and *Globigerina dutertrei* being the only species met with in Arctic and Antarctic waters. The distribution of these pelagic Foraminifera shells in deep-sea deposits corresponds with their distribution at the surface of the sea, with certain exceptions as to depth, to be referred to immediately. This coincidence, between the distribution of the living organisms at the surface of the sea and of their dead shells in deep-sea deposits, is of itself sufficient to demonstrate that these Foraminifera live only in the surface and subsurface waters.

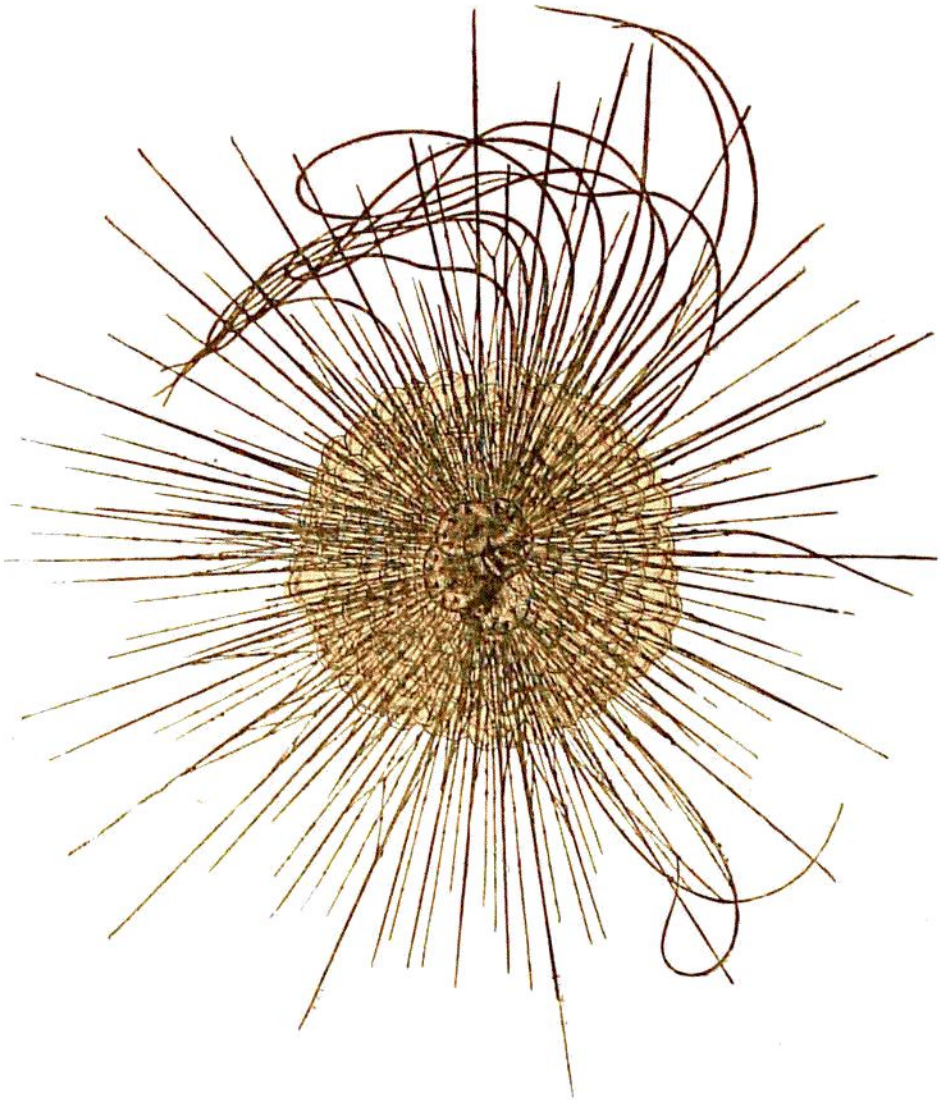

FIG. 24.—*Hastigerina pelagica*, d'Orbigny. From the surface (1⁰).

Did they live on the bottom for a portion of their lives (Meroplanktonic), then the distribution of their shells would resemble that of the shells of other animals belonging to the Benthos. But we have seen that their distribution resembles in every way that of pelagic organisms, and these Foraminifera must therefore, for this as well as for many other reasons, be regarded as Holoplanktonic. In the calcareous oozes from tropical regions the shells of all the species inhabiting the surface waters are observed in enormous abundance, but these same species are never met with in deposits from polar regions, thus showing that these pelagic shells are not drifted to any great distance from their