being apparently removed through the solvent action of sea-water, and with increasing depth the Globigerina ooze passes gradually into another pelagic type, usually Red clay.

FIG. 140.—DIATOM OOZE.
"Valdivia" Station 140, Southern Ocean, lat. 54° 2′ S., long. 22° 13′.2 E., 2207 fathoms (magnified).

Diatom Ooze.—We have indicated that in the colder regions of the ocean, as in the great circumpolar Southern Ocean and along the northern border of the Pacific, diatoms flourish abundantly in the surface waters, and where detrital matters are not very large in amount their dead frustules, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the deposit called Diatom ooze (see Fig. 140).[1] Diatom ooze.

FIG. 141.—RADIOLARIAN OOZE.
"Valdivia" Station 237, Indian Ocean, lat. 4° 45′ S., long. 48° 58′.6 E., 2772 fathoms (magnified).

Radiolarian Ooze (see Fig. 141) has not been recorded from the Atlantic Ocean, but is characteristic of deep water in the tropical regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where the surface waters have rather a low salinity and carry clayey matter in suspension. It may be regarded as a variety of Red clay containing Radiolarian ooze.

[1] It may be noted that Flint has recorded Diatom ooze from the tropical Pacific, but his samples have since been examined and classed by us as Radiolarian ooze.