

To sum up, then, with reference to any one of the examples taken from the Tables in Chapter II., it will be observed that the number of the station is first given, then follow the date, the position, the depth from which the specimen was obtained, and the temperature of the water at the surface and bottom of the sea, when these are known.

The name given to the deposit is then stated, with the general physical characters, and the colour of the residue after the removal of the carbonate of calcium is also noted in the same column. The footnotes in the tables give the numbers of the analyses of substances from each station; these analyses will be found tabulated in the subsequent chapters. References to the specimens figured in the plates are also given in the footnotes.

Under the heading CARBONATE OF CALCIUM there are three columns, the first giving the percentage of this substance in the whole deposit, the figures having been obtained by quantitative analysis. In the second column the general designations of the Foraminifera which secrete lime are given in two groups, the first including those which live on the surface of the ocean and whose dead shells accumulate at the bottom of the sea and form by far the largest part of the carbonate of lime in oceanic deposits; the second group includes those lime-secreting Foraminifera that pass the whole of their lives at the bottom of the sea. Before each of these groups will be found numbers within brackets, giving an estimated percentage of the part each plays in making up the whole deposit. In the third column will be found an indication of the remains of other lime-secreting organisms observed in the deposit, such as pelagic and other Molluscs, otoliths of fish, fragments of Echinoderms, calcareous spicules of Alcyonaria, Corals, Ostracodes, calcareous Algæ, &c., and the number before this group gives the estimated amount of these in the whole deposit. Except when the shells of pelagic Molluscs are present, this group does not make up a large part of any deposit in water over 200 fathoms¹ in depth.

Under the heading RESIDUE the first column gives the percentage of the residue in the whole deposit, the figures here being obtained by subtracting the weight of carbonate of calcium found by analysis in 100 parts of the deposit. In the following column is given the general designation of the siliceous organisms or their fragments, and the estimated percentage of these in the whole deposit. Under this head are included those Foraminifera which build their tests by cementing together the mineral particles of the deposit, as well as those internal casts of calcareous organisms which have usually more or less of a glauconitic character. In the next column is given the mineral and crystalline fragments, with their mean diameter in millimetres, and the estimated part these as a whole take in the formation of the deposit. As a rule, the order in which the various species of minerals are stated gives an index to their abundance in the deposit, the most numerous being stated first, the least numerous last. In the fourth column, under this heading, will be found a statement as to the bulk and character of the fine washings of the residue. The constitution of these is very complex, but is fundamentally of an

¹ 366 metres.