

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND BATHYMETRICAL.

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The subjoined notes form a summary of the conditions under which the various soundings and dredgings which have been made use of in the present Report were obtained. They contain particulars as to locality, depth, and temperature, together with a brief indication of the physical characters of the material obtained at the several Stations, and of the more prominent types of microzoa observed at each. The terms used to describe the nature of the sea-bottom are those employed in the "List of Observing Stations," drawn up by the late Sir Wyville Thomson for the guidance of naturalists engaged on the various reports, in which work they are defined as follows:—

**ROCK** indicates hard ground, where nothing was brought up by the sounding instrument, there being at the same time evidence that the tube had reached the bottom.

**MUD**, a material varying in colour, but derived chiefly from the disintegration of the land.

**GLOBIGERINA OOZE**, a white or greyish deposit, formed in a great measure of the shells, entire or broken, of Foraminifera belonging to the genera *Globigerina*, *Orbulina*, *Hastigerina* and *Pulvinulina*, usually with a quantity of amorphous calcareous or earthy matter, and many coccoliths.

**DIATOM OOZE** indicates a deposit formed to a great extent of the frustules of diatoms which have sunk from the surface.

**RADIOLARIAN OOZE** indicates a deposit composed mainly of the skeletons of *Polycystina* and other Radiolarians.

**RED CLAY** indicates a deposit, very widely extended in deep water, of red, reddish, or grey aluminous mud, such as would be produced by the decomposition of a felspathic mineral. This deposit varies considerably in character; it seems to be derived from several sources, but one of the most important of these appears to be the decomposition of pumice and other volcanic products. The "red clay" often contains concretionary nodules, consisting chiefly of the oxides of manganese and iron.