Arca (Barbatia) corpulenta, .	North-East Australia, in 1400 fathoms; south of Amboyna, in 200 to 360 fathoms; Mid Pacific, in 2425 fathoms; and near the Island of Juan Fernandez, in 1375 fathoms.
Mytilus edulis, . . .	Cosmopolitan.
Mytilus magellanicus, . .	Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Island, and Fiji, all in shallow water.
Modiolaria cuneata, . .	Port Jackson and the Cape of Good Hope, shallow water.
Lima squamosa, . . .	Tenerife, in 70 fathoms, and the Philippine Islands, in 10 fathoms.
Lima lata, ...	St. Paul's Rocks, Atlantic, in 104 fathoms, and Philippine Islands, in 82 fathoms.
Lima multicostata, . .	Port Jackson, in 2 to 18 fathoms; Tongatabu, in 18 fathoms; and off Bermuda, in 1075 fathoms.
Lima goliath, . . .	South Japan, in 775 fathoms, and South Patagonia, in 245 fathoms.
Lima loscombii, . . .	A British species; from the Azores, in 450 fathoms, and Tristan da Cunha, in 100 to 150 fathoms.
Pecten vitreus, . . .	West coast of Patagonia, in 140 to 400 fathoms; South Japan, in 345 fathoms; and Philippine Islands, in 100 to 700 fathoms.

A perusal of the above will show that some of the species were obtained not only at widely distant localities, but also at very different depths. *Venus mesodesma* (a shore species) was dredged in 1000 fathoms, *Arca pteroessa* in 390 and 2050 fathoms, *Lima multicostata* in 2 and 1075 fathoms, *Pecten vitreus* in 140 and 700 fathoms, *Neæra obesa* in 40 and 1000 fathoms, *Ervilia castanea* in 70 and 1000 fathoms, and *Dacrydium vitreum* and *Pecten philippii*, both of which have been obtained in less than 40 fathoms, were hauled up respectively from 1000 and 450 fathoms. I might multiply examples of the different ranges in depth at which various species have been obtained by the Challenger and other expeditions, but those which I have cited are sufficient to show that the same species is equally well adapted for living in deep or shallow water, and, as far as I have noticed, the shells appear to be very little affected by the difference of the depth or the nature of the bottom.[1] As a rule, very deep-water "benthal" species certainly have a tendency to be without colour, and of thin structure, no doubt resulting from the absence of light, the difficulty of secreting lime, the scarcity of food, and other unfavourable conditions of existence.

[1] Mr. Davidson has also mentioned instances of Brachiopods "capable of existing at a great variety of depth," one species (*Terebratula vitrea*) ranging from 5 to 1456 fathoms. Zool. Chall. Exp., part i. p. 6, 1880.