

of the Azores, Madeira, etc. The position of the Coral mud deposits of the West Indies and Bermuda is, however, indicated on the map, and these deposits cover an area of about half a million square miles (or 2 per cent of the total area).

After the Blue mud, the principal type of deposit in the North Atlantic is Globigerina ooze, which covers an area of about 9 million square miles (or 39 per cent of the total area). A glance at the map shows what an extensive area is occupied by this type of deposit in the open ocean, where it is found in greater depths than is usually the case in the other ocean-basins (the "Michael Sars" deepest sounding in 2966 fathoms, for example, gave a Globigerina ooze with 64 per cent of calcium carbonate); it also occurs in the Caribbean Sea, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Norwegian Sea in lat. 63° N. to 72° N.

Red clay, which covers such an enormous area of the sea-floor in the great Pacific Ocean, plays a subordinate part in the North Atlantic, being estimated to occupy about 2½ million square miles (or 11 per cent of the total area); it occurs in two areas on either side of the mid-Atlantic ridge: the larger to the west of the ridge, surrounding Bermuda and extending from lat. 13° N. to 40° N., the smaller to the east of the ridge in lat. 8° N. to 28° N., with a subsidiary area in the Caribbean Sea in lat. 13° N. to 15° N.

Pteropod ooze, though widely distributed throughout the basin, covers in the aggregate a comparatively very small area, estimated at about 200,000 square miles (or 1 per cent of the total area); it occurs in the open ocean in the neighbourhood of the Azores, Canaries, Bermudas, and West Indies, as well as in the Mediterranean, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. The other two types of pelagic deposits, Radiolarian ooze and Diatom ooze, are not represented in the North Atlantic.

Although the "Michael Sars" Expedition did not add greatly to our knowledge either of the depth or of the deposits of the North Atlantic, still both the soundings and the deposit-samples are of value, many of the deposit-samples, indeed, being extremely interesting. A detailed description of all the samples will be reserved for a later publication, but in this place we may refer to the more interesting points brought out by a study of the material.

"Michael Sars" deposit-samples.

In the first place, reference may be made to the stones and rock fragments brought up from several stations, which form the subject of a report by Drs. Peach and Horne appended to