land outwards would seem to have in general a greater uniformity in temperature and other physical conditions than in the tropical and subtropical regions, where it is stated that the belts below 100 or 200 fathoms have lost the influence of the climate, &c., and present conditions far different from those above them. Such forms are *Myriotrochus rinkii*, from shore to 500 fathoms; *Echinocucumis typica*, from about 40 to 530 fathoms; *Thyone raphanus*, from 20 to 530 fathoms; *Holothuria intestinalis*, from 10 to 650 fathoms; *Holothuria tremula*, from 20 to 672 fathoms; *Trochostoma violacea*, from 20 to 700 fathoms; *Thyonidium pellucidum*, from about 30 to 1081 fathoms, &c. The two deep-sea species of *Synapta* are scarcely distinguishable from some of the shallow-water species.

5. *Pælopatides*, *Pseudostichopus*, *Acanthotrochus*, and probably even *Ankyroderma* are the only true deep-sea genera of Apoda and Pedata, no representatives of them having hitherto been obtained near the shore or, at least, from any trifling depth. Species of these genera very seldom seem to thrive at a less depth than 500 fathoms.

6. Among the Apoda the Synaptidæ are, with a very few exceptions, shore forms, living near the surface of the sea, while the Molpadidæ are probably in a state of emigration seawards, a great number of them having already reached the abysses and settled there.

7. The Dendrochirotæ and Aspidochirotæ are still true shore or shallow-water forms, though there are even here many exceptions, proving that their representatives are thriving even at great depths.

Concerning the geographical distribution, I refer the reader to the Geographical Tables, accompanied by some general remarks, at the end of this Report.