

The *Inermia*, which only occur in the lesser depths and even there only sparsely, furnish the following scale:—

Depth in Fathoms.	Number of <i>Inermia</i> .	Percentage in the Dredgings or Trawlings.
101-500	2	3·4
501-1000
1001-1500	1	3·2
1501-2000
2001-2500
2501-3000

Though the facts expressed above may seem to furnish somewhat scanty material for collating the bathymetrical range with the characteristics of the several genera and species, I shall at least attempt to utilise the results of the Expedition in this direction.

In the genus *Euplectella* the familiar *Euplectella aspergillum* was simply found as before near the Philippine Island, Zebu, at a depth of 95 fathoms, and therefore in comparatively shallow water; *Euplectella suberea* occurred off the Portuguese coast at depths of 600 to 1090 fathoms, and also to the north-east of Bahia at a depth 1600 fathoms; *Euplectella nodosa* occurred at a depth of 1075 fathoms near the Bermudas, and *Euplectella crassistellata*, on the other hand, at the considerable depth of 2750 fathoms in Mid Pacific.

The four species of the new genus *Holascus* frequent the greater depths. Several occurred in the South Indian Ocean between Prince Edward Island and the Crozets, others south-west of Australia, others near the Philippines, and others again east of Monte Video, at depths varying from 1375 to 2650 fathoms. With an approximately similar range from 1375 to 2450 fathoms, two species of *Malacosaccus* were procured in the Indian Ocean to the west of the Crozets Islands, and in the Atlantic, west of Guinea. The two beautiful Tægerinæ, *Tægeria pulchra* and *Walteria flemmingii*, were found in the South Pacific, near the Kermadec and the Kandavu Islands respectively, at the moderate depths of 620 and 630 fathoms.

In regard to the Asconematidæ, the genus *Aulascus*, with its single species *Aulascus johnstoni* (like the typical genus of the Asconematinae, *Asconema* itself, which was not obtained on the Challenger Expedition) occurred at the comparatively slight depth of 310 fathoms, near Prince Edward Island. The branched *Sympagella nux* occurred near the Cape Verde Islands at a depth of 1150 fathoms, while the two other Sympagellinæ, *Polyrhabdus* and *Balanites*, were found in the southern portion of the Indian Ocean at depths of 1950 and 1975 fathoms. The stalked Caulophacinæ were dredged from