

rise based on a sounding in 2600 fathoms occurs between two soundings in 3100 fathoms, and the floor of the deep sinks from this rise towards the east to the maximum depth of 3337 fathoms.

Chun Deep lies in the North Atlantic between lat. 20° and 29° N., and is very peculiar in outline ; it is estimated to cover an area of about 159,000 square miles, and the greatest depth is 3318 fathoms. Chun Deep.

Challenger Deep lies to the east of the Ladrone Islands in the western Pacific, and extends from lat. 11° to nearly 20° N., covering an area estimated at about 129,000 square miles. In 1875 the "Challenger" recorded a depth of 4575 fathoms between Guam and the Pelew Islands, and in 1899 the United States steamer "Nero" took a sounding in 5269 fathoms to the south-west of Guam, which is the deepest sounding hitherto recorded. The 4000-fathoms area extends in a narrow trench as far to the north-east of the "Nero" sounding as the "Challenger" sounding is south-west of it, and a small isolated area occurs still farther north, based on a single sounding in 4204 fathoms. At a comparatively very short distance from this deep trench is a pronounced rise within the deep based on three soundings : one in 1800 fathoms and two in 1000 fathoms ; another slight rise is based on a sounding in 2900 fathoms. Challenger Deep.
Deepest sounding.

The remaining deeps are smaller, and need not be referred to in detail, their position being clearly shown on the accompanying map (Map II.). Attention may be drawn, however, to the great depth of the Planet Deep, situated in the tropical Pacific between the Solomon Islands and New Pommerania, in which a sounding in 4998 fathoms was recorded in 1910 by the German survey ship "Planet" a short distance to the west of Bougainville Island.

2. DEEP-SEA DEPOSITS

The systematic investigation of deep-sea deposits was first undertaken by Sir John Murray during the "Challenger" Expedition, and the only standard work dealing with the whole subject is Murray and Renard's "*Challenger*" *Report on Deep-Sea Deposits*, published in 1891. That Report was not based merely on the deposit-samples brought home by H.M.S. "Challenger," though the detailed descriptions were limited to those samples, but included the results of the examination of samples collected by many other ships, received at the First systematic study of marine deposits.