of the open ocean; they are usually found entangled in the gelatinous matter of the Radiolarians, Diatoms, and Foraminifera, and are seldom absent from the stomachs of *Salpæ*, Pteropods, and other pelagic animals.

Rhabdoliths and Coccoliths—the broken-down parts of Rhabdospheres and Cocco-

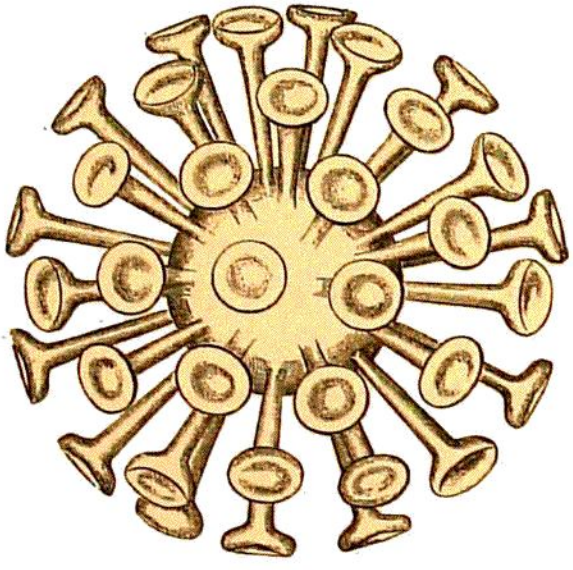

FIG. 20.—A Rhabdosphere. From the surface (²⁸⁰⁰).

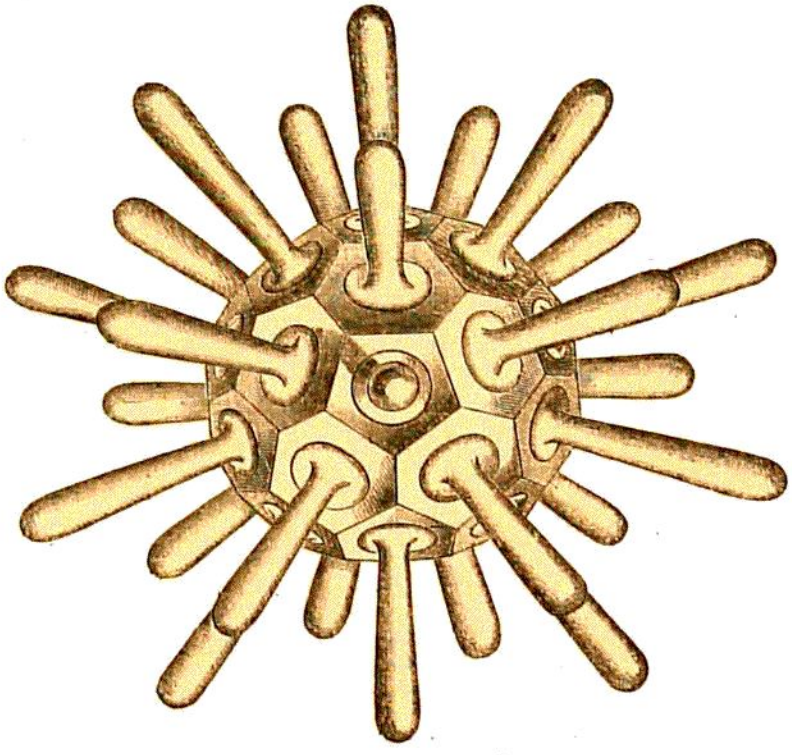

FIG. 21.—A Rhabdosphere. From the surface (²⁵⁰).

spheres—play a most important part in all deep-sea deposits, with the exception of those laid down in polar and subpolar regions. In terrigenous deposits they are much less abundant than in pelagic deposits; in some Blue Muds and other terrigenous deposits they are either rare or absent, while in all Globigerina and Pteropod Oozes they make up a large portion of the carbonate of lime in the deposit. Perfect Rhabdospheres are never found in the deposits; they are very easily broken up into Rhabdoliths, which are at times very abundant. Coccospheres are found in considerable numbers in deposits from the temperate regions in all moderate depths, but they are rare in the deposits from tropical regions, where the spheres, from not being so compact, break up more readily into Coccoliths (Cyatholiths), and they are generally, like other calcareous remains, absent from Red Clays and Radiolarian Oozes.

The general appearance of these minute fragments under the microscope, when the finer parts of a Globigerina Ooze are examined, is represented on Plate XI., fig. 3, showing Rhabdoliths and Coccoliths from Station 338, lat. 21° 15′ S., in 1990 fathoms, fig. 4 Coccospheres and Coccoliths from Station 166, lat. 38° 50′ S., in 275 fathoms.

Foraminifera.—Of all the organic remains met with in marine deposits by far the most