

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Locality.	Depth in Fathoms.	Species.	Authority.
44. Zebu (Philippines),	<i>Pheronema hemisphericum</i> , Gray, . . .	Marshall and Meyer.
" "	<i>Sclerothamnus clausii</i> , Marshall, . . .	Murie (Marshall).
" "	<i>Aulocystis zittelii</i> , Marshall, . . .	Meyer and Marshall.
" "	<i>Eurete</i> sp., . . .	Meyer and Marshall.
45. Malacca,	<i>Dactylocalyx subglobosus</i> , Gray, . . .	Gray.
46. Singapore,	<i>Pheronema hemisphericum</i> , Gray, . . .	Gray.
47. Moluccas,	<i>Habrodictyum speciosum</i> , Quoy and Gaimard, . . .	Quoy and Gaimard.
"	<i>Periphragella elisæ</i> , Marshall, . . .	Marshall.
IV.—ANTARCTIC OCEAN.			
48. Lat. 74° S., long. 175° W.,	<i>Rossella antarctica</i> , Carter, . . .	Ross, Carter.

A glance at the map shows that there were four principal regions from which the considerable collection of Hexactinellida gathered before the Challenger Expedition had been obtained, viz.:—

1. West of Europe from the Shetland Islands to the Straits of Gibraltar.
2. Near the West India Islands, from Florida to Trinidad.
3. Near Japan, and especially in the Bays of Tokio and Sagami.
4. Near the Philippines, especially off the island of Zebu.

Besides these there are a few isolated localities in the North Sea and the Mediterranean, off the Cape Verde Islands, the Seychelles, Isle de Bourbon, Malacca, Moluccas, and in the Antarctic Ocean.

From these results it is obviously impossible to gain anything but an approximately plausible conception of the true distribution of the Hexactinellida. At the outset the fact has to be noted, that only in the four localities specially noted as the origin of the majority of the known forms and individuals, was the sea-bed satisfactorily examined below a depth of 100 fathoms. This was done on the Western European coasts by the dredgings of English and French expeditions, off the West India Islands by the explorations of Agassiz and Count Pourtalès, off the Philippines by the enterprising and successful activities of the fisher folk, and off Japan by a few naturalists and especially by Dr. Döderlein.

It is of course impossible to decide whether other localities noted in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, &c., represent the occurrence of Hexactinellida in altogether sporadic distribution, or the existence of a richly developed and perhaps widely distributed fauna, of which a few localities have been by chance discovered.

In regard to the distribution of the several suborders and families it is impossible for the same reason to glean many certain results. It is, however, worth noting in this connection that none of the localities are tenanted exclusively by any one family, but that all include representatives of different groups of the system.