### ACERATIIDÆ

*Aceratias mollis*, A. Br., 1910, Stations 45, 49, 51, 64.
*Aceratias macrorhinus indicus*, A. Br., 1910, Stations 45, 49, 51, 56, 67 (see Fig. 470).

### ANTENNARIIDÆ

*Antennarius marmoratus*, Günth., 1910, Stations 64, 66, 67 (see Fig. 471).

### Sub-Order—PLECTOGNATHI

### Division—SCLERODERMI

### BALISTIDÆ

*Monacanthus* sp., 1910, Station 67 (see Fig. 472).

### Division—GYMNODONTES

### TETRODONTIDÆ

*Tetrodon spengleri*, Bl., 1910, Station 37.

### MOLIDÆ

*Mola rotunda*, Cuv., 1910, Station 87 (see Fig. 102, p. 119).

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF PELAGIC ANIMALS

The foregoing remarks and lists show that our knowledge of the distribution of pelagic animals in the ocean is now considerable, especially as regards small forms, which are easily captured in closing nets, and whose habitat may therefore be localized with accuracy. As to larger organisms the difficulties increase in proportion to their size. Thus only five of the 151 pelagic species of fishes taken during the " Valdivia " Expedition were captured in closing nets, but the bathymetrical distribution of certain species was approximately determined by lowering large vertical nets to different depths and comparing the catches. By studying the material thus obtained, Brauer[1] succeeded in ascertaining the bathymetrical distribution, or at least the upper limit, of several common species.

In Chapter II. I have described our methods of capturing pelagic animals by means of large closing nets and by simultaneously towing eight or ten nets at different depths, and in Chapter III. I have given particulars of some of the catches thus secured. My object in this chapter is to show in some detail the knowledge now available as to the vertical and horizontal distribution of pelagic animals and animal-communities

[1] Brauer, *loc. cit.*