Quantitative analyses of benthic foraminifera from the Peru-Chile Trench area (Bandy and Rodolfo, 1964; Ingle, Keller, and Kolpack, in press), off central America (Bandy and Arnal, 1957; Smith, 1963, 1964; Golik and Phleger, 1977), and the Gulf of California (Bandy, 1961, 1963; Phleger, 1964, 1965; Streeter, 1972) allow assessment of general faunal trends between 32° N and 40° S along the eastern margin of the Pacific Ocean. Six widespread faunal divisions can be recognized in this broad region reflecting major variations in water mass character and substrate across the neritic-to-abyssal gradient. The 50 m isobath represents the average line of wave touchdown on open shelves separating in turn inner and outer neritic substrates, and biofacies. Inner neritic biofacies (2-50 m) are characterized by Bulimina denudata, Buliminella elegantissima, Hanzawaia nitidula, and Nonionella basispinata. The 100-150 m depth interval encompasses the base of the mixed (surface) layer, the base of the effective photic zone, and the average point of shelf-slope declivity in turn separating outer neritic and upper bathyal biofacies. Outer neritic biofacies (50-150 m) include Cancris panamensis, Cassidulina spp., Uvicerina juncea, and Valvulineria inflata. A well developed oxygen-minimum layer intersects the upper and mid slope areas between depths of 150 and 1200 m, with the core of this feature found at depths of 200 to 600 m where dissolved oxygen values are commonly 0.25 ml/l. Upper bathyal biofacies (150-500 m) reflect this association and include high relative and absolute abundances of Bolivina interjuncta, B. pacifica, B. rankini, B. seminuda, Buliminella exilis tenuata, and Suggrunda eckini. Mid slope faunas are influenced by Antarctic and Pacific Intermediate Water, the deeper portions of the oxygen-minimum layer, the base of the permanent thermocline, and the upper portions of the Pacific Deep Water. Middle bathyal biofacies (500-2000 m) include Bulimina striata mexicana, B. rostrata, Cassidulina cushmani, Cibicides mckannai, and Uvigerina hispida. The lower bathyal biofacies (2000-4000 m) includes Gyroidina moesoldani, Melonis pomplioiodes, and Uvigerina senticosa. Increasing relative and absolute abundances of agglutinated species between 3000 and 4000 m reflect the elevated calcium carbonate lysocline and compensation depth in this region, with the abyssal biofacies (4000-6000 m) dominated by various species of Aveolophragmium, Bathysiphon, Cystammina, Climospira, Reophax, Rhabdammina, Spiroplectammina, and Trochammina. Deviations from these general trends occur in conjunction with substrate anomalies, complex water mass associations (i.e., double oxygen minimal), and in marginal silled basins in the continental borderland off Alta and Baja California and in the Gulf of California.