frequent are the shells of Foraminifera; it may be safely said that these organisms or their fragments are present in every average sample of marine mud, clay, ooze, or sand. For our immediate purpose the Foraminifera of marine deposits may be divided into two great groups according to their mode of life, one comprising all those bottom-living species which habitually live on or move about on the floor of the ocean, belonging

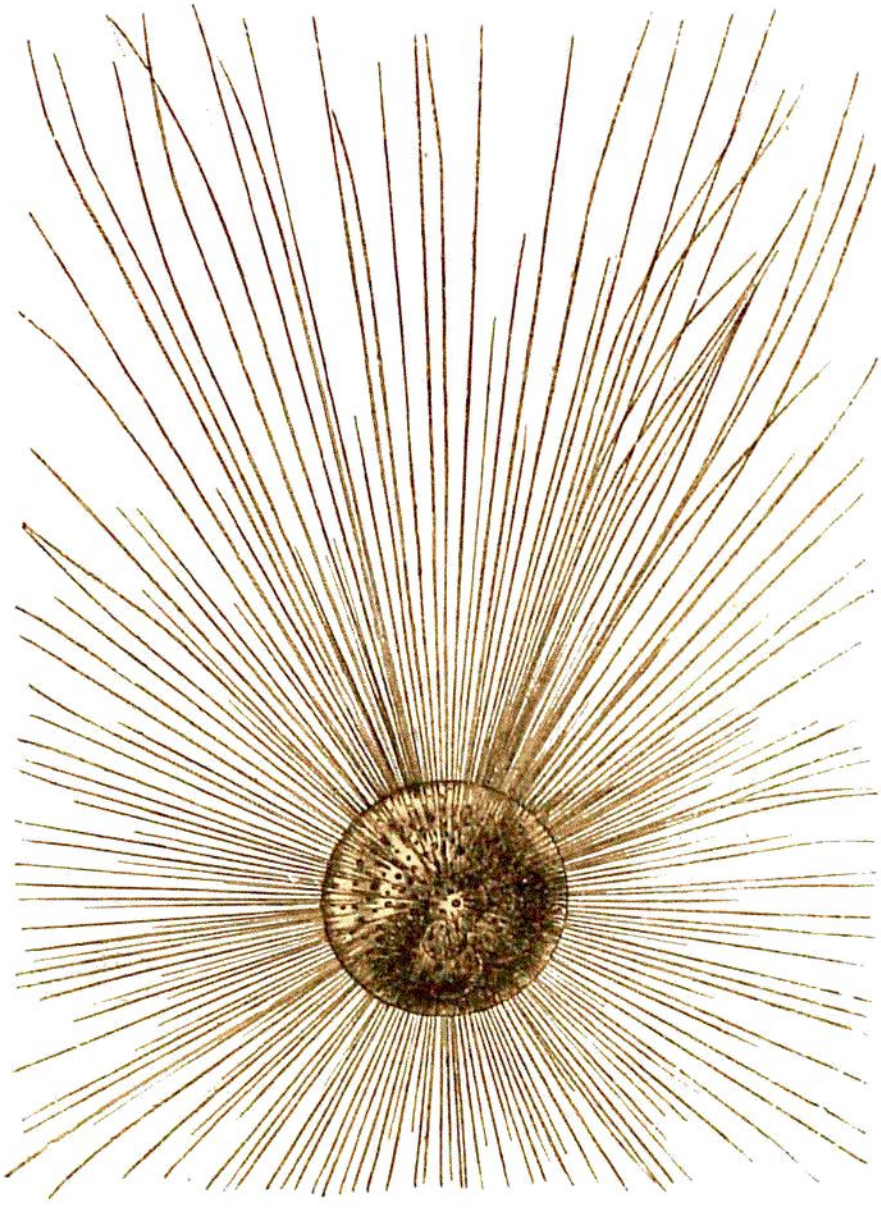

FIG. 22.—*Orbulina universa*, d'Orbigny. From the surface (5⁰).

to the Benthos, and the other comprising all those pelagic species which habitually live in the surface and subsurface waters of the open ocean, therefore belonging to the pelagic Plankton.[1]

The Challenger observations have clearly established that many species belonging to

[1] These two groups of pelagic and bottom-living Foraminifera are distinguished in the Tables of Chapter II. under the heading "Foraminifera" by different estimated percentages for each group (see p. 26).