

Between 1000 and 1500 fathoms.

Family.	Genus and Species.	Station.	Depth.	Bottom.	Region.
Bicellariadæ,	<i>Kinetoskias cyathus</i> ,	VI.	1090 to 1525	gl. oz.	N. Atlantic.
„	* <i>Bugula reticulata</i> ,	303	1325	bl. m.	S. Atlantic.
Cellulariadæ,	* <i>Menipea benemunita</i> ,	303	1325	„	„
„	* „ <i>aculeata</i> ,	303	1325	„	„
„	<i>Cellulariu cirrata</i> ,	195	1425	bl. m.	Australian.
„	* <i>Scrupocellaria macandrei</i> ,	93 ¹	1070 to 1150	volc. m.	N. Atlantic.
Farciminariadæ,	* <i>Farciminaria hexagona</i> ,	195	1425	bl. m.	Australian.
Salicornariadæ,	* <i>Salicornaria malvinensis</i> ,	176	1450	gl. oz.	„
Reteporidæ,	<i>Retepora margaritacea</i> ,	176	1450	„	„
Celleporidæ,	* <i>Cellepora eatonensis</i> ,	303	1325	bl. m.	S. Atlantic.
Flustridæ,	* <i>Carbasa ovoides</i> ,	303	1325	„	„
Escharidæ,	* <i>Cribrilina monoceros</i> ,	303	1325	„	„
Crisiidæ,	<i>Crisia delicatissima</i> ,	303	1325	„	„

“The extreme depth from which any Polyzoa were procured was 3125 fathoms, at Station 253 in the North Pacific. In this haul there were four species attached to a manganese nodule, from a bottom of red clay, and associated with them were two or three minute specimens of a species of *Stephanoscyphus*. Of the four species thus living at a depth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, only one perhaps can be regarded as belonging to a decidedly or almost exclusively deep-water family—the Bifaxariadæ; for although the Bicellariadæ include many abyssal forms, one, *Bugula (Halophila) johnstoniæ* has usually occurred in comparatively shallow depths, whilst of the other two species, one, *Cribrilina monoceros* is very generally distributed in the southern hemisphere, and apparently occurs at various depths from 5 to 1350 fathoms; the fourth is too fragmentary to admit of complete diagnosis, but it belongs to the family Escharidæ, and probably to only moderately deep water.

“It will be seen that by far the greater number of the deep-sea forms belong to families characterised by having the zoarium of great flexibility, rooted by a dense bundle of extremely delicate radical fibres, most of which are attached to separate *Globigerinæ* or other solid particles in the ooze or mud of which the bottom at these depths is usually formed.

¹ Off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.