

were in deep water nearly under the line; Station CIX. was in shallow water near St. Paul's Rocks; Station CIII. A was close to the Island of Fernando Noronha; and the remainder were at moderate depths, usually much below 1000 fathoms, along the Brazilian coast from Cape St. Roque southward to Bahia. The fauna of course varied greatly in this section with the varying conditions. Along the coast of Brazil the bottom was usually river-mud more or less mixed with the shells of globigerina and the débris of surface shells; and the fauna was comparatively rich, recalling that of the western coast of South Europe in the abundance of hexactinellid and coralloid sponges.

	Station 104. 2500 F'ms.	Station 106. 1850 F'm's.	Station 107. 1500 F'ms.	Station 109. 100 F'ms.	Station 113 A. 7-25 F'ms.	Stations 120, 121. 675 & 500 F'ms.	Station 122. 350 F'ms.	Station 122. 30 F'ms.	Station 122. 400 F'ms.	Station 124. 1600 F'ms.	Stations 125, 126. 1200 & 770 F'ms.
Pisces	*	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	..	*	*
Cephalopoda	*
Gastropoda	*	*	*	..	*
Lamellibranchiata	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	..	*
Brachiopoda	*
Decapoda	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Schizopoda	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*
Edriophthalmata	*	*	*
Cirripedia	*
Annelida	*	*
Gephyrea	*	*	*	*	..	*	*
Polyzoa	*	*	..	*
Holothuridea	*	*	*
Echinoidea	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	..
Ophiuridea	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..
Asteridea	*	*	*	*	*
Crinoidea	*	*
Hydromedusæ	*
Zoantharia	*	*	*	*	*
Alcyonaria	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..
Porifera	*	*	*	..	*	..

The following table gives the general distribution of the principal animal groups along a line extending from the coast of South America to the Cape of Good Hope, nearly along the parallel of 40° south. Most of these dredgings were in comparatively deep water, some on the gray and red clays of the western and eastern troughs, and several on the median ridge of the