

No. of Station.	Nature of the Bottom.		No. of Station.	Nature of the Bottom.	
	Glob. Ooze.	Red Clay.		Glob. Ooze.	Red Clay.
1	1890	....	13	1900	....
2	1945	....	14	1950	....
4	2220	....	15	....	2325
5	....	2740	16	....	2435
6	....	2950	17	....	2385
7	....	2750	18	....	2675
8	....	2800	19	....	3000
9	....	3150	20	....	2975
10	....	2720	21	....	3025
11	....	2575	22	1420	....
12	2025	....	23	450	....

The nature and origin of this vast deposit of clay are a question of the very greatest interest; and although I think there can be no doubt that it is in the main solved, yet some matters of detail are still involved in difficulty. My first impression was, that it might be the most minutely divided material, the ultimate sediment, produced by the disintegration of the land, by rivers, and by the action of the sea on exposed coasts, and held in suspension and distributed by ocean currents, and only making itself manifest in places unoccupied by the globigerina ooze. Several circumstances seemed, however, to negative this mode of origin. The formation seemed too uniform; whenever we met with it, it had the same character, and it only varied in composition in containing less or more carbonate of lime.

Again, we were gradually becoming more and more convinced that all the important elements of the globigerina ooze lived on the surface; and it seemed evident that, so long as the conditions on the surface remained the same, no alteration of contour at the bottom could possibly prevent its accumulation; and the surface conditions in the Mid-Atlantic were very uniform, a moderate surface current of a very equal temperature passing continuously over elevations and depressions, and everywhere yielding to the tow-net the ooze-forming foraminifera in the same proportion. The Mid-Atlantic swarms