TABLE V.

	I. 0–50 Fathoms.	II. 51–200 Fathoms.	III. 201–1000 Fathoms.	IV. Above 1000 Faths.	
Tetractinellida, . .	9	8	14	8	Actual number of successful hauls.
	5·06	3·54	4·17	1	Proportional number at different depths.
Hexactinellida, . .	...	7	22	28	Actual number of successful hauls.
	...	0·84	1·8	1	Proportional number at different depths.
Monaxonida, . .	6	16	15	15	Actual number of successful hauls.
	1·786	3·714	2·375	1	Proportional number at different depths.
Ceratosa, . .	7	3	1	...	Actual number of successful hauls.
	13·1	4·374	1	...	Proportional number at different depths.
Calcarea, . .	5	6	2	...	Actual number of successful hauls.
	4·327	4·007	1	...	Proportional number at different depths.

The foregoing results can be most plainly expressed by curves, such as are given in the table on p. 397. These have the further advantage of representing not only the bathymetrical distribution of each group, but its richness as compared with the other groups.

The curves are obtained by measuring off on the ordinate IV. a number of units equivalent to the number of species or successful stations met with within that range of depth, and then measuring off on the other ordinates lengths equal to the first multiplied by the proper numbers given in Table IV. Thus in the case of the curve of the Tetractinellida the number of species obtained between 1000 fathoms and greater depths is eight, this multiplied by the numbers 9, 11, and 5·4 gives the lengths to be measured off on the ordinates I., II., and III.

An inspection of this table shows that, relatively to the total number of hauls made, about as many species of Sponges were obtained between the depths of 51 and 200 fathoms as between 0 and 50 fathoms, but beyond the depth of 200 fathoms the number fell very rapidly, and still more rapidly beyond the depth of 1000 fathoms. As regards stations it will be observed that the maximum of successful stations lies on the ordinate II., the curve falling rapidly towards the ordinate I., and also, but not quite as rapidly, towards ordinate III., past this, however, there is a very sudden drop, the curve descending almost parallel with that of species, which is due to the fact that in deep-water stations seldom more than one species was obtained at each.

A great difference is to be observed in the behaviour of the station curve and the species curve in the case of the Monaxonida: the species curve culminates on the first ordinate, and then descends almost in a straight line to ordinate III., past which there is a rapid descent; the station curve on the other hand culminates on the ordinate II. of