

Lists of these have been given in the deeper zones (see pages 1282, 1290, 1301, 1313-1314, 1327, 1357-1360).

Of the 3900 species taken only in this zone less than 100 fathoms, 1384 species (or 35 per cent.) are new to science, and the following 82 new genera were taken only in this zone¹:—

<i>Dendropsis.</i>	<i>Stephanidium.</i>	<i>Peribolaster.</i>	<i>Latreillopsis.</i>
<i>Proteleia.</i>	<i>Neohelia.</i>	<i>Rhipidaster.</i>	<i>Picroceroides.</i>
<i>Sideroderma.</i>	<i>Sphenophyllia.</i>	<i>Ophiobyrsa.</i>	<i>Discoarachne.</i>
<i>Thrinacophora</i> (2).	<i>Cyloseris.</i>	<i>Eupholö.</i>	<i>Hannonia.</i>
<i>Amphius.</i>	<i>Domoseris</i> (3).	<i>Salvatoria.</i>	<i>Watsonia.</i>
<i>Cinachyra.</i>	<i>Moseleya.</i>	<i>Phlyctenophora.</i>	<i>Janolus.</i>
<i>Psammastra.</i>	<i>Napopora.</i>	<i>Acontiostoma</i> (4).	<i>Ohola.</i>
<i>Scolopes.</i>	<i>Sandalolitha.</i>	<i>Cardenio.</i>	<i>Atopogaster</i> (4).
<i>Stryplnus.</i>	<i>Tichopora.</i>	<i>Chosroës.</i>	<i>Chorizocormus.</i>
<i>Anamicilla.</i>	<i>Tichoseris.</i>	<i>Dryopoides.</i>	<i>Morchellioides.</i>
<i>Heteropegma.</i>	<i>Azygoplon.</i>	<i>Harpinioides.</i>	<i>Pachyclæna</i> (3).
<i>Pericharax.</i>	<i>Calamphora.</i>	<i>Platyischnopus.</i>	<i>Symplegma.</i>
<i>Acanthoisis.</i>	<i>Dictyocladium.</i>	<i>Protellopsis.</i>	<i>Tylobranchion.</i>
<i>Calypterinus.</i>	<i>Diplocheilus.</i>	<i>Socarnoides.</i>	<i>Lophonectes.</i>
<i>Elasmogorgia.</i>	<i>Diplocyathus.</i>	<i>Sophrrosyne.</i>	<i>Murænolepis.</i>
<i>Paranephthya.</i>	<i>Heteroplon.</i>	<i>Paranebalia.</i>	<i>Salilota.</i>
<i>Placogorgia.</i>	<i>Schizotricha</i> (2).	<i>Artemesia.</i>	<i>Tetrabrachium.</i>
<i>Platycaulos.</i>	<i>Sciurella.</i>	<i>Brachycarpus</i> (2).	<i>Thysanopsetta.</i>
<i>Scleronephthya.</i>	<i>Thecocladium.</i>	<i>Cheirothrix.</i>	<i>Zanclorhynchus.</i>
<i>Pteropathes.</i>	<i>Pegantha.</i>	<i>Scallasis.</i>	
<i>Ilyanthopsis.</i>	<i>Polycolpa.</i>	<i>Synalpheus.</i>	

The great majority of these genera are represented by a single species, while there are 3 with two species, 2 with three species, and 2 with four species.

Notes on the Geographical Distribution.—Of the 4250 species enumerated in the above list, 1472 species (or 35 per cent.) were taken south of the southern tropic, 2392 species (or 56 per cent.) were taken within the tropics, and 571 species (or 13 per cent.) were taken north of the northern tropic; while 26 species (or 0·6 per cent.) were found to be common to all those three areas, 31 species (or 0·7 per cent.) were common to the southern and northern areas, 94 species (or 2 per cent.) were common to the southern and tropical areas, and 88 species (or 2 per cent.) were common to the tropical and northern areas. In addition, there are eleven species, the habitats of which are unknown.

The bathymetrical and geographical information in the foregoing lists is presented in tabular form on page 1430, excluding the Medusæ and Siphonophoræ and other species possibly captured in the intermediate or surface waters, so that these numbers are believed to include only benthonic species.

¹ The number of species is indicated in parentheses for those genera containing more than one species.
(SUMMARY OF RESULTS CHALL. EXP.—1894.)