

“Most of the families belonging to this group are found in all seas; some, however (*e.g.*, the Phyllidiadæ), occur only in the tropics. The largest group, the Dorididæ, is represented by a large number of generic forms especially in tropical regions, whilst the Æolidiadæ, on the other hand, are more conspicuous in more northern seas.

“Most Nudibranchiata live on algæ and coral reefs in the neighbourhood of coasts or on the surface of the open seas; it was therefore not to be expected that the Challenger

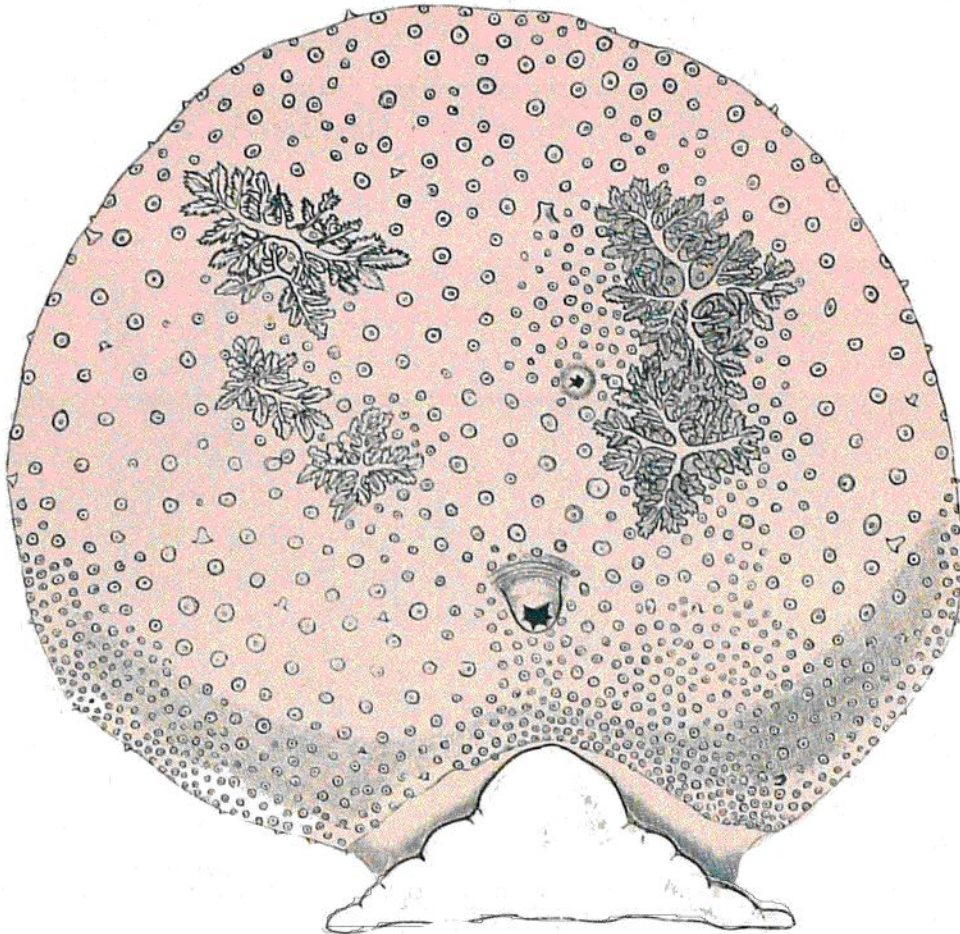


FIG. 238.—Back view of *Bathydoris abyssorum*, Bergh (natural size), showing the five branchial tufts, one having been probably accidentally lost from the right side; close to the branchia on the right side is the renal pore, and below in the middle line the anal papilla; at the bottom is the expanded foot.

Expedition, which was chiefly concerned with deep-sea investigation, should bring back a large collection of these animals, nor many new species.

“In fact, only twenty-four (or twenty-five) forms altogether were obtained, of which, however, twelve or thirteen were new species, which give rise to the constitution of four new genera.

“The most remarkable form was dredged from the great depth of 2425 fathoms; the Nudibranchiata called ‘deep-sea’ by M. Sars came from much shallower water. This