

DISTRIBUTION.

1. *Geographical.*

I have thought it convenient for the sake of uniformity, and to facilitate reference, to arrange the species enumerated in this second part of the Report into the following seven divisions of the ocean, in the same manner that the CHEILOSTOMATA were divided in the first part.

- A. North Atlantic Region, between the parallels of 70° W. and 20° E.
- B. South Atlantic Region, from 70° W. to 20° E.
- C. South Indian or Kerguelen Region, from 20° E. to 110° E.
- D. Australian Region, from 110° E. to 160° W. and S.
- E. Philippine or Japanese Region, from 110° E. to 160° W. and N.
- F. North Pacific Region, from 160° W. to the coast of North America.
- G. South Pacific Region, from 160° W. to 70° W.; but from this region no species belonging to any of the orders referred to in this part of the Report were procured.

In the following List, to the names of the species procured at each Station a reference is added, by corresponding letters, to the other regions in which it was found, so that its geographical distribution may be seen at a glance.

2. *Bathymetrical.*

The Stations in each geographical region, in the List, are arranged in bathymetrical order, beginning with those of the greatest depth; it will be seen that only two species of CYCLOSTOMATA occur at depths greater than 1000 fathoms, viz., one at 1600 and one at 1450, the former, however, also being found at various depths, from 50 fathoms downwards; four or five others were found at 450 to 600 fathoms, but by far the larger number were procured at between 50 and 150 fathoms, and ten in shallow water. Of the CTENOSTOMATA only three occurred at depths as great as 150 fathoms, the remaining eight having all come from depths less than 40 fathoms. The only two species belonging to the PEDICELLINEA group both came from 150 fathoms.

3. *Geological.*

To the sub-order CYCLOSTOMATA belong most of the oldest fossil Polyzoa that have been found up to this time, whilst "as yet we have no clear evidence that Cheilo-