %), a small quantity of flocculent matter and minute fragments of minerals.	The sounding tube brought up two pieces of Coral coated with manganese. There was a little ooze on one of the swabs, from which the analysis and description is taken; probably the percentage of carbonate of lime is too high. The dredge was empty.	Off Ascension.
1·96	...	(1·00 %), m. di. 1·00 mm., rounded and angular; a few fragments of volcanic rocks and vesicular lapilli.	(0·96 %), a small quantity of flocculent matter and a few fragments of minerals.	This sand is chiefly composed of calcareous Algæ, fragments of Gasteropod and Lamellibranch shells, with a few fragments of Millepores, Echinoderms, very rarely Polyzoa, and Foraminifera. The fragments are all rounded and polished by the action of the waves, and have a mean diameter of about 1·3 mm.	
3·44	...	(1·00 %), m. di. 0·50 mm., angular and rounded; felspar, magnetite, augite, olivine, scoriaceous particles and other fragments of volcanic rocks.	(2·44 %), flocculent organic matter and minute fragments of minerals.	The sand of Long Beach would appear to have its origin from the broken fragments of calcareous Algæ carried by the waves from this locality and similar depths around the island.	