

other forced arguments, urges, as a direct proof of the correctness of the Darwinian theory of coral reefs, that the "Tuscarora" found hard coral rock in great depths at several places in the Pacific (for instance in 2096, 935, and 1390 fathoms). The "Tuscarora" samples have all passed through our hands. We have examined the samples referred to, and in all cases they are Globigerina or Pteropod Oozes, and of course furnish no proof whatever of subsidence. Dr W. B. Carpenter fell into the same error with respect to the "Tuscarora" soundings in a paper published in 1875,<sup>1</sup> where he argues that all the submarine elevations, on which "white coral" (Globigerina Ooze) was reported, must once have been coral reefs at the surface, hence furnishing a proof of Darwin's views as to the formation of coral atolls through subsidence. In these cases the terms applied to the specimens of the deposits by the marine surveyors have led the writers to adopt an erroneous interpretation.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, vol. xix. p. 511, 1875.