

BATHYMETRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

In regard to bathymetrical distribution, the greatest number of species occur in the shallow water (10 fathoms and under), probably because much work was done in this region in the pinnace, especially in rich localities, and also because the opportunities for collecting between tide-marks were fully taken advantage of; moreover, the surface-forms are included in this division. The two regions ranging from 10 to 50 fathoms and from 50 to 100 fathoms have each about the same number of Annelids, and both are similar in respect to new forms. In the three areas just mentioned, the known species are fairly represented, though the majority are new. The number between 100 and 200 fathoms is less than the foregoing, but the proportion of new forms is much higher, and several are of considerable interest, *e.g.*, *Syllis ramosa*. In the rich region ranging from 200 to 500 fathoms, very few known forms break the long list (the second of the series) of novel Annelids. About five new genera are included, and the remarkable types are exemplified by *Allmaniella*, *Scalisetosus*, *Eulepis*, *Genetyllis oculata*, *Macduffia*, *Hemipodus*, and *Euthelepus*. The number of species at this depth, however, may be partly due to the more frequent dredging therein. Between 500 and 600 fathoms the number falls to less than half that in the previous group, but the majority are new. The number found between 600 and 1000 fathoms include two known species out of a list of fourteen.

The four species occurring between 1000 and 1200 fathoms are new. Those between 1200 and 1500 fathoms are more than five times as numerous as the last, and include only five known forms, most of which, however, are found in shallow water as well as at this great depth, *e.g.*, *Eunice ærstedii*, *Aricia norvegica*, *Amphicteis gunneri*, and *Terebellides stræmi*, the latter three, besides, having a very wide geographical range. About the same number were procured between 1500 and 2000 fathoms. All are new, and three new genera required to be formed.

Between 2000 and 2500 fathoms the total numbers about half that just mentioned (between 1500 and 2000 fathoms), and all are new, while four new genera are present in the series. In the region between 2500 and 3000 fathoms several known forms occur, *viz.*, *Latmonice producta*, a marked variety (*benthaliana*) of which, however, only is found at this depth, *Myriochele heeri*, *Amphicteis gunneri* (var. *atlantica*), and *Placostegus ornatus*. If the diagnosis be correct, the latter was first procured by Sowerby in shallow water in the Philippines. The two forms from the profound abyss of 3125 fathoms are new, though the genera are well known.

In glancing over the lists, and excluding the pelagic types, it is evident that no definite law as to the presence or absence of genera at particular depths, can be enunciated, though it is true that such genera as *Leana*, *Eupista*, *Euthelepus*, *Melin-*