Carbonate of lime,	. }	Pelagic Foraminifera,	
		Other organisms,	85.53
		Siliceous organisms, 1:36	0000
Residue;		Minerals, 100	
	3.0	Fine washings, 12:11	71.19
* * *		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14.47
		¥ .	100.00

Coral Sands.—In addition to the Coral Muds, there are 5 samples that are called Coral Sands in the Tables of Chapter II. These scarcely differ from the Coral Muds in composition except in the fact that the more finely divided calcareous matter is less abundant than in the Coral Muds, and the fragments of calcareous organisms are on the whole larger. These sands are indeed met with in positions where we have reason to believe that the particles composing the deposit are frequently set in motion by the action of waves or currents, being found in depths of less than 300 fathoms, the average depth of the above samples being 176 fathoms. Their colour is white or dirty white.

The average percentage of carbonate of lime in the samples is 86.84. The carbonate of lime derived from pelagic Foraminifera averages 36.25 per cent., from bottom-living Foraminifera 20 per cent., and from the remains of other organisms 30.59 per cent.

The siliceous organisms and mineral particles are more abundant than in the Coral Muds, but on the other hand the proportion of fine washings in the residue is much less.

The following shows the average composition of the Challenger samples of Coral Sand:—

	Pelagic Foraminifera,		. 36.25	¥(
Carbonate of lime, .	Bottom-living Foraminifera, .		. 20.00	
	Other organisms,		. 30.59	
227	·			86.84
	Siliceous organisms,		. 5.00	
Residue,	Minerals,		. 3.75	
	Fine washings,	E 1.00	. 4.41	
		E		13.16
				100.00

The following analysis of a Coral Sand from Station 172, 18 fathoms, off Tongatabu, shows the usual composition:—

Station	Depth in Fathoms.	No.	CaO	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Organic Substance.	Mn	Alkalies.	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Total.
172	18	71	50.27	8.00	1.42		42.28	2.78	tr.	tr.	tr.	99.75	

This analysis shows that the chemical composition corresponds in a general manner with what has been said of the nature of this deposit from a macroscopic and micro-