

Table of the Distribution of the Genera of Asteroidea collected by the Challenger in the great Oceanic Areas, showing the number of Species by which each is known to be represented, and the number of Species which are common to two or more Oceans.

	I. North Atlantic.	II. South Atlantic.	III. Indian Ocean.	IV. Southern Ocean.	V. Eastern Archi- pelago.	VI. North Pacific.	VII. South Pacific.	Species common to two or more Oceanic Areas. ¹
PHANEROZONIA.								
<i>ARCHASTERIDÆ.</i>								
<i>PARARCHASTERINÆ.</i>								
<i>Pararchaster</i> . . .	2 or (?) 3	1	...	2	...	1	...	$\frac{(I.)VI.}{1}$
<i>Pontaster</i> . . .	6 or (?) 9	1	...	1	2	2	2	$\frac{I.(IV.)}{1}$
<i>PLUTONASTERINÆ.</i>								
<i>Dylaster</i> . . .	3 or (?) 4	2	...	...	2	1	1	$\frac{(I)(II.)VII.}{1}$
<i>Plutonaster</i> . . .	4 or (?) 5	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
— <i>Tethyaster</i> . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
<i>Lonchaster</i> . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....
<i>PSEUDARCHASTERINÆ.</i>								
<i>Pseudarchaster</i> . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
<i>Aphroditaster</i> . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
<i>ARCHASTERINÆ.</i>								
<i>Archaster</i> . . .	...	...	2	...	2	1 ¹	2	$\frac{III.V.VII.,}{2}$ $\frac{III.V.VI.VII.}{1}$
<i>PORCELLANASTERIDÆ.</i>								
<i>PORCELLANASTERINÆ.</i>								
<i>Porcellanaster</i> . . .	3 or (?) 5	1	...	...	1	1	2	.....
<i>Styracaster</i> . . .	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....
<i>Hyphalaster</i> . . .	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	.....
<i>Thoracaster</i> . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
<i>CTENODISCOLINÆ.</i>								
<i>Ctenodiscus</i> . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
<i>ASTROPECTINIDÆ.</i>								
<i>ASTROPECTININÆ.</i>								
<i>Craspidaster</i> . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	$\frac{V.VI.}{1}$
<i>Leptoptychaster</i> . . .	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....
<i>Astropecten</i> . . .	18	6	9	...	8	9	8	$\frac{I.II., III.VI.VII.,}{2}$ $\frac{V.VI.VII., VI.VII.}{1}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Psilaster</i> . . .	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	$\frac{II.VII.}{1}$
<i>Phoxaster</i> . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
<i>Bathybiaster</i> . . .	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	$\frac{(IV.)VII.}{1}$

¹ The Oceans are indicated by Roman numerals corresponding to the numbers at the head of their column; and the Oceans in which a common species occurs are placed together in the position of the numerator of a fraction; the number of species common to them is indicated by an Arabic numeral in the position of the denominator. Thus $\frac{III.V.}{1}$ signifies that one species found in the Indian Ocean also occurs in the Eastern Archipelago; $\frac{III.V.VII.}{2}$ would signify that two species occurring in the Indian Ocean are found in the Eastern Archipelago, and also extend into the South Pacific. When a species is represented by a variety, and not the identical form, the numeral indicating the Ocean in which the variety occurs is placed in brackets; thus $\frac{I.(IV.)}{1}$ indicates that a species found in the North Atlantic is represented by a variety of that species in the Southern Ocean.