gray, or cream-colored, their fracture slightly conchoidal, rarely splintery.

Lumachelle—a compact, dark gray or brown limestone, charged with ammonites or other fossil shells, which are sometimes iridescent, giving bright green, blue, orange, and dark red tints (fire-marble).

Calcareous (Foraminiferal) Ooze—a white or gray calcareous mud, of organic origin, found covering vast areas of the floor of the Atlantic and other oceans, and formed mostly of the remains of *Foraminifera*, particularly

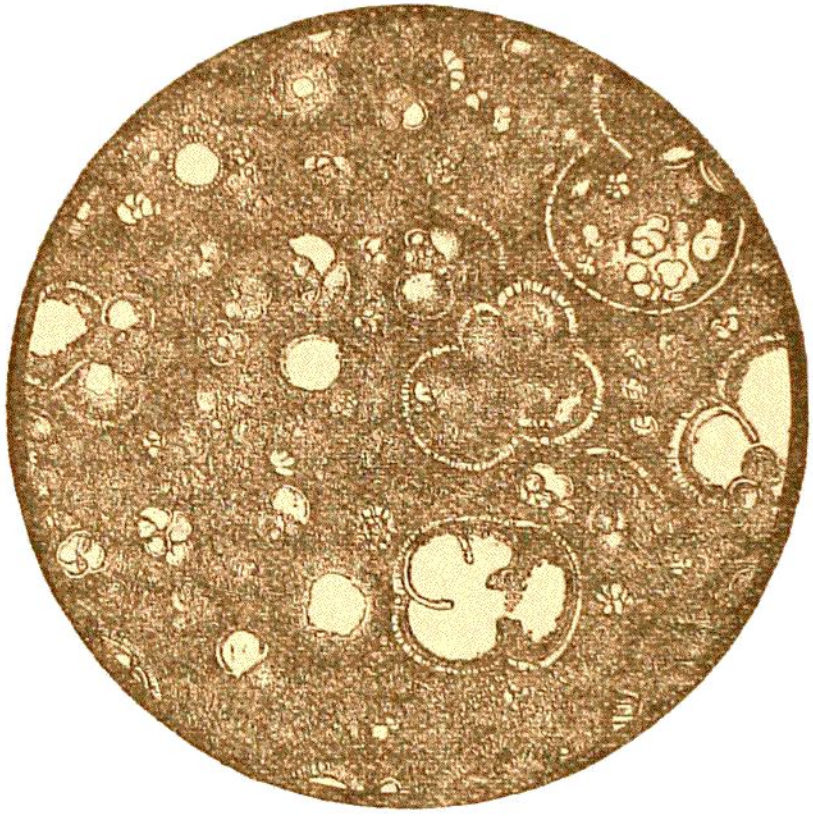

Fig. 24.—Foraminiferal (Globigerina) Ooze, dredged by the "Challenger" Expedition in Lat. 50° 1′ S., Long. 123° 4′ E., from a depth of 1800 fathoms (magnified 50 Diameters).

of forms of the genus *Globigerina* (Fig. 24). Further account of this and other organic deep-sea deposits is given in Book III. Part II. Section iii.

Shell-Sand—a deposit composed in great measure or wholly of comminuted shells, found commonly on a low shelving coast exposed to prevalent on-shore winds. When thrown above the reach of the waves and often wetted by rain, or by trickling runnels of water, it is apt to become consolidated into a mass, owing to the solution and redeposit of lime round the grains of shell (p. 216).

Coral-rock—a limestone formed by the continuous