VOLCANIC MUD.—Mud dredged at no great distance from land in volcanic regions, consisting to a great extent of volcanic dust and minerals of eruptive origin. In the Pacific such deposits contain much coral débris, and the fauna is similar to that of Coral Mud.

CORAL MUD.—A white calcareous sandy mud consisting mainly of coral detritus.

GLOBIGERINA OOZE.

A. Station 98. North Atlantic, off the African coast, about the latitude of Sierra Leone; depth 1750 fathoms.

B. Station 338. South Atlantic, mid-ocean; depth 1990 fathoms.

C. Station 271. Pacific, nearly under the equator, mid-ocean; depth 2425 fathoms.

The Rhizopodal fauna of Globigerina Ooze is further illustrated by Table II.

PTEROPOD OOZE.

D. Station 24. Off Culebra Island, Danish West Indies; depth 390 fathoms.

E. Station 337. South Atlantic, mid-ocean; depth 1240 fathoms.

The former locality is near land, and the dredged material has furnished no less than 177 species of Foraminifera; the latter is in mid-ocean and has yielded but sixteen species, the whole of which, with one doubtful exception, are pelagic forms.

RED CLAY.

F. Station 9. North Atlantic, mid-ocean; depth 3150 fathoms.

G. Station 253. North Pacific, mid-ocean; depth 3125 fathoms.

H. Station 286. South Pacific, mid-ocean; depth 2335 fathoms.

The Rhizopodal fauna of the Red Clay is further illustrated by Table III.

DIATOM OOZE.

I. Station 157. Southern Ocean, mid-ocean; depth 1950 fathoms.