

Station 4, 923 metres (547 fathoms). Besides 332 fishes, quantities of starfish, sea-urchins (*Brissopsis*, *Phormosoma*), etc.

South of the Faroe Islands, 831 metres (460 fathoms). Besides 300 fishes, large numbers of invertebrates.

Abundant fauna on Globigerina ooze on and beyond the continental slope.

In Chapter IV. Sir John Murray has stated that the bottom-samples collected during the cruise of the "Michael Sars" show that Globigerina ooze approaches nearer to the coasts of the British Islands than was previously supposed, having been found at Station 4, 547 fathoms; Station 93, 688 fathoms; Station 95, 981 fathoms; Station 98, 742 fathoms; and Station 100, 835 fathoms.

While the fishes of the continental shelf all live on terrigenous deposits, like Blue mud, the "Michael Sars" results prove that in the eastern Atlantic, at any rate, *most of the fauna of the continental slope live on Globigerina ooze*. Circumstances may be quite different on other slopes, as, for instance, the Atlantic slope off the United States, or off Newfoundland, where terrigenous deposits seem to have a much wider distribution. But the very important question of the limits between the terrigenous and the pelagic deposits requires further careful study by means of series of hauls with the trawl and series of samples of the deposits from shallow water down the slope to the abyssal plain.

The results given above show in any case that the Globigerina ooze in depths of 550 to 1000 fathoms may be a rich ground for animal life, since we got such good hauls at the stations quoted, and this is corroborated by the hauls taken on this type of deposit in deeper water, far from continental land, as at Stations 53 and 88.

At Station 53, south of the Azores, 2615 to 2865 metres (1430 to 1570 fathoms), the trawl captured in one haul, besides 39 fishes, about 500 holothurians, and abundance of different crustaceans, actinians, etc.

At Station 88, in 3120 metres (about 1700 fathoms), the trawl brought up a wealth of animals, especially sea-urchins, starfish, ophiurids, holothurians, etc.

We thus see that *it is not terrigenous deposits alone which harbour an abundant bottom fauna*; in fact, on true pelagic deposits, like Globigerina ooze, we may have the conditions necessary for abundant life. The percentage of carbonate of lime gives no indication of the suitability of the conditions for animal life, for the terrigenous deposits with abundant fauna, as well as the barren Red clay, both contain very little calcium carbonate. The important item is the *organic substance* con-