

Figs. 108 and 109) characteristic of tropical and sub-tropical regions, and the siliceous diatoms characteristic of extra-tropical regions. While the diatom remains are so abundant in the deposits of the Southern Ocean and of the North Pacific as to form a distinct deposit-type (Diatom ooze), the remains of the pelagic calcareous algæ are always overshadowed by the abundance of

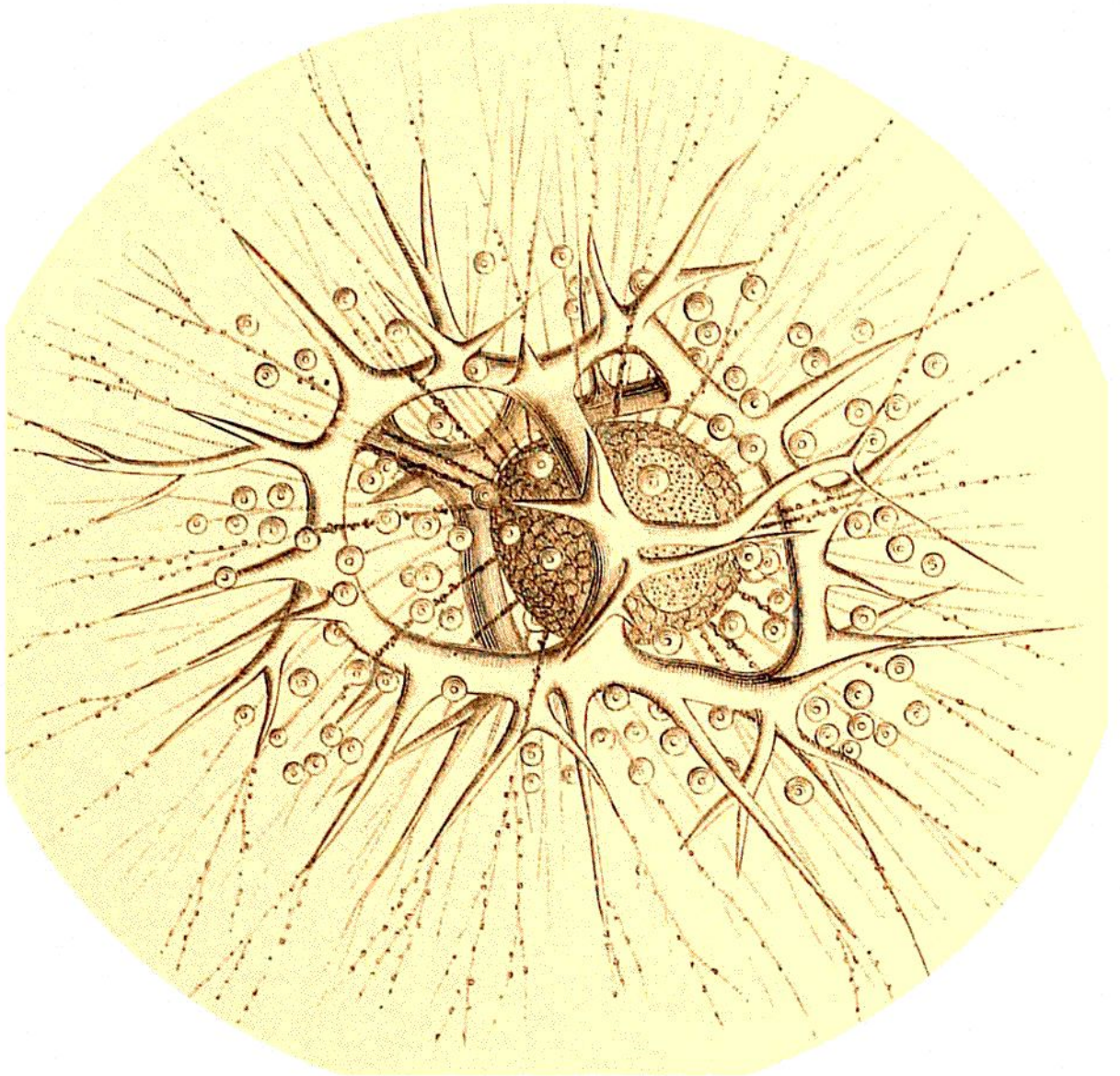


FIG. 110.

*Eucoronis challengeri*, Haeckel. From the surface (magnified).

the remains of pelagic foraminifera and mollusca in the deposits of the warmer regions of the ocean. These pelagic calcareous algæ are so fragile in texture, that it is principally their broken-down parts (coccoliths and rhabdoliths) that occur in the deposits; in certain favourable localities coccospheres of small size may be fairly numerous, but rhabdospheres are practically unknown in deep-sea deposits, being apparently easily dismembered, and the same remark seems to apply to the large-sized coccospheres.