

genera within this group it is striking that in the Pacific alone 5 species of *Eurete* were found, while this genus did not occur once in the other two oceans.

Mæandrospongidaë were represented only in the Atlantic and Pacific, in each by 2 species.

Further details as to the separate genera and species yield the following results. The genus *Euplectella* was found in the Atlantic and Pacific, but *not* in the Indian Ocean. The beautiful *Euplectella aspergillum* was only obtained at the one familiar locality, namely, at the Philippine Island, Zebu. *Euplectella crassistellata* was also found in the Pacific, but at a great distance from the mainland. *Euplectella suberea* and *Euplectella nodosa* appear to be restricted to the Atlantic.

In each of the three oceans one or two representatives of the genus *Holascus* were discovered. *Malacosaccus* was found at one locality in the Atlantic, and in the Indian Ocean. The two Tægerinaë occur in the Pacific; *Tægeria pulchra* near the Fiji Islands, and *Walteria flemmingii* off Kermadec.

Of Asconematidaë, only one species, namely, *Sympagella nux*, was found in the Atlantic, near the Cape Verde Islands; four species in the Indian Ocean, viz., *Polyrhabdus oviformis*, *Aulascus johnstoni*, *Balanites pipetta*, and *Caulophacus latus*, and two in the Pacific, namely, *Caulophacus elegans* to the east of Yokohama, and the peculiar *Trachycaulus gurlittii* in the middle of the South Pacific.

While the Rossellidaë were represented in the Atlantic region only by the small *Lanuginella pupa*, found off Little Ki Island, and by *Polylophus philippinensis*, near the Philippine Island, Zebu, *Rossella antarctica* was found both in the South Pacific and in several regions in the South Indian Ocean, and in especial abundance near Kerguelen. Of the genus *Acanthascus*, one species, *Acanthascus grossularia*, was found in the Indian Ocean, the other, *Acanthascus dubius*, in the Pacific portion of the Magellan Strait. The species of *Bathydorus* are similarly distributed in the same two oceans, *Bathydorus spinosus* occurred in the Indian Ocean, near the Crozet Islands; *Bathydorus fimbriatus*, *Bathydorus baculifer*, and *Bathydorus stellatus*, in the Pacific, the first in the North Pacific at two localities, *Bathydorus baculifer* in the middle of the South Pacific, and *Bathydorus stellatus* in the Magellan Strait, where *Rhabdocalyptus ræperi* also occurred. All the four Challenger species of *Crateromorpha* were found in the Pacific, *Crateromorpha meyeri* from the neighbourhood of the Philippine Island, Zebu, *Crateromorpha thierfelderi* and *Crateromorpha murrayi* off Little Ki Island, and *Crateromorpha tumida* off one of the Banda Islands. The species of *Aulochone* were also obtained in the Pacific, *Aulochone cylindrica* from the Kermadec Islands, and *Aulochone lilium* from the Philippines. On the other hand, *Caulocalyx tener* was found in the middle of the South Atlantic, and *Aulocalyx irregularis* both in the Atlantic near the Bermudas, and in two localities in the South Indian Ocean, namely, near Prince Edward Island and off the Crozets. Finally, the Dictyonal-like *Euryplegma auriculare* was found in the Pacific near the Kermadec Islands.