

still greater depths; the two species of the genus *Caulophacus* itself occurring near the Crozets Islands and in the northern portion of the Pacific at depths of 1600 to 2300 fathoms, while *Trachycaulus gurlittii* was dredged in the South Pacific from a depth of 2550 fathoms.

The Rossellidæ were represented at the well-known locality of *Euplectella aspergillum*, off the Philippine Island, Zebu, at a depth of 95 fathoms, by *Polylophus philippinensis* and *Crateromorpha meyeri*. The former also occurred off the Sunda and Little Ki Islands at depths of 129 to 140 fathoms, along with two other species of *Crateromorpha* and the small *Lanuginella pupa*; *Rossella antarctica* was found at similar depths in the South Indian Ocean near Prince Edward and the Kerguelen Islands; and one species of the genus *Bathydorus* (*Bathydorus stellatus*), which is otherwise characteristic of the greater depths, was found in the Magellan Strait at a depth of only 140 fathoms. Representatives of the genera *Acanthascus* and *Rhabdocalyptus* occurred along with a *Crateromorpha*, *Rossella antarctica*, previously found in somewhat higher bathymetrical regions in the Magellan Strait, two species of *Aulochone*, and the peculiar *Euryplegma auriculare*, near the Kermadec Islands, at depths of 300 to 600 fathoms; *Aulocalyx irregularis* was found at the greater depth of 1075 fathoms near the Bermudas, and at 1600 fathoms near the Crozets Islands.

The maximum depth as yet known for any Hexactinellid was that of the genus *Bathydorus*, 2900 fathoms. While *Bathydorus spinosus* occurred to the east of Prince Edward Island at a depth of 1600 fathoms, *Bathydorus fimbriatus* was found about 20° to the east of Japan at a depth of 2300, in the middle of the North Pacific down as far as 2900 fathoms. In the middle of the South Atlantic, at a depth of 2025 fathoms, the peculiar species *Caulocalyx tener* occurred.

The Hyalonematid found in shallowest water was *Semperella schultzei*, which was found off the Philippine Island, Zebu, in 95 fathoms, at the Moluccas, off Little Ki Island, in 129 to 140 fathoms. At the last mentioned locality two species of *Pheronema* were also found, while the Atlantic species *Pheronema carpenteri* occurred to the south of Pernambuco at a depth of 1600 fathoms. Of the two large species of *Poliopogon*, the one occurred at a depth of 630 fathoms near the Kermadec Islands, the other to the south-west of the Canaries at a depth of 1525 fathoms.

There is a wide interval in the distribution of the different species of *Hyalonema*. While several are found at depths of 345 to 390 fathoms, most of them occur below 1000, and thence down as far as 2550 fathoms, which is the depth attained by *Hyalonema (Stylocalyx) elegans*.

The small but peculiar genus *Farrea* is represented at very various depths. Some forms occur between 300 and 400, others not above 2600 fathoms. It is different with the closely allied and externally similar Euretidae. The four different species of the genus *Eurete* itself were all procured at the Moluccas, off Little Ki Island, from depths