

in which dredging has been attempted at any considerable depth, say 30 or 40 fathoms, that the number of species common to the province dredged and to the province to the north of it, is greatly increased by the investigation being carried into a deeper zone.¹ Thus in the lusitanian province Mr. McAndrew dredged off the coast of Galicia and Asturias, 212 species, 50 per cent. of which were common to the coast of Norway; and off the south of Spain 335 species were obtained, of which 28 per cent. were common to Norway (boreal province), and 51 per cent. to Britain (chiefly celtic province). The shells common to the two or three provinces were chiefly those dredged from considerable depths. The littoral forms had a much more distinct aspect. The mollusca of the 'Porcupine' expedition have not yet been thoroughly worked out. They are in the hands of Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, and his preliminary reports give a most interesting forecast of what we may expect when his labour is completed. He announces something like 250 new species. Some of the more interesting of these, and the general phenomena of their distribution, will be referred to in a future chapter.

The echinoderms of the expedition are more limited in number, and have already been examined by the writer with some care. The general distribution of the Echinodermata is not so well known as that of the Mollusca. There are many littoral and sub-littoral species. Many of these are local, but many have a wide geographical distribution, usually along what Edward Forbes calls a 'homoiozoic belt,' a belt of nearly similar circumstances of climate extending

¹ Woodward, loc. cit. p. 362.