

And there were a few dozen other holes drilled in the central and equatorial Pacific (and in the Indian Ocean), which were very comparable to these, e. g., during Cruise 17, at drilling site # 167 on the Magellan Rise, 1,400 mi. S. W. of Hawaiian Islands. 3,800 ft. of practically undisturbed sediments were penetrated and extensively cored. Most of this was almost pure Foraminifera and coccolith sediment.

In fact, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ocean floor is covered with deposits of this type-- though not nearly this thick everywhere. [1/3 of exposed ocean bottom is Globigerina ooze.]

In deeper waters siliceous types of fossils are dominant--~~radiolarians~~ mainly radiolarians and diatoms.

[* Show Radiolaria and diatoms.]

III. THE FLOOR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The floor of the Mediterranean Sea is of special interest with regard to time, and non-radiometric methods of time measurement.

When the Deep Sea Drilling Project Cruise # 13 was made in the Mediterranean Sea, the crew got some real surprises. The floor was covered with the rather normal marine sediments which one would expect, but almost every place where they drilled down through these normal oceanic sediments (in the ~~deepest~~ deeper-water parts, away from land masses) they found evaporite deposits underneath. They would drill through from 250 to 1,100 ft. of these normal oceanic sediments and then find evaporite --usually anhydrite (CaSO_4), and sometimes NaCl.

[* Show Map of Mediterranean]

[* Show column of Site 132. (It had about 40 meters of evaporites (p. 424).)]

At Site 125 were 250 ft. of pelagic ooze, with the bottom of this ooze being dated as Lower Pliocene [about 6,000,000 years B. P.] The recovered parts of this