

The Rossellidæ exhibit an entirely different distribution. The maximum number of species occurs in the zone from 101 to 500 fathoms, whence it decreases very markedly downwards, while two forms were found at a depth of 95 fathoms.

Depth in Fathoms.	Number of Rossellidæ.	Percentage in the Dredgings or Trawlings.
95-100	2	40
101-500	10	17·3
501-1000	4	14
1001-1500	1	3·2
1501-2000	2	5·7
2001-2500	2	5·3
2500-3000	1	3

In contrast to the above, the Hyalonematidæ again exhibit a more uniform distribution over the entire bathymetrical range. At a depth of 95 fathoms, a single member of this group (*Semperella schultzei*) was found, while in each of the successive zones of 500 fathoms three to six species occur, until the number sinks to one in the greatest depths, as the following scale indicates :—

Depth in Fathoms.	Number of Hyalonematidæ.	Percentage in the Dredgings or Trawlings.
95-100	1	20
101-500	6	13·4
501-1000	3	10·4
1001-1500	3	9·7
1501-2000	5	14
2001-2500	6	15·8
2501-3000	1	3·3

In regard to the Uncinataria alone, what has been noted in regard to all the Dictyonina is even more conspicuous, the maximum number of species occurs in the bathymetrical zone from 101 to 500 fathoms, whence it decreases rapidly downwards to the smallest figures at the great depths. This is expressed in the following scale :—

Depth in Fathoms.	Number of Uncinataria.	Percentage in the Dredgings or Trawlings.
101-500	15	26
501-1000	5	17·3
1001-1500	3	9·7
1501-2000	1	2·8
2001-2500
2501-3000	1	3·3