

Terrigenous deposits.

THE TERRIGENOUS DEPOSITS are characterised, as already stated, by the abundance of land-detritus, and are subdivided into the following types, viz. :—

Blue mud.

*Blue Mud.*—This is the predominant type of deposit in the neighbourhood of continental land, and is principally made up of land-detritus (quartz being the characteristic mineral species), which becomes less and less abundant with increasing distance from the land, until the Blue mud passes gradually into one of the types of pelagic deposits.

Green mud and sand.

*Green Mud* is a variety of Blue mud, distinguished by the abundance of grains of glauconite usually associated with phosphatic concretions, and is found most characteristically on the continental slopes off high and bold coasts where currents from different sources alternate with the season, as off the Cape of Good Hope, off the east coast of Australia, off Japan, and off the Atlantic coasts of the United States. In the lesser depths the amount of clayey and muddy matter decreases and the deposits are called *Green Sands*.

Red mud.

*Red Mud* is a local variety of Blue mud found in the Yellow Sea and off the coast of Brazil, where the great rivers bring down a large amount of ochreous matter, to which the deposit owes its colour and its name.

Volcanic mud and sand.

*Volcanic Mud* occurs off those coasts and islands where volcanic rocks prevail; the volcanic mineral particles are larger and more abundant in the shallower water near the land, and the deposits there are called *Volcanic Sands*.

Coral mud and sand.

*Coral Mud* is found in the vicinity of coral reefs and islands; fragments derived from the disintegration of the reefs are larger and intermixed with less fine material in the lesser depths, and the deposits are then called *Coral Sands*.

Pelagic deposits.

THE PELAGIC DEPOSITS are characterised by the fact that, with the exception of Red clay, their composition is largely determined by the pelagic or plankton organisms, which secrete hard shells either of calcium carbonate or of silica, the predominance of the remains of one or other of these classes of organisms giving the names to the deposits. In fact, the deposits may be divided into those that are calcareous and those that are siliceous, the calcareous deposits (*Globigerina* ooze and *Pteropod* ooze) being characteristic of tropical and subtropical regions, where there is abundant secretion of calcium carbonate by plankton organisms, the siliceous deposits (*Diatom* ooze and *Radiolarian* ooze) being characteristic of polar and other regions, where there is a large admixture of clayey matter