

into the abyssal fauna; and the following continental species have an extreme range of more than 1000 fathoms:—

<i>Salenia hastigera</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	100-1850 fathoms.
<i>Salenia varispina</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60-1675 "
<i>Cœlopleurus floridanus</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	56-1323 "
<i>Aspidodiadema tonsum</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	100-1700 "
<i>Phormosomu sigsbei</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	120-1250 "
<i>Echinus elegans</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	80-1300 "
<i>Echinus norvegicus</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	80-2435 "
<i>Schizaster moseleyi</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40-1375 "
<i>Schizaster orbignyianus</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	92-1557 "

Among the Clypeastridæ both *Echinocyamus* and *Fibularia* have a range of nearly 1000 fathoms. Finally, of the abyssal species the following have a greater range than 1000 fathoms:—

<i>Aspidodiadema microtuberculatum</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	804-2225 fathoms.
<i>Pourtalesia laguncula</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	345-2900 "
<i>Calymne relictæ</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	620-2650 "
<i>Homolampas fragilis</i> ,	.	.	.	.	.	300-1920 "

and quite a number of other species of which the range approaches 1000 fathoms but is below it, showing thus that a very large proportion of the known Echinids have an extraordinary bathymetrical range, and that distributed as these are among all the families and principal groups of Echinids, it is evident we cannot look upon pressure alone as a very important feature in the limitation of the bathymetrical range, but that we must rather look to the difference of temperature characterising the three belts here recognised as the principal element in the distribution of the Echinids in the depths of the ocean.

The genera characteristic of the littoral faunæ which disappear from the continental limits, exclusive of the species having a great bathymetrical range, are the greater number of the species of Cidaridæ—

<i>Cidaris.</i>		<i>Stephanocidaris.</i>
<i>Phyllacanthus.</i>		<i>Arbacia.</i>

The greater number of the Diadematidæ—

<i>Diadema.</i>		<i>Echinothrix.</i>
<i>Centrostephanus.</i>		<i>Astropyga.</i>

All the Echinometradæ—

<i>Colobocentrotus.</i>		<i>Strongylocentrotus.</i>
<i>Heterocentrotus.</i>		<i>Sphærechinus.</i>
<i>Echinometra.</i>		<i>Pseudoboletia</i>
<i>Parasalenia.</i>		<i>Echinostrephus.</i>
<i>Stomopneustes.</i>		