

here tabulated, only one (*Euchæta prestandreæ*) was found in all the seven districts, but no fewer than nine species occurred in all but one of the areas; these being *Calanus propinquus*, *Eucalanus attenuatus*, *Scolecithrix danæ*, *Pleuromma abdominale*, *Undina darwini*, *Centropages violaceus*, *Candace truncata*, *Corycæus varius*, and *Oncaea obtusa*. *Undina darwini*, *Scolecithrix danæ*, *Centropages violaceus*, *Corycæus varius*, and *Oncaea obtusa* were not found in the Southern Indian Ocean; but this area was not investigated north of latitude 43° S., and it is more than likely that the tropical zone of that ocean would have produced these species abundantly. *Pleuromma abdominale* was wanting in the gatherings from Eastern Asia, and *Candace truncata* from the South Pacific. All nine species usually occur in considerable abundance, excepting, perhaps, *Centropages violaceus*, which is certainly much scarcer than the rest. The area producing the smallest number of species (fifteen), is the South Indian Ocean, doubtless for the reason already stated; from the North Pacific the number is not much greater, twenty-two. Leaving out of consideration the fish-parasites, the largest numbers of species were obtained from the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Eastern Asiatic, and Australasian seas, the numbers from each of these areas being forty-eight, forty-eight, forty-five, and forty-two respectively. The only undoubted deep-sea species is *Pontostratiotes abyssicola*, the single specimen of which—dredged in a depth of 2200 fathoms—was picked from the dried mud, having unfortunately lost much character in the drying process. Some others were got in deep hauls of the tow-net, but these were usually either well-known species, or so much battered as to make recognition impossible, and it is very likely that most of them were captured during the passage of the net towards the surface. *Calanus princeps* may, however, be noted as an exception to this statement, the two or three specimens from which our knowledge of the species is derived, having come up with deep hauls of the dredge, and most probably from the very depths of the sea. Possibly we might also include amongst abyssal species *Hemicalanus aculeatus*, *Phyllopus bidentatus*, and one or two *Euchætæ* (see lists, pp. 19 and 22), but it is not by any means certain that these specimens came from the bottom.

The fish-parasites are remarkably few, considering the attention which was paid to ichthyology, and the considerable number of fishes captured during the expedition. All the species that have come under my observation are noted in these pages.