

*mamilligera*, *Cristellaria echinata*, *Cristellaria gemmata* and *Cristellaria costata*; *Uvigerina schwageri*, *Ramulina globulifera*, *Truncatulina haidingerii* and *Truncatulina culter*, *Pulvinulina procera*, *Verneuilina triquetra*, and *Clavulina parisiensis*. It was from this Station also that the very rare *Cycloclypeus guembelianus* was obtained.

STATION 175.—August 12, 1874. Lat. 19° 2' S., long. 177° 10' E. Depth, 1350 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·8 C.; red clay.

Contained all the common Foraminifera of a Globigerina ooze, the specimens, for the most part, worn and discoloured. There were in addition a few Radiolaria.

STATION 177.—August 18, 1874. Lat. 16° 45' S., long. 168° 5' E. New Hebrides. Depth, 125 fathoms.

Dark-coloured sand and stones. Contained a few *Globigerinæ* and pelagic *Pulvinulinæ*, together with a large number of shallow-water species, amongst which those of the genera *Lagena*, *Nodosaria*, *Cristellaria*, *Textularia*, and *Bolivina* are prominent. The following are some of the less common forms:—*Carpenteria monticularis*, *Pulvinulina schreibersii*, *Discorbina tabernacularis*, *Truncatulina margaritifera*, *Bulimina williamsoniana*, *Bolivina reticulata* and *Bolivina hantkeniana*.

STATION 179.—August 21, 1874. Lat. 15° 58' S., long. 160° 48' E. Depth, 2325 fathoms; red clay.

A fine mud, leaving scarcely any residue after washing. The Foraminifera are chiefly those of a Globigerina ooze, with the addition of a considerable variety of *Lagenæ*, and a very few specimens of the smaller arenaceous forms. *Ehrenbergina hystrix* occurs in this material, and a single somewhat doubtful specimen of *Pulvinulina favus* was met with.

STATION 185.—August 31, 1874. Lat. 11° 35' S., long. 144° 3' E. Off Raine Island, Torres Strait. Depth, 155 fathoms; sand.

In respect of Rhizopoda, this is probably the richest dredging made during the whole Challenger expedition, the list from the single locality having just about the same number of species as the entire British foraminiferal fauna, that is to say, nearly two hundred in all. Amongst the many very rare forms are the following:—*Lagena spiralis*, *Lagena hertwigii*, and *Lagena schulzeana*; *Cristellaria gemmata* and *Cristellaria tricarinella*; *Sagrina limbata*, *Pulvinulina procera* and *Pulvinulina schreibersii*; *Truncatulina præcincta*, *Rupertia crassitesta*, *Textularia crispata*, *Textularia folium*, and