ocean-floor. Where basic volcanic rocks are in process of decomposition, manganese nodules may be relatively abundant in shallow water, and they are never numerous in Globigerina oozes, except where volcanic material is present in some abundance in the deposit.

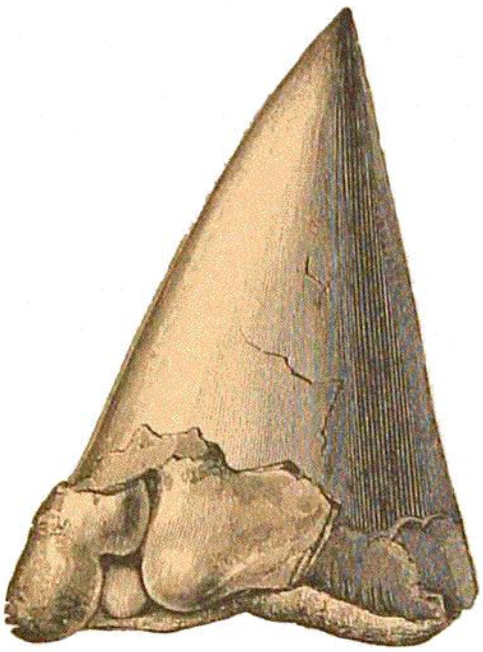

FIG. 127.—TOOTH OF *OXYRHINA TRIGODON*.
"Challenger" Station 276, Tropical Pacific, 2350 fathoms.

Barium.

Sulphate of barium has been found to be present in most marine deposits and in manganese nodules in small quantities; in terrigenous deposits up to about 0.1 per cent, in manganese nodules slightly more, and in Red clays up to about 1 per cent. Small round nodules have been trawled off Colombo, in 675 fathoms, containing 75 per cent of barium sulphate.

Glauconite.

Glauconite occurs in the terrigenous deposits typically in the form of minute rounded grains of a greenish colour, usually associated with greenish or brownish casts of calcareous organisms (foraminifera, etc.); in fact, the rounded

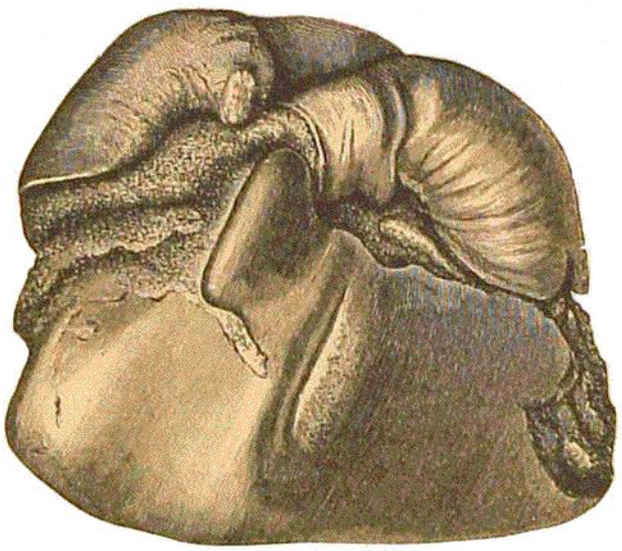

FIG. 128.—PETROUS AND TYMPANIC BONE OF *ZIPHIUS CAVIROSTRIS*.
"Challenger" Station 286, South Pacific, 2335 fathoms.

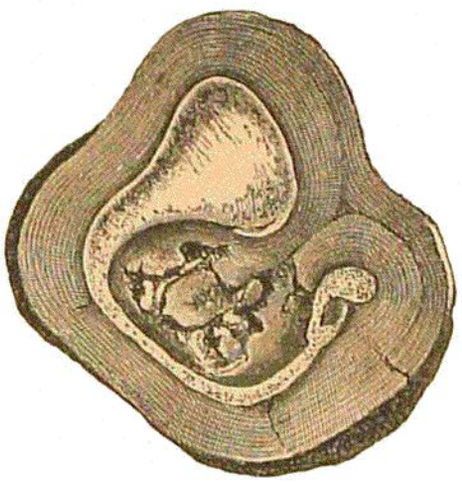

FIG. 129.—SECTION OF A MANGANESE NODULE, SHOWING A TYMPANIC BONE OF *MESOPLODON* IN THE CENTRE.
"Challenger" Station 160, Southern Ocean, 2600 fathoms.

green grains are supposed to be casts which have lost all trace of the enveloping calcareous chambers. The individual grains of glauconite do not exceed one millimetre in diameter, though