found in the deposits, but their broken down parts, the Rhabdoliths, are very numerous in all the Globigerina oozes of the tropics; Coccospheres are found in the deposits of subtropical regions, even at very great depths, and their broken down parts, the Coccoliths, frequently make up a considerable percentage of some Globigerina oozes. There is a considerable variety both in the form and size of Coccospheres and Rhabdospheres, some varieties having the component parts (Coccoliths and Rhabdoliths), much

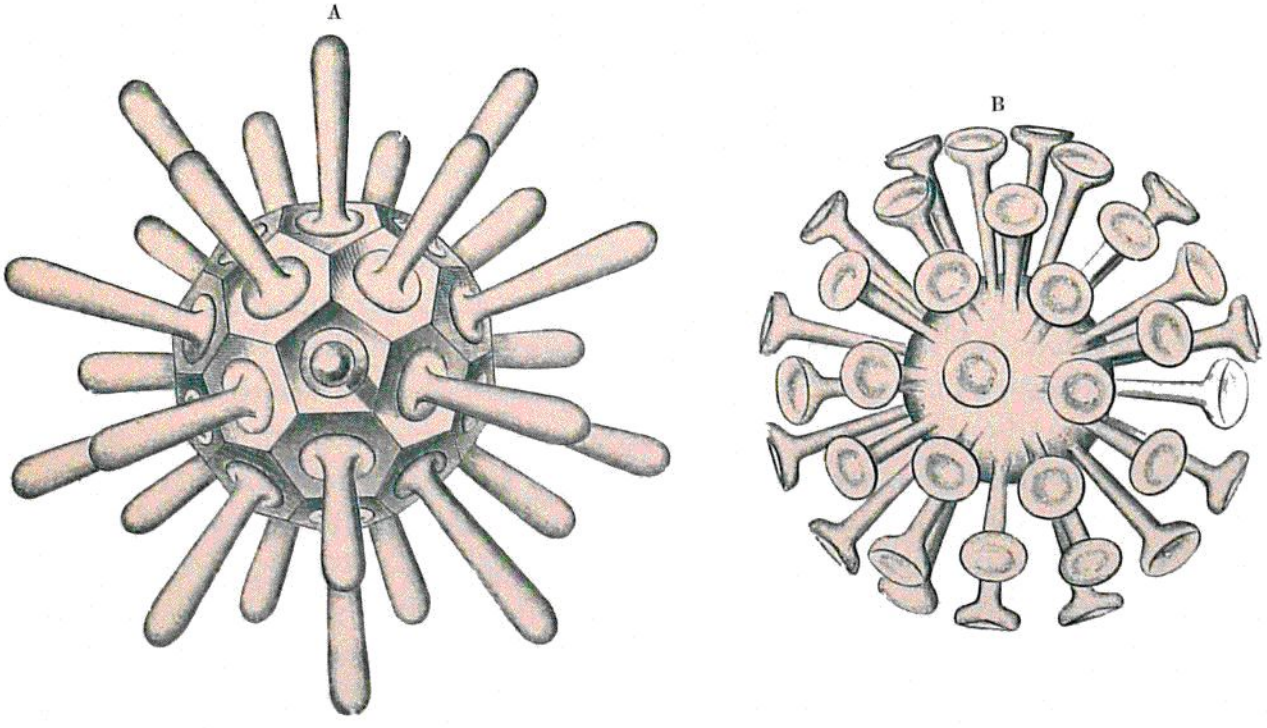

FIG. 340.—Rhabdospheres, from the surface. A, 500 times; B, 2000 times, natural size.

more compactly united into a sphere than others. The interior of the spheres is perfectly clear when examined fresh from the surface, and becomes coloured brown with iodine solution, but with iodine and sulphuric acid no blue colour was observed. They were never observed to colour with carmine solution. When the calcareous parts are removed by dilute acids a small gelatinous sphere remains, in the outer layer of which the Coccoliths or Rhabdoliths were embedded.

Bathybius.—Mr. Murray writes:—"During the first two and a half years of the cruise the muds, oozes, and clays procured by the sounding tube, dredge, and small tow-nets were carefully examined for *Bathybius*. The thin watery surface layer of the deposit was carefully removed as soon as it arrived on board ship, placed under the microscope, and examined for hours at a time, but no protoplasmic movements were observed. On treatment with iodine and carmine solutions the appearances described by Huxley and Haeckel were not observed.