

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Station.	Locality.	Depth in Fathoms	Nature of Bottom.	Bottom Temperature F°.	Species.	No. of Specimens.
323	East of Monte Video, . . .	1900	Blue mud, . . .	33·1	1. <i>Hyalonema tenue</i> , F. E. S., . . .	1
325	East of Monte Video, . . .	2650	Blue mud, . . .	32·7	1. <i>Holascus stellatus</i> , F. E. S., . . .	2
333	West of Tristan da Cunha, . .	2025	Globigerina ooze,	35·3	1. <i>Caulocalyx tener</i> , F. E. S., . . . 2. <i>Hyalonema</i> sp., . . .	1 1
343	South of Ascension, . . .	425	Volcanic sand, . .	40·3	1. <i>Aphrocallistes bocagei</i> , Perc. Wright. . 2. Dictyonine, . . .	1 1
344	Off Ascension, . . .	420	Volcanic sand, . .	...	1. <i>Aphrocallistes bocagei</i> , Perc. Wright, .	1
348	Lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W.,	2450	Globigerina ooze,	...	1. <i>Malacosaccus unguiculatus</i> , F. E. S.,	1

A glance at the map shows that the Hexactinellida are by no means confined to the few localities hitherto chronicled. On the contrary they are widely distributed in all the oceans, and the majority of the Challenger specimens alone have not been found in localities where Hexactinellida were previously discovered, but in localities which are new for the group.

As the table shows, it was only at 58 of the 275 stations (*i.e.*, 21·1 per cent.) which were explored with dredge and trawl that Hexactinellida were obtained. And although these localities occur very uniformly over the whole route, nowhere is there any great interval between two successive localities. The greatest distance occurs between Stations 94 and 124, but it has to be noted that this portion of the return route, which included twelve stations where no Hexactinellida were found, was crossed at one point (Stations 102 and 348, lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W.), where (Station 348) a Hexactinellid was discovered.

If we follow the course of the expedition, we see that in the first place to the west of the English channel (Stations IV., V.) some Hexactinellids were captured, and that afterwards, to the south-west of the Canary Islands (Station 3), the stately *Poliopogon amadou* was fished up. The booty became somewhat richer off the West India Island of St. Thomas, where, at the two Stations 23 and 24, six different species were procured. The next locality, off the Bermudas Islands (Stations 33 and 56), yielded in all eight species. West of the Azores, and afterwards off Cape Verde, two species were found. After a long pause two forms were captured off the coast of Brazil (east of the Rio San Francisco). On the tour from Bahia to the Cape of Good Hope, a fragment of a Hexactinellid was obtained near Tristan da Cunha, while near Prince Edward Island three different species rewarded the search. This last region seems indeed to have been tolerably rich in Hexactinellida, since some degrees further east first two, and soon afterwards six, different species, and off Crozets Islands, again three were obtained. Near