

gathered from the following table, if it is remembered that the productiveness of a locality in sponges of this group is usually in inverse proportion to its depth."

Depths of Stations.	Number of Stations of this depth at which Monaxonida were obtained.
3000 fathoms.	1
2900 "	1
2000-2600 "	7
1000-2000 . "	5
200-1000 "	11
100- 200 "	17
Less than 100 "	31

BANDA TO AMBOINA.

The vessel left Banda at 8 P.M. on the 2nd October, passing out by the channel between the islands of Neira and Pisang, and then between the islands of Swangi and Rhun.

On the 3rd, at 5.30 A.M., the ship was stopped, being then close to the position of a sounding of 4000 fathoms marked on the chart, and the trawl put over. The weather was unfortunately cloudy, so that the position could not be ascertained by observation. After paying out 4400 fathoms of trawl rope, bottom was found by sounding in 1425 fathoms. At this time the weather cleared a little, and sights were obtained and a bearing of Gunung Api, which placed the ship about six miles west of the position of the 4000 fathoms sounding. The bottom temperature was 38°, the same as that at 900 fathoms. At 4 P.M. the trawl was hove in, after which sail was made for Amboina, the weather being squally, with heavy rain.

The deposit at the above depth was a blue mud containing 31 per cent. of carbonate of lime. The surface layer, about half an inch in thickness, was brownish in colour, while the deeper ones were blue and very compact. Pelagic Foraminifera, Radiolarians, and Coccoliths were abundant. The mineral particles consisted of quartz, mica, magnetite, felspar, pumice, and fragments of rocks.

The trawl brought up a considerable quantity of mud, which, with the exception of a few lumps, all belonged to the brownish surface layer. Mixed up with the mud were many large fragments of pumice, pieces of wood, leaves, and fragments of cocoanuts and other fruits. As was usually the case when the trawl brought up mud from the imme-