animals, living in the vicinity of the coasts, at a depth of 6 to 10 or 20 fathoms; but now the number living at great depths has so increased that it is nearly equal to that of the shallow-water forms.

If we compare the two groups, it is obvious that the great majority of the higher forms of the families PTEROEIDIDÆ, PENNATULIDÆ, VIRGULARIDÆ, and RENILLIDÆ live in shallow water. The only species going deeper than 100 fathoms, are—

	Fathoms.
Pennatula grandis, Ehrenb.,	150–200
P. phosphorea, var. *aculeata*, Köll.,	30–300
Dubenia abyssicola, Kor. and Dan.,	100–120
Pavonaria africana, Stud.,	360–
P. finmarchica, Sars,	240–300
Virgularia bromleyi, Köll.,	565–

Of the lower groups of the Pennatulida, only the Veretillidæ seem to live in shallow water (*V. cynomorium*, var. *astyla* was found by Studer, at the Cape de Verde Islands, in 115 fathoms). All the others are, with very few exceptions, deep-sea forms, as shown by the following list :—

FUNICULINIDÆ.	Fathoms.
Funiculina quadrangularis, Blainv.,	20–350
Halipteris christii, Kor. and Dan.,	200
STACHYPTILIDÆ.	
Stachyptilum macleari, Köll.,	129
ANTHOPTILIDÆ.	
Anthoptilum thomsoni, Köll.,	600
murrayi, Köll.,	1250
simplex, Köll.,	1900
KOPHOBELEMNONIDÆ.	
Kophobelemnon stelliferum, var. *durum*, Müll.,	40–300
stelliferum, Köll.,	458–690
ferrugineum, Köll.,	345
(sp.),	700
Bathyptilum carpenteri, Köll.,	650
UMBELLULIDÆ.	
Umbellula güntheri, Köll.,	1850
simplex, Köll.,	2050
leptocaulis, Köll.,	2440
durissima, Köll.,	565
huxleyi, Köll.,	565