

the shells of all these species may occur in the Pteropod ooze, but the extent of this type of deposit is not great. Shelled pteropods, except *Limacina*, are not found in the polar oceans.

Globigerina
ooze.

Globigerina Ooze.—The average depth of the ocean is about 2000 fathoms, and the most widely distributed of the deposits in these average depths is Globigerina ooze (see Figs. 137 to 139), which is made up largely of the dead shells of surface foraminifera, the genus *Globigerina* often greatly predominating, hence the name. About twenty species of pelagic foraminifera (see p. 172) inhabit the surface waters of the tropical oceans, and their dead shells are found in the Globigerina ooze¹ and also in the Pteropod ooze, but towards the Arctic and Antarctic regions only one or two dwarfed species occur in the surface and sub-surface waters. In very deep water, even within the tropics, the calcareous shells do not accumulate on the bottom,



FIG. 138.—GLOBIGERINA OOZE.

"Valdivia" Station 162, Southern Ocean, lat. $43^{\circ} 44'.4$ S., long. $75^{\circ} 33'.7$ E., 1878 fathoms (magnified).



FIG. 139.—GLOBIGERINA OOZE.

"Valdivia" Station 154, Southern Ocean, lat. $61^{\circ} 45'.2$ S., long. $61^{\circ} 15'.9$ E., 1940 fathoms (magnified).

¹ The names "Biloculina clay" and "Orbulina ooze" will be found in the literature of marine deposits, but these have been described from samples which had been passed through fine sieves, the larger shells having been retained while the smaller ones had passed through the meshes.