

## PLATE XV.

This plate represents the appearance of various deposits in which siliceous organisms play an important role.

Fig. 1. Sections of Diatom Ooze from Station 157; 1950 fathoms, Southern Indian Ocean (fig. 1a magnified 50 diameters, fig. 1b 300 diameters). Although the deposit is principally made up of the frustules of Diatoms, there are numerous shells of *Globigerina* in the deposit.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Radiolarian.</li> <li>2. Diatoms.</li> <li>3. Section of <i>Globigerina dutertrei</i>.</li> <li>4. Radiolarian.</li> <li>5. <i>Globigerina bulloides</i>.</li> <li>6. Radiolarian.</li> <li>7. Section of <i>Globigerina bulloides</i>.</li> <li>8. Part section of <i>Globigerina bulloides</i>.</li> <li>9. <i>Globigerina</i> (?).</li> <li>10. Radiolarian.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Diatom.</li> <li>12. "</li> <li>13. " (<i>Fragilaria</i>).</li> <li>14. " (<i>Coscinodiscus</i>).</li> <li>15. " (<i>Thalassiothrix</i>).</li> <li>16. " (<i>Navicula</i>).</li> <li>17. " (<i>Actinocyclus</i>).</li> <li>18. " (<i>Coscinodiscus</i> fragment).</li> <li>19. "</li> </ol> |
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Fig. 2. Sections of *Globigerina* Ooze from Station 271; 2425 fathoms, Central Pacific (fig. 2a magnified 50 diameters, fig. 2b 200 diameters). In this deposit, while tropical species of pelagic Foraminifera predominate, the shells and skeletons of Radiolaria make up a very large part of the deposit.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Part section of <i>Pulvinulina menardii</i>.</li> <li>2. Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>3. Portion of Foraminiferous shell (?).</li> <li>4. Double-shelled Sphæroidean.</li> <li>5. <i>Globigerina bulloides</i> (young).</li> <li>6. Double-shelled Sphæroidean.</li> <li>7. <i>Lychnocanium sigmopodium</i>.</li> <li>8. Section of Discoidean; unnumbered figure to the right, <i>Stylodictya arachnia</i>.</li> <li>9. <i>Globigerina bulloides</i> (young).</li> <li>10. "</li> <li>11. Part section of <i>Globigerina conglobata</i>.</li> <li>12. <i>Panartus tetrathalamus</i>.</li> <li>13. Median section of <i>Pullenia obliquiloculata</i>.</li> <li>14. Co-codiscidean.</li> <li>15. Section of double-shelled Cubosphæridean (?).</li> <li>16. Section of Phacodiscidean.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Part section of <i>Globigerina conglobata</i>.</li> <li>18. Section of Spongodiscidean.</li> <li>19. Stylosphæridean.</li> <li>20. Section of double-shelled Sphæroidean or Prunoidean.</li> <li>21. Part section of <i>Pulvinulina menardii</i>.</li> <li>22. Spongiöse Prunoidean.</li> <li>23. <i>Lychnosphæra regina</i>.</li> <li>24. Section of fragment of shell of <i>Pullenia obliquiloculata</i>.</li> <li>25. Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>26. Diatom (<i>Coscinodiscus</i> ?).</li> <li>27. Radiolarian.</li> <li>28. <i>Lithomitra eruca</i> (?).</li> <li>29. Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>30. <i>Carposphæra melitomma</i>.</li> <li>31. Portion of Porodiscidean.</li> </ol> |
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Fig. 3. Section of Radiolarian Ooze from Station 225; 4475 fathoms, Western Pacific, where the deposit is principally made up of the remains of Radiolaria and other siliceous organisms.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sponge spicule (<i>Geodia</i> ?).</li> <li>2. Portion of Radiolarian skeleton.</li> <li>3. Sponge spicules.</li> <li>4. <i>Rhopalodictyum</i> sp. (?).</li> <li>5. Stichocyrtidean (<i>Dictyomitra caltanisettæ</i> ?).</li> <li>6. (?).</li> <li>7. Portion of section of Porodiscidean.</li> <li>8. Portion of shell of a Porodiscidean or Spongodiscidean.</li> <li>9. Tricyrtidean.</li> <li>10. <i>Pipettaria fusaria</i>.</li> <li>11. Stichocyrtidean.</li> <li>12. <i>Anthocyrtium</i>, n. sp. (same form as in fig. 4, No. 20).</li> <li>13. <i>Lychnocanium sigmopodium</i>.</li> <li>14. Sponge spicule.</li> <li>15. Sponge spicule (?).</li> <li>16. <i>Carposphæra waltheri</i> (small specimen).</li> <li>17. Prunoidean.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Fragment of Stylosphæridean (?).</li> <li>19. Young stage or defective specimen of <i>Carposphæra petalospyris</i>.</li> <li>20. <i>Carposphæra waltheri</i>.</li> <li>21. Sponge spicules.</li> <li>22. <i>Dictyomitra caltanisettæ</i>.</li> <li>23. Spyroidean.</li> <li>24. <i>Druppula nucula</i> (?).</li> <li>25. <i>Archicapsa quadriforis</i> (?).</li> <li>26. Tricyrtidean (same as No. 9).</li> <li>27. Radiolarian.</li> <li>28. Sponge spicule.</li> <li>29. Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>30. <i>Sethodiscus phacoides</i>.</li> <li>31. Tricyrtidean (same as Nos. 9 and 26).</li> <li>32. <i>Spongodiscus floralis</i>.</li> <li>33. <i>Entympanium musicantum</i>.</li> <li>34. Cyrtoidae.</li> </ol> |
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Fig. 4. Section of Radiolarian Ooze from Station 268; 2900 fathoms, Central Pacific, where the deposit is principally made up of the shells and skeletons of Radiolaria.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fragment of skeleton of Phæodarian.</li> <li>2. (?).</li> <li>3. <i>Cenosphæra compacta</i>.</li> <li>4. <i>Akanthosphæra clavata</i> (?).</li> <li>5. Section of Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>6. <i>Stylodictya heliospira</i>.</li> <li>7. Portion of <i>Cenosphæra</i> sp. (?).</li> <li>8. <i>Siphonosphæra socialis</i>.</li> <li>9. Spyroidean.</li> <li>10. <i>Cenosphæra mellifica</i>.</li> <li>11. Cyrtoidae.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. <i>Dictyomitra caltanisettæ</i>.</li> <li>13. Section of Phacodiscidean or Prunoidean (?).</li> <li>14. <i>Siphonosphæra patinaria</i>.</li> <li>15. Stylosphæridean (?).</li> <li>16. Fragment of Radiolarian skeleton.</li> <li>17. <i>Dorcadospyrus antilope</i>.</li> <li>18. Section of Cyrtoidae.</li> <li>19. <i>Thecosphæra zittelii</i>.</li> <li>20. <i>Anthocyrtium</i>, n. sp. (same as No. 12 in fig. 3).</li> <li>21. Section of shell of Cyrtoidae.</li> </ol> |
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