

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.

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(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 additional 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 *Lagena*, certain members of the Rotalidæ, and especially in the members of the Globigerinidæ. The restriction of the glauconite to these forms is very marked.

By far the most abundant forms present in the sand are members of the Globigerinidæ, 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 *Lagena* is very abundant and is represented by a fair number of species. Since such a great number of species of *Lagena* 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.

Lagena 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 calcar* are present. *Polymorphina alveoliniformis*, described by Jensen from