

recorded also at the northern end of the deep. The maximum depth, which occurs off Samar Island, is 4767 fathoms.

Tizard Deep.

Tizard Deep in the South Atlantic is estimated to cover an area of about 468,000 square miles, extending southwards from the equator to lat. 22° S. on the western side of the Mid-Atlantic ridge. The greatest depth recorded in it is 4030 fathoms, just south of the equator. In the southern portion of the deep two low rises occur, where depths rather less than 3000 fathoms have been recorded.

Buchanan Deep.

Buchanan Deep lies to the east of the Mid-Atlantic ridge in the South Atlantic, between lat. 6° and 22° S., and covers an estimated area of 298,000 square miles. This deep appears to be somewhat flat-bottomed, because the numerous soundings recorded within it do not reach 3100 fathoms though exceeding 3000 fathoms, the maximum depth being 3063 fathoms.

Brooke Deep.

Brooke Deep lies in the North-West Pacific between the latitudes of 12° and 19° N., and covers an area estimated at about 282,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is 3429 fathoms. Several elevations of the ocean-floor, rising to within 1400, 1100, and even 1000 fathoms of the surface, are situated close to the western and northern borders of this deep, separating it from the Challenger Deep on the west, and from the Bailey Deep on the north.

Moseley Deep.

Moseley Deep lies in the North Atlantic to the east of the Mid-Atlantic ridge between lat. 9° and 18° N., and is estimated to cover an area of about 279,000 square miles; the deepest sounding recorded within it is 3309 fathoms.

Bailey Deep.

Bailey Deep lies in the North-West Pacific, between the Brooke and the Murray Deeps, on the Tropic of Cancer. It is estimated to cover an area of about 241,000 square miles, and the deepest sounding recorded in it is 3432 fathoms.

Jeffrey Deep.

Jeffrey Deep, in the eastern Indian Ocean, extends in a narrow band round the southern and western coasts of Australia, and as laid down on the map at present is estimated to cover an area of about 228,000 square miles. It is based on nine widely scattered soundings in the southern portion and four soundings closer together at the northern end, leaving a long stretch where no soundings have been taken. Further investigation may show that what is now regarded as one continuous deep is really two distinct deeps.

Belknap Deep.

Belknap Deep lies in the Central Pacific, extending from about lat. 12° to 17° N., and covering an area estimated at about 165,000 square miles. Near the centre of the deep a