

follow sand with 22·7, Globigerina ooze with 24·5, and clay with 28·2 per cent., while hard ground yielded 35·3 per cent., Coral mud 43·8 per cent., and mud (including blue mud) as much as 60·4 per cent. Radiolarian ooze yielded 50 per cent., gravel and stones 66·6 per cent., Pteropod ooze 70 per cent., and Diatom ooze as many as 225 per cent.

As one would naturally expect, the forms equipped with root tuft were principally found on soft muddy ground, on the various kinds of mud and ooze, and on red clay, while those adherent to solid bodies occurred partly on hard ground, gravel and stones, partly also on mud, both volcanic and Coral, on Pteropod ooze and on sand, being in such cases usually found attached to projecting stones or other solid bodies.

Most of the Euplectellidæ, which possess a developed basal tuft, occurred on mud (including blue mud), several also on Globigerina and Diatom ooze, and one species on each of the following—Coral mud, red clay, and Radiolarian ooze. Of the firmly attached Tægerinæ and less definitely classifiable forms, several occurred on Coral mud, one form on volcanic mud and another on red clay.

Of Asconematidæ three species occurred in Diatom ooze, two in Globigerina ooze, and one species on each of the following—sand, volcanic mud, and red clay.

The Rossellidæ were represented on very diverse bottoms, the majority (nine species) on sand, several (three on each) on red clay and volcanic mud; two on sand, two on hard ground, and two on Diatom ooze; one on gravel and stones, and another on Coral mud.

The Hyalonematidæ (Amphidiscophora) were altogether absent from sand, gravel and stones, Coral mud, and Radiolarian ooze; while hard ground, green mud, red mud, and Diatom ooze, each yielded one species; volcanic mud and Pteropod ooze each two; red clay, three; mud (including blue mud), six; and Globigerina ooze, the majority, namely, eight.

In regard to Dictyonina, the Uncinataria were altogether absent from green and red mud; one species occurred on each of the following—gravel and stones, red clay, Globigerina ooze, Radiolarian ooze, and Diatom ooze; two were found on sand, three on hard ground, and the same number on Coral mud, four on Pteropod ooze, five on volcanic mud, and ten on mud (including blue mud).

Of the few Inermia which were obtained by the Challenger, Coral mud and Pteropod ooze each yielded one, while volcanic mud and mud (including blue mud) each yielded two species.