

between the warm and cold areas so marked in that region. The warm area, however, even as thus restricted, is continuous southwards so far as we know indefinitely for the North Atlantic, occupying the zone of depth along the coast from say 300 to 800 fathoms. At great depths everywhere the climatal conditions approach those of the cold area, and the actual character of a fauna—an assemblage of animals at any one spot—must depend not merely upon temperature but upon the laws regulating the distribution of deep-sea animals ; a subject on which we know as yet very little.

The bottom in the cold area in the Færoe Channel is rough gravel. That in the warm is everywhere nearly homogeneous 'globigerina ooze.' This circumstance alone is sufficient to determine a marked difference in the habits of the animals and their mode of life.

Referring then to the foraminifera, the dredge came up throughout the warm area full of *Globigerina* and *Orbulina*, and fine calcareous mud, the product of their disintegration. Among these were multitudes of other forms, most of them of large size. I quote from Dr. Carpenter. Speaking of the *Holtenia* ground, he says :—“ The *Foraminifera* obtained on this and the neighbouring parts of the warm area presented many features of great interest. As already stated, several arenaceous forms (some of them new) were extremely abundant ; but in addition to these we found a great abundance of *Miliolines* of various types, many of them attaining a very unusual and some even an unprecedented size. As last year, we found *Cornuspiræ* resembling in general aspect the large