

	No. of Sp. No. of Oc.	N. Atlantic.	S. Atlantic.	Indian Ocean.	E. Pacific.	W. Pacific.	Antarctic and S. Indian.	Locality (?).	0-50	51-200	201-1000	1001 and over	Depth (?).
<i>Scleritoderma</i> ,	2 2	1 1			1 1					1 1			1 1
<i>Aciculites</i> ,	1 1	1 1								1 1			
Family Scleritodermidæ,	3 3	2 2			1 1					2 2			1 1
<i>Siphonidium</i> ,	2 4	1 3			1 1					2 2	1 2		
Family Cladopeltidæ,	2 4	1 3			1 1					2 2	1 2		
<i>Azorica</i> ,	4 10	1 5	1 1		3 8			1 1	2 2	2 2	1 3		3 3
<i>Tretolophus</i> ,	1 1				1 1					1 1			
<i>Gastrophanella</i> ,	1 3	1 3								1 2			1 1
<i>Setidium</i> ,	1 1	1 1								1 1	1 1		
<i>Poritella</i> ,	1 1	1 1								1 1	1 1		
<i>Amphibleptula</i> ,	1 2	1 2								1 1	1 1		
<i>Trematidium</i> ,	1 1	1 1								1 1			
<i>Leiodermatium</i> ,	1 2	1 2											1 2
<i>Sympyla</i> ,	1 1	1 1								1 1			
Family Azoricidæ,	12 23	8 16	1 1		4 4			1 1	2 2	9 10	4 6		5 6
<i>Vetulina</i> ,	1 2	1 2								1 1			1 1
Family Anomocladidæ,	1 2	1 2								1 1			1 1
Total,	294 438	140 238	19 21	39 40	84 106	6 8	11 14	10 11	92 124	92 112	46 68	6 11	93 131

The thick figures in every case refer to the number of species, the thin to the number of recorded occurrences. Obviously, as the investigation of an area proceeds the number of recorded occurrences must tend to increase more rapidly than that of new species, and the ratio of species to occurrences should be less the more completely the fauna of a district is known; this will appear from the table; in the North Atlantic, for instance, the ratio of species to occurrences expressed as a percentage is 59, in the East Pacific 79·2, in the Indian Ocean 97·5; in the remaining oceans the occurrences are not numerous enough to be of any statistical value.