

Depth in Fathoms.	Number of Dredgings or Trawlings.	Number of Localities with Hexactinellids.	Number of Species.	Percentage of Species in Dredgings or Trawlings.
1-94	42	...	...	...
95-100	5	1	4	80
101-200	26	5	20	77
201-300	8	...	...	...
301-400	13	7	14	108
401-500	11	6	6	54.5
501-608	10	5	7	70
601-700	9	4	8	88.9
701-800	3	...	...	...
801-900	3	...	...	...
901-1000	4	2	2	50
1001-1500	31	7	14	45.2
1501-2000	35	7	14	40
2001-2500	38	8	15	39.4
2501-3000	33	6	4	12.4
3001-3500	4	...	...	...
3501-4000	1	...	...	...

From this summary it will be seen that at depths from 95 to 200 fathoms the probability of a dredging including a Hexactinellid is somewhat large (77 to 80 per cent.), and similarly in depths from 301 to 700 fathoms. Whether the negative results of the Challenger dredgings or trawlings for the depth 201 to 300 and 701 to 900 are really so striking as they at first sight appear, I shall leave as a moot point; the very small absolute number of dredgings or trawlings in these depths must obviously be taken into account.

Within the zones from 901 to 2500 fathoms the abundance of Hexactinellida appears to remain approximately constant at from 40 to 50 per cent. Between 2501 and 3000 a marked decrease in the number of species (to 12.4 per cent.) takes place, while at depths beyond 3000 fathoms no Hexactinellida at all were dredged.

If a tabular survey, like that given above for the Hexactinellida as a whole, be taken of the several subdivisions, the following statistic shows the relative distribution in the first place of Lyssacina and Dictyonina.

From the following table also it will be seen that at the slight depth of 95 fathoms only Lyssacina were dredged, and that Dictyonina were unrepresented, but that at depths from 101 to 1000 fathoms Dictyonina occur in equal or slightly greater abundance.

On the other hand the Dictyonina are far excelled by the Lyssacina in all depths beyond 1000 fathoms.