

Deposits lying along the shore-lines yielding many more animals than the Red Clays and Globigerina Oozes occupying the remote seaward positions. For instance—

				RELATIVE NUMBER OF SPECIES AND INDIVIDUALS CAP- TURED ON TERRI- GENOUS AND PEL- AGIC DEPOSITS.
<i>Trawlings</i> on Red Clay yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	40.0 specimens	and	7.0 species per haul.
„ Pacific	. . . . .	20.3	„	10.7 „ „
„ Southern Ocean	. . . . .	50.0	„	30.0 „ „
<i>Dredgings</i> on Red Clay yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	4.2	„	1.7 „ „
„ Southern Ocean	. . . . .	13.3	„	7.3 „ „
<i>Trawlings</i> on Radiolarian Ooze yielded—				
in Pacific	. . . . .	35.0	„	14.0 „ „
<i>Trawlings</i> on Diatom Ooze yielded—				
in Southern Ocean	. . . . .	117.5	„	54.3 „ „
<i>Trawlings</i> on Globigerina Ooze yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	21.1	„	11.5 „ „
„ Pacific	. . . . .	56.5	„	19.2 „ „
„ Southern Ocean	. . . . .	96.7	„	44.3 „ „
<i>Dredgings</i> on Globigerina Ooze yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	5.2	„	3.7 „ „
„ Pacific	. . . . .	7.0	„	6.0 „ „
„ Southern Ocean	. . . . .	5.0	„	5.0 „ „
<i>Trawlings</i> on Terrigenous Deposits yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	108.5	„	33.1 „ „
„ Pacific	. . . . .	71.4	„	31.4 „ „
„ Magellan Straits	. . . . .	100.0	„	38.0 „ „
<i>Dredgings</i> on Terrigenous Deposits yielded—				
in Atlantic	. . . . .	55.3	„	26.1 „ „
„ Pacific	. . . . .	59.0	„	26.0 „ „
„ Southern Ocean	. . . . .	93.0	„	23.5 „ „

The greater abundance of species and individuals procured on the Terrigenous deposits is thus clearly shown when compared with those captured on the Pelagic deposits, such as the red clays and organic oozes, excepting those of the Southern Ocean. The hauls with the trawl are, it will be noted, much more productive than those with the dredge.

The trawlings in the Southern Ocean are remarkable for the large number of species procured on all the different kinds of deposits in all depths and at great distances from continental land. This may be accounted for by the continental conditions being carried far to the north as above suggested, but it appears to me to be likewise due to the greater abundance of food that falls to the bottom in this region, arising from the large numbers of Plankton organisms frequently killed at the surface owing to the mixing which takes place in these latitudes of surface currents from different sources and of very different temperatures. There is a parallel to this in the Northern Atlantic and Northern Pacific, though, owing to the distribution of the land masses,