

The preceding table gives us the range of a group of species of which, while many of them extend towards the littoral area, the upper limit is usually near the 100 fathom line, and we find here a proportionally larger number of species extending into deep water, into the next bathymetrical subdivision, than in the littoral species. The usual limit of the continental species in depth is from 350 to 450 fathoms. There are forty-six continental species of which ten extend to great depths. The species which have an exceptionally great bathymetrical range are—*Salenia hastigera* and *Salenia varispina*, *Cælopleurus floridanus*, *Aspidodiadema tonsum*, *Phormosoma sigsbei*, *Echinus elegans*, *Echinus norvegicus*, *Schizaster fragilis*, *Schizaster moseleyi*, and *Schizaster orbignyianus*.

The continental species are distributed as follows, excepting, of course, the few species which extend beyond the usual littoral limit downwards, and the species of this group which reach upwards from the abyssal district, and thus produce a bathymetrical mixture similar to the mixture we might obtain of successive geological horizons:—

CIDARIDÆ (4 species).

Dorocidaris, 2.*Porocidaris*, 1.*Goniocidaris*, 1.

SALENIDÆ (4 species).

Salenia, 4.

ARBACIADÆ (3 species).

Podocidaris, 1.*Cælopleurus*, 2.

DIADEMATIDÆ (3 species).

Aspidodiadema, 2.*Micropyga*, 1.

ECHINOTHURIDÆ (6 species).

Asthenosoma, 5.*Phormosoma*, 1.

TEMNOPLEURIDÆ (2 species).

Temnechinus, 1.*Trigonocidaris*, 1.

TRIPLECHINIDÆ (7 species).

Hemipedina, 1.*Echinus*, 6.

Or twenty-nine species of *Desmosticha* distributed among fourteen genera. The *Clypeastridæ* have entirely disappeared.

Among the *Petalosticha* there are seventeen species distributed among the following fifteen genera.

NUCLEOLIDÆ (3 species).

Neolampas, 1.*Conoclypus*, 1.*Catopygus*, 1.

ANANCHYTIDÆ (3 species).

Palæotropus, 1.*Linopneustes*, 1.*Paleopneustes*, 1.

SPATANGINA (3 species).

Spatangus, 1.*Nacopatagus*, 1.*Echinocardium*, 1.