

B. STATIONS 1 to 24, *North Atlantic, from the Canaries to the West Indies.*

STATION 3.—February 18, 1873. Lat. 25° 45' N., long. 20° 12' W. Depth, 1525 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°·2 C.; rock.

A small quantity of fine shelly sand, with many sponge-spicules. The Foraminifera were chiefly *Globigerinæ* (notably *Globigerina rubra*) and *Pulvinulinæ*, with one or two specimens of *Candeina nitida* and *Pullenia obliquiloculata*.

STATION 5.—February 21, 1873. Lat. 24° 20' N., long. 24° 28' W. Depth, 2740 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°·0 C.; red clay.

The small percentage that remained after washing<sup>1</sup> contained nothing beyond the ordinary constituents of a *Globigerina* ooze—the genera *Globigerina*, *Pulvinulina*, *Sphæroidina*, and *Pullenia*, with a few *Nonioninæ*.

STATION 9.—February 26, 1873. Lat. 23° 23' N., long. 35° 10' W. Depth, 3150 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·9 C.; red clay.

Left scarcely any residue after washing. The Foraminifera were of the same general character as those of Station 5, with the addition of a few arenaceous forms. There were also a few Radiolaria.

STATION 23.—March 15, 1873. Off Sombrero Island, West Indies. Depth, 450 fathoms; *Globigerina* ooze.

Contained all the common species of *Globigerina* (notably *Globigerina rubra*), the pelagic *Pulvinulinæ* (represented principally by *Pulvinulina menardii*), *Sphæroidina* and *Pullenia*. *Pulvinulina elegans* and *Pulvinulina pauperata*, two or three species of *Truncatulina*, the genera *Textularia*, *Gaudryina*, and *Miliolina*, with fragments of *Rhabdammina*, *Hyperammia*, and one or two other arenaceous types, supply the chief additional Foraminifera. A number of Radiolaria were also noticed.

STATION 24.—March 25, 1873. Off Culebra Island, North of St. Thomas's, West Indies. Depth, 390 fathoms; mud.

White material, with large numbers of pteropod shells. Very rich in Foraminifera, particularly in the larger forms of *Nodosarinæ* and *Textularinæ*,

<sup>1</sup> Before microscopic examination the material was in each case washed on a sieve of fine wire gauze, 120 meshes to the linear inch, which retained all particles of greater diameter than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch (0·126 millim.). The impalpable matter separated in this way was generally found to consist of rock-detritus, or the finely comminuted remains of calcareous or siliceous organisms, Radiolaria, Diatomaceæ, and Coccoliths being often present to a greater or less extent, as well as Foraminifera, but of the latter only minute examples of species represented by adult specimens remaining in the sieve. The "residue after washing," frequently mentioned, means therefore the portion of the material available for examination after the removal of the "mud."