

one station, Station 106, as lying near St. Paul's Island, while it is actually over 300 miles distant from it.

If it should prove true that as a rule the deep-sea fauna is associated with adjacent land, our task in delimiting distributional marine areas will probably become simplified, and we shall have to name our provinces less from ocean basins than from adjacent coasts, giving these "maritime rights" over the adjoining ocean. A study of distributional provinces from other and independent points of view confirms this impression.

The distributional provinces which, with certain modifications, we find best suited to express the case of the Tetractinellida, are those given by Dr. Woodward in his *Manual of the Mollusca*, partly founded on the work of Edward Forbes. These are as follows:—(1) an *Arctic* province, which extends in the Atlantic over the coast of the British Isles (interdigitating with the *Lusitanian* area) and for an undefined distance along the eastern coast of North America; in the Pacific at least as far as Vancouver Island along the western side of the same continent, and for some distance probably along the north Asiatic coast, whence however Tetractinellida have not yet been obtained; (2) a *Lusitanian* province, which extends from the British Islands southwards as far probably as Senegambia, and which includes the Mediterranean; (3) a *Caribbean*, which includes the shores of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and extends possibly as far as Cape St. Roque on the south, and for an undefined distance past Florida on the north; (4) a *Brazilian*, which extends from Cape St. Roque along the shores of South America for an undefined distance—whether it is distinct from the Patagonian as defined by Woodward, we have no evidence from the Tetractinellida to show; (5) a *Magellanic* province, which includes both the Atlantic and Pacific shores of Patagonia; (6) an *Indian Antarctic* or *Kerguelian* province, of which Kerguelen is the centre; (7) a *South Australian* province, which includes the shores of Australia south of latitude 25°, and to which New Zealand possibly belongs; (8) an *Afric-Asian*, or *Indo-Pacific* province, which extends from Japan southwards as far as latitude 25°, *i.e.*, till it meets the South Australian province, and westwards as far as and including the Red Sea, and the eastern coast of Africa as far as the northern limit of the South African province; whether Japan should be included in this province or not I do not know, and it is possible a line of subdivision may be discovered cutting off the eastern part of the area from the western, and lying somewhere near the peninsula of India, though so far as the Tetractinellids are concerned they offer but little evidence in favour of such a supposition; in this Report therefore we shall include Japan and the Indo-African coast in the Afric-Asian area; (9) and last, a *South African* province, which has the Cape of Good Hope for its centre, but the northern limits of which are not defined either on the Atlantic side or that of the Indian Ocean.

The species inhabiting these provinces are given in the following tables:¹—

¹ When a species is common to two or more provinces, its name is followed by one or more capital letters within brackets, to indicate the other province or provinces in which it occurs; thus in the list of *Lusitanian* species, *Azorica pfeifferæ* is followed by (C.B.P.), which means that it has also been found in the Caribbean, Brazilian, and Pacific areas.