

<i>Globigerina sacculifera</i> , Brady.	<i>Hastigerina pelagica</i> (d'Orbigny).
„ <i>æquilateralis</i> , Brady.	<i>Pullenia obliquiloculata</i> , Parker and Jones.
„ <i>conglobata</i> , Brady.	<i>Sphæroidina dehiscens</i> , Parker and Jones.
„ <i>dubia</i> , Egger.	<i>Candeina nitida</i> , d'Orbigny.
„ <i>rubra</i> , d'Orbigny.	<i>Cymbalopora (Tretomphalus) bulloides</i> (d'Orbigny).
„ <i>bulloides</i> , d'Orbigny.	<i>Pulvinulina menardii</i> (d'Orbigny).
„ <i>inflata</i> , d'Orbigny.	„ <i>tumida</i> , Brady.
„ <i>digitata</i> , Brady.	„ <i>canariensis</i> (d'Orbigny).
„ <i>cretacea</i> , d'Orbigny (?).	„ <i>melchioriana</i> (d'Orbigny).
„ <i>dutertrei</i> , Brady.	„ <i>crassa</i> (d'Orbigny).
<i>Orbulina universa</i> , d'Orbigny.	

The majority of these species are limited to those deposits immediately under warm tropical waters, while only a few of them are met with in deposits from the colder regions of the ocean; it follows that the predominating species in a deposit vary according to latitude, or more correctly according as the surface oceanic currents have a tropical or polar origin, along with other surface conditions of the locality.

The colour of the deposit is white, milky-yellow, rose, brown, or greyish, depending on the nature of the inorganic substances mixed up with the Foraminifera. The prevailing colour is milky-white or rose-coloured far from land, and dirty white, blue, or grey near land, when there is a considerable quantity of detrital matter from rivers in the deposit. It has sometimes a mottled aspect from the presence of manganese grains or volcanic ashes, lapilli, and fragments of pumice. It is fine grained and homogeneous; in tropical regions many of the Foraminifera are visible to the naked eye, while in temperate regions the form of the organisms is, as a rule, indistinguishable without the aid of a lens. When dried a *Globigerina* Ooze is usually pulverulent, but some specimens which have a low percentage of carbonate of lime cohere slightly.

In the Tables of Chapter II. there are 118 samples of deposits described as *Globigerina* Ooze. These come from depths ranging from 400 to 2925 fathoms. In addition to these there are a few doubtful cases where a *Globigerina* Ooze was indicated.

3	samples	come	from	depths	of	less	than	500	fathoms.
2	„	„	„	between	500	and	1000	„	„
13	„	„	„	„	1000	„	1500	„	„
35	„	„	„	„	1500	„	2000	„	„
49	„	„	„	„	2000	„	2500	„	„
16	„	„	„	over	2500	fathoms.			

The average depth of the above samples is 2002 fathoms; taking the doubtful samples into account, the average depth would be 1996 fathoms, and excluding those samples