

One in size and configuration like a *Mesoplodon*. Six separate petrous bones and four separate tympanic bullæ, either broken or so encrusted with manganese that it was difficult to determine them precisely, but they were all from the smaller species of Cetacea. There were several manganese nodules, one of which had for its nucleus a fragment of bone the size of a thick wafer.

Station 276, lat.  $13^{\circ} 28' S.$ , long.  $149^{\circ} 30' W.$ , September 16, 1875, 2350 fathoms. Two tympano-periotic bones of *Mesoplodon* closely resembling *Mesoplodon layardi*, figured by Mr Murray (Pl. VII. figs. 6, 7). In addition there were eight separate petrous bones and six tympanic bullæ. One of these bullæ was a *Globiocephalus*; another had the same form as the two specimens described at the end of the fifth group of Station 286, one of which is figured in Plate II. fig. 14; the remainder belonged apparently to the genus *Delphinus*.

Station 281, lat.  $22^{\circ} 21' S.$ , long.  $150^{\circ} 17' W.$ , October 6, 1875, 2385 fathoms. Six tympanic bones and three petrous bones. The largest tympanic was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, the smallest 1 inch. They all belonged to the family of dolphins.

Station 285, lat.  $32^{\circ} 36' S.$ , long.  $137^{\circ} 43' W.$ , October 14, 1875, 2375 fathoms. This station gave one tympanic bone, 4.7 inches long, from a large species of *Balænoptera* (Mr Murray's, Pl. VII. fig. 1); one 3.2 inches long, and two others about 2.7 inches long, from smaller species of *Balænoptera*, such as are referred to in the second group of Station 286. A tympanic bone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, was not swollen out as in *Balænoptera*, but was much smaller than the bulla of either *Megaptera lalandi* or *Balæna australis*. This bone was imperfect, as the part of the outer aspect which turns over into the hollow of the bulla was broken off. Upwards of twenty-five smaller sized, separated tympanic bones, which may be referred to the genera *Mesoplodon*, *Delphinus*, and *Globiocephalus*. At least eighteen petrous bones recognisable as belonging to the above genera of toothed whales. A petro-mastoid bone, 4 inches long, probably belonging to one of the Baleen whales, but with its form obscured by manganese incrustations. Numerous small fragments of bone thickly coated with manganese.

Station 289, lat.  $39^{\circ} 41' S.$ , long.  $131^{\circ} 23' W.$ , October 23, 1875, 2550 fathoms. Three large tympanic bones were obtained here; one 4 inches long, another  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the third about 3 inches long. They were all thickly covered with nodulated manganese. Sufficient of this deposit was removed to show that they were all apparently the bullæ of whales of the genus *Balænoptera*. Two nodules containing bony nuclei were also present.

Station 293, lat.  $39^{\circ} 4' S.$ , long.  $105^{\circ} 5' W.$ , November 1, 1875, 2025 fathoms. In this station only one small fragment of bone, the form of which was quite lost through impregnation with manganese, was found.

Station 299, lat.  $33^{\circ} 31' S.$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 43' W.$ , December 14, 1875, 2160 fathoms. This station contained one bilobed tympanic bulla, with the petrous bone attached, apparently a *Globiocephalus*.