

Pelagic Foraminifera and Coccoliths were abundant. The mineral particles consisted of quartz, mica, volcanic glass, magnetite, felspar, pumice, and fragments of rocks.

The trawl brought up a considerable quantity of mud, which, with the exception of a few lumps, all belonged to the brownish surface layer. Mixed up with the mud were many large fragments of pumice, pieces of wood, leaves, and fragments of cocoa-nuts and other fruits. As was usually the case when the trawl brought up mud from the immediate surface layer, there was a large quantity of the weed-like branching Rhizopod described by Mr. H. B. Brady under the name of *Rhizammina algæformis*, and in addition many deep-sea animals.

Off Amboina in 15 to 20 fathoms the deposit consisted chiefly of Gasteropod and Lamellibranch fragments, while *Heterostegina complanata*, var. *granulosa*, was largely represented. In addition there were mineral fragments consisting of quartz, felspars, and particles of volcanic rocks.

*Molucca Passage.*—After leaving Amboina two soundings were obtained in the Molucca Passage, in 825 and 1200 fathoms (see Chart 31 and Diagram 14). The soundings were not successful, but from the latter depth sufficient material was obtained to indicate that the deposit was a Blue Mud. At 825 fathoms the trawl brought up large irregular fragments of a honeycombed conglomerate, overgrown with *Serpula*, Polyzoa, and Sponges. The largest fragment measured 12 by 8 inches (30 by 20 centimetres), and was not unlike that obtained at Station 192A, but was much harder and the organisms were less apparent. Thin sections examined by the microscope showed that the conglomerate was composed of Foraminifera and calcareous Algæ cemented together into a hard crystalline limestone, which on analysis yielded 94 per cent. of carbonate of lime. This rock, unlike that from Station 192A, would seem to have been formed in comparatively shallow water near land. A few Coral fragments were also brought up in the trawl.

*Celebes Sea.*—Four soundings were taken in the Celebes Sea at 2150, 2600, 250, and 2050 fathoms (see Chart 31 and Diagram 14). The deposit at 2150 and 2600 fathoms was a Volcanic Mud, the great bulk of which was composed of broken-down fragments of pumice and clayey matter, while at 2050 fathoms, near the coast of Mindanao Island, it was a Blue Mud with a considerable proportion of quartz grains among the mineral particles. There were only slight traces of carbonate of lime, the highest percentage (1.75) being found in 2050 fathoms; this was derived from a few fragments of Pteropods and pelagic Foraminifera shells. In each case there were two layers, the upper layer oozy and of a reddish colour, the lower compact and of a blue colour. At 250 fathoms the deposit was a Green Mud; only a small quantity was obtained, insufficient for detailed examination. The trawling in 2150 fathoms (Station 198) yielded several fragments of volcanic rock, some palm fruits, and pieces of wood and bark. *Globigerina*, *Pulvinulina*, *Orbulina*, and *Pullenia* shells were very numerous in the