

Atlantic. Along this line, which may be said to indicate the limit between the Atlantic and the Southern Sea, the forms which are specially abyssal, and which are most nearly related to extinct chalk or older tertiary species, are certainly more fully developed and more numerous than they are in any part of the Atlantic "gulf."

	Station 131. 2275 F.ms.	Station 133. 1900 F.ms.	Station 134. 100-150 F.ms.	Station 135. 1000 F.ms.	Station 137. 2550 F.ms.	Station 322. 21 F.ms.	Station 323. 1900 F.ms.	Station 325. 2650 F.ms.	Station 331. 1715 F.ms.	Station 332. 2200 F.ms.	Station 333. 2025 F.ms.	Station 334. 1915 F.ms.	Station 335. 1425 F.ms.
Pisces.....	..	*	*	*	..	*	*
Cephalopoda.....
Gastropoda.....	*	*
Lamellibranchiata.....	..	*	*	*	..	*	*
Tunicata.....	..	*
Pycnogonida.....
Decapoda.....	..	*	..	*	*	..	*	*	*	*
Schizopoda.....	..	*	*	*	..	*
Edriophthalmata.....	*	..
Cirripedia.....	*
Annelida.....	*	*	*	*	..	*
Polyzoa.....	*	*	..	*
Holothuridea.....	..	*	*	*
Echinoidea.....	*	*	*
Ophiuridea.....	*	*	*	..	*	*
Asteridea.....	..	*	*	..	*	..	*	*	*
Crinoidea.....	*	*
Hydromedusæ.....	*	*
Zoantharia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aleyonaria.....	..	*	*	*	*
Porifera.....	*	*	*	*	..	*	*	*	..

It may not be out of place, before leaving this subject, to give a brief preliminary sketch of the distribution of the groups of marine organisms which inhabit the depths of the sea; or, leading a pelagic existence, contribute by the subsidence of their hard parts after death to the formation of submarine deposits. This is a subject which must be much more fully discussed when the species have been determined, and the new forms described; but we have already perhaps sufficient material for a general outline.

No plants live, so far as we know, at great depths in the sea; and it is in all probability essentially inconsistent with their nat-