

GEOGRAPHICAL AND BATHYMETRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

In the following arrangement I have adopted the regions given by Prof. Busk in his able Report on the Polyzoa, which regions are generally acquiesced in by most observers. They are, indeed, such as suggest themselves in a natural grouping of the oceanic areas.

In the first of these, **A.**, the North Atlantic Region (see the sketch-map), a large number of forms occur, and relatively few range to other areas; but this apparent definition in so vast a region is probably due to the comparatively unexplored condition both of it and the other oceans. Within its limits marked diversities present themselves, such as the comparative absence of the Amphinomidæ (with the exception of *Paramphinone*) in the north-eastern part of the area, and their abundance in the south-western; the appearance of the Euphrosynidæ between tide-marks in the southern parts, and their limitation to the deeper water in the northern. Most of the genera are cosmopolitan in their range, but the remarkable new genus *Buskiella* is entirely confined to the abysses of this and the South Atlantic. Many interesting extensions of the previously known range of genera have been made by the Challenger, for example, the finding of *Eulepis* in the West Indies, its original habitat being in the Philippines. The cosmopolitan habits of such types as *Harmothoë imbricata*, *Hyalinæcia tubicola*, *Scolecopsis cirrata*, and *Terebellides stræmi* have also been more clearly disclosed.

SURFACE FORMS.

Besides the purely pelagic Alciopidæ, which were met with by the Challenger in the Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans, as well as more abundantly in Mid Pacific, off the Sandwich Islands, Tomopteridæ and various larval forms occurred. Amongst the latter were young Terebellidæ, about half an inch in length, which were caught in the Atlantic on the return voyage. Various larval *Polygordii* were found in the tow-nets near St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, along with Tornaria, Pteropods, and Copepods. *Tomopteris*, again, ranged to both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and was accompanied by *Sagitta*, Copepoda, and various larval forms such as the young of *Chirodota*. The