

of pteropods and heteropods and pelagic foraminifera in terrigenous deposits indicates approximately temperate or tropical latitudes; in the Arctic and Antarctic regions these shells are absent from the deposits. Green muds and sands appear to be limited to regions where there is a wide range of temperature in the surface waters of the ocean, while Red muds are limited to those localities where a large amount of ochreous matter is carried into the sea by rivers, and Volcanic muds and sands are limited to the neighbourhood of volcanic centres, both subaerial and submarine. But the most widely distributed of all the terrigenous types is Blue mud, which occurs in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and along the shores of continents and continental islands throughout the world, where not displaced by one or other of the varieties just mentioned.

Broadly speaking, the terrigenous deposits close to land in shallow water contain more and larger mineral fragments than those farther removed from the land and in deeper water. Where great rivers enter the sea the terrigenous deposits may extend very far seaward, and a Blue mud may occupy the whole of the continental slope, extending perhaps some distance out over the deep bed of the ocean. On the other hand, along high and steep coasts oceanic conditions may approach close to the shore, and a Blue mud may pass into a Green mud or into a Pteropod ooze, and finally into a Globigerina ooze along the continental slope.

Turning to the pelagic deposits, we find that Pteropod ooze is limited to the tropical and subtropical regions, usually in the neighbourhood of oceanic islands and on the summits and sides of submarine elevations; it is found in relatively shallow water, and covers a relatively small extent of the ocean-floor.

Globigerina ooze is much more widely distributed; in fact, it covers an area of the entire sea-floor second only to that occupied by Red clay, extending as far north as lat.  $72^{\circ}$  N. in the Norwegian Sea and as far south as lat.  $60^{\circ}$  S. in the South Atlantic. A Globigerina ooze from a tropical locality differs greatly from one taken towards the polar regions, for the tropical sample may contain the representatives of more than twenty species of pelagic foraminifera as well as many species of pelagic molluscs, whereas the polar sample would include only one or two species of pelagic foraminifera and no pelagic molluscs. Globigerina ooze is the predominant type of deposit in the North Atlantic, covering all the deeper parts of that ocean except for two areas of Red clay, and it is there found