Foraminifera rare and thin-shelled; belonging to a limited number of species, the most important being Keramosphæra murrayi, which has not hitherto been found in any other locality; the rest chiefly Globigerinæ of the small, rounded variety, and Globigerina inflata, Rotalia soldanii, Cassidulina crassa and Cassidulina subglobosa, Verneuilina pygmæa, and Reophax scorpiurus.

- Station 160.—March 13, 1874. Lat. 42° 42′ S., long. 134° 10′ E. Depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0° 2° C.; red clay.
 - Reddish brown mud, leaving scarcely any residue after washing. Contains a large number of Radiolaria. The Foraminifera, which are of common Globigerina ooze species, nearly all rotten and disintegrating.
- I. Stations 162 to 196, South Pacific, from Melbourne to Sydney, thence to Wellington, New Zealand, and by Cook Strait and Kermadec Island to Fiji; thence through Torres Strait, and by the Moluccas, to the Equator, at about long. 126° E.
 - Station 162.—April 2, 1874. Off East Moncour Island, Bass Strait. Depth, 38 to 40 fathoms; sand.
 - Coral-sand, with remains of Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and molluscan shells. Rich in shallow-water types, such as Miliolina and Spiroloculina, Textularia, Polymorphina, Discorbina, and Rotalia. Amongst the rarer species which occur are Miliolina triquetra, Textularia folium, Textularia inconspicua, Discorbina opercularis, Discorbina biconcava, and Rotalia clathrata.
 - Station 163 B.—April 17, 1874. Port Jackson. Depth, 2 to 10 fathoms. Sand, with shells and fragments of coral.
 - STATION 163 C.—April 20, 1874. Port Jackson. Depth, 6 fathoms; black muddy sand.
 - The general character of the Rhizopoda of these two samples is very similar. The Milioline genera are largely represented, together with Peneroplis, Lagena, Rotalia, Polystomella, and especially Discorbina. A single specimen of Bulimina williamsoniana and one of Polystomella imperatrix are amongst the rarer species;—the latter is common, and attains fine dimensions at some points on the coast of Tasmania.