

and siliceous shells and skeletons of pelagic or plankton organisms may greatly predominate. This fact affords a ready means of dividing marine deposits into two main classes, viz. *Terrigenous Deposits*, largely made up of detritus derived directly from emerged land, with the remains of benthonic organisms, and *Pelagic Deposits*, containing little if any land-detritus, but largely made up of the remains of pelagic organisms. The former class of deposits must therefore form a border, varying in extent according to circumstances, around all the land-masses and islands of the world, while the latter class of deposits occurs in those regions so far removed from the land-masses and islands that very little material derived directly from the land can reach the position where they are found. The dividing lines between these two classes of deposits, and between the various types included in them, are not sharply defined, but the different kinds of deposits merge gradually the one into the other, so that frequently two names, and in some cases even three names, might equally well be applied to the same sample. It is the terrigenous deposits laid down in close proximity to the land, and in enclosed seas like the Mediterranean, that are represented in the geological series of rocks, but it is extremely doubtful whether the pelagic deposits laid down in deep water far from land have any analogues among the geological strata.

After a careful study of all the available samples, Murray and Renard gave the following classification of marine deposits:—

MARINE DEPOSITS			
1. Deep-Sea Deposits, beyond 100 fathoms.	{	Red clay	} I. Pelagic Deposits formed in deep water removed from land.
		Radiolarian ooze	
2. Shallow-Water Deposits, between low water mark and 100 fathoms.	{	Diatom ooze	} II. Terrigenous Deposits, formed in deep and shallow water close to land-masses.
		Globigerina ooze	
		Pteropod ooze	
		Blue mud	
		Red mud	
3. Littoral Deposits, between high and low water marks.	{	Green mud	} Sands, gravels, muds, etc.
		Volcanic mud	
		Coral mud	
		Sands, gravels, muds, etc.	
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