THE RESULTS OF DEEP-SEA INVESTIGATION IN THE
TASMAN SEA.

I.—THE EXPEDITION OF H.M.C.S. "MINER."

4. FORAMINIFERAL SAND DREDGED TWENTY-TWO MILES
EAST OF SYDNEY AT A DEPTH OF EIGHTY FATHOMS.

By E. J. GODDARD, B.A., B.Sc., Biological Laboratory, Sydney
University.

(Figs. 44-48).

The sand contains a good variety of forms. In the appended
list the chief forms present are mentioned. This list is not a
complete one, inasmuch as in the abundant material at hand ad-
ditional forms must be present. It is intended to complete the
list subsequently.

The material contains beautiful glauconite casts. This mineral
(a hydrous silicate of potash and iron) is very noticeable as in-
fillings in the species of Layena, certain members of the Rotalidae,
and especially in the members of the Globigerinidae. The restric-
tion of the glauconite to these forms is very marked.

By far the most abundant forms present in the sand are mem-
bers of the Globigerinidae, the commonest species being Globigerina
bulloides. There is a good representation of the genera and
species of the family and corresponds closely with that in sand
dredged off Wollongong at a depth of 100 fathoms.

The genus Layena is very abundant and is represented by a
fair number of species. Since such a great number of species of
Layena have been described and the naming of new species is
objectionable unless some marked character of specific importance
is detected, it has been deemed advisable not to name a few new
forms whose characters fit in as variations or connecting links
between named species.

Layena sulcata is the most abundant form and shows great
variation. Many forms—apiculate and winged—with slight and
varied differences represent varieties of this species.

Quite a large number of L. globosa show an entosolenian tube.
The genus Nodosaria is remarkably scarce in the material.

Interesting non-spinous varieties of Cristellaria colur are pre-
sent. Polymorphina alveoliformis, described by Jensen from