Showing how sharply the continental genera contrast with those of the littoral faunæ. Of the 72 genera represented in the different littoral faunæ only 9 are common to both the littoral and continental ranges, when we separate the species which are littoral, and happen to extend either into or through the continental range into the abyssal range, and as these species are very numerous, considerable care must be taken to separate them from the continental species. They are added to the continental lists, and are marked L.+ when extending only into the continental range, and L.++ when they extend also into the abyssal range; while when we compare the littoral genera and the abyssal we find only two genera, Asthenosoma and Hemiaster, which have strictly characteristic littoral species.

Comparing in the same way the continental and the abyssal ranges, the following genera found in the continental range do not extend into the abyssal:—

Dorocidaris. Catopygus. Paleopneustes. Goniocidaris. Spatangus. Salenia. Cælopleurus. Nacopatagus. Echinocardium. Micropyga. Temnechinus. Rhinobrissus. Hemipedina. Agassizia. Neolampas. Schizaster. Moiropsis. Conoclypus.

That is, in addition to the 9 genera of which there are representative species in both the littoral and continental ranges, there are 11 genera eminently characteristic of the continental range; while the following genera have representative species both in the continental and abyssal ranges:—

Porocidaris.

Podocidaris.

Asthenosoma.

Phormosoma.

Aspidodiadema.

Trigonocidaris.

Or only 6 genera thus far out of 47 which are found extending from the continental line to the abyssal range and including both; while the following genera are eminently abyssal, and have thus far not been found to extend into the continental range among the recent species.

Prionechinus.Spatagocystis.Cottaldia.Echinocrepis.Pygaster.Urechinus.Pourtalesia.Cystechinus.