

the area between the 100-fathoms line and the 500-fathoms line is only a little over 2 million square miles (or 9 per cent), and the area between the 500-fathoms line and the 1000-fathoms line is only about 1 million square miles (or 4 per cent of the total area). It thus appears that the area with depths less than 1000 fathoms within the North Atlantic basin, as already defined, is equal to about 9 million square miles (or 39 per cent of the total area), and of this the continental shelf covered by water less than 100 fathoms in depth occupies 6 million square miles (or 26 per cent).

Abyssal area  
of the North  
Atlantic.

Proceeding into the abysmal region, we find that the area of the North Atlantic sea-floor covered by water between 1000 and 2000 fathoms in depth is about 5 million square miles (or 22 per cent), the area covered by water between 2000 and 3000 fathoms in depth is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles (or 33 per cent), and the area covered by more than 3000 fathoms of water ("deeps") is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles (or 6 per cent of the total area). These figures show what a large proportion of the North Atlantic sea-floor is covered by shallow water less than 1000 fathoms (equal to two-fifths of the entire area), and by deep water between 2000 and 3000 fathoms (equal to one-third of the entire area).

Deeps of the  
North  
Atlantic.

The deeps of the North Atlantic number fourteen, and cover an area of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles, as already indicated. The larger and more important of these, Nares Deep, Moseley Deep, and Chun Deep, have been briefly described on pages 141, 142, and 143. The smaller ones are: Makaroff Deep in the West Indian seas; Bartlett Deep in the Caribbean Sea; Mill Deep and Keltie Deep in the sea between Bermuda and the American coast; Suhm Deep, Libbey Deep, Sigsbee Deep, and Thoulet Deep, to the south of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; Peake Deep to the west of Cape Finisterre; Monaco Deep to the south of the Azores; and Hjort Deep immediately to the east of the mid-Atlantic ridge in lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N.

The  
Norwegian  
Sea.

The Norwegian Sea is bounded on the east by Spitsbergen, Bear Island, the banks of the Barents Sea and the Norwegian coast; on the south by the North Sea, the Shetland and Faroe Islands, and the submarine ridges between the Shetlands and Faroes and between the Faroes and Iceland; on the west by Iceland and Greenland; and on the north, about lat.  $80^{\circ}$  N., by a submarine ridge supposed to separate the two deep basins called the Norwegian Sea and the Polar Sea.