

From this it appears that in 1873 six specimens were known from the neighbourhood of Portugal, viz:—

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <i>Asconema setubalense</i> , Sav. Kent. | | 4. <i>Farrea</i> sp. |
| 2. <i>Hyalonema lusitanicum</i> , Bocage. | | 5. <i>Aphrocallistes bocagei</i> , Wright. |
| 3. <i>Pheronema grayi</i> , Sav. Kent. | | 6. <i>Fieldingia lagettoides</i> , Sav. Kent. |

from the Philippines six species were also known, viz:—

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. <i>Euplectella aspergillum</i> , Owen. | | 4. <i>Pheronema hemisphæricum</i> , Gray. |
| 2. <i>Polylophus philippinensis</i> , Gray. | | 5. <i>Semperella schultzei</i> , Semper. |
| 3. <i>Crateromorpha meyeri</i> , Gray. | | 6. <i>Eurete</i> sp. (<i>simplicissima</i> , Semper). |

and from the West Indies five species:—

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <i>Pheronema annæ</i> , Leidy. | | 3. <i>Dactylocalyx pumiceus</i> , Stutchbury. |
| 2. (<i>Farrea</i> ?) <i>infundibularis</i> , Carter. | | 4. <i>Myliusia callocyathus</i> , Gray. |
| | | 5. <i>Aulocystis grayi</i> , Bowerbank. |

and lastly, one or two species from widely separated localities.

From a list published a few years ago by Marshall,¹ in which several additional forms were included, and a few bathymetrical data were also furnished, the author drew the following conclusions (*op. cit.*, p. 151):—"From this survey it is seen that the Hexactinellida have a horizontal distribution from about 65° north latitude to about 50° south, and a vertical distribution from about 500 to over 4000 fathoms. It may seem striking that several localities have yielded a relatively large number of Hexactinellid species, *e.g.*, Portugal, Florida (and the West Indies), and the Philippines, but it must be noted that the two first regions have been specially explored by deep-sea expeditions, while the Philippines are the home of an exceedingly keen fishing folk, who are wide awake to the fact that any new form means gold to the finder."

Without entering on any detailed review of the several reports which have been made on the distribution of the Hexactinellida, I shall tabulate all the trustworthy and definite notices of locality with which I am acquainted, so far as they refer to sufficiently defined species. The first of the two synoptic tables is arranged zoologically according to my system, the second according to the localities. I have further marked all the localities on the accompanying map of the world. In this way the state of knowledge independent of the results of the Challenger Expedition is clearly indicated.

¹ *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, 1875, Bd. xxv. Suppl., p. 150.