	Specimens per Haul.	
	Trawlings.	Dredgings.
On Red Clay—		
In the Atlantic	40.0	4.2
„ Pacific	20.3	...
„ Southern Ocean . . .	50.0	13.3
On Globigerina Ooze—		
In the Atlantic	21.1	5.2
„ Pacific	56.5	7.0
„ Southern Ocean . . .	96.7	5.0
On Terrigenous Deposits—		
In the Atlantic	108.5	55.3
„ Pacific	71.4	59.0
„ Magellan Strait . . .	100.0	...
„ Southern Ocean . . .	...	93.0

These figures plainly show that animal life was found most abundantly on terrigenous deposits, though the Globigerina ooze was also, especially in the Southern Ocean, very rich in organisms.

At the two deepest stations of the "Michael Sars" (Station 10, 4700 metres, and Station 48, over 5000 metres) the trawl was dragged for hours along the bottom, and brought up great quantities of ooze, which on being sifted yielded only a few holothurians (one individual at Station 10 and two at Station 48). Of other mud-eating animals we found none at Station 48; and at Station 10, in two hauls, a gasteropod, two ophiurids, and a few worms.

These hauls are comparable with those made by the "Challenger" between the Canaries and the West Indies (see p. 418), in depths between 2000 and 3000 fathoms.

Different conditions are encountered on the slopes in shallower water, the slopes of both continents and submarine ridges. From the "Michael Sars" journal the following results of trawlings on the continental slope west of the British Islands may be quoted :—

"Michael Sars" trawlings on the continental slope to the west of Britain.

Station 101, 1853 metres (about 1000 fathoms). Besides 90 fishes, great numbers of invertebrates, mainly echinoderms, ophiurids and starfish being especially abundant.

Station 95, 1797 metres (981 fathoms). Besides 82 fishes, 300 holothurians, 800 ophiurids, starfish, *Phormosoma*, etc.