

	Fathoms.
<i>Umbellula magniflora</i> , Köll.,	1600
<i>magniflora</i> (?), Köll.,	1375
<i>carpenteri</i> , Köll.,	1950-1975
<i>thomsoni</i> , Köll.,	2125
<i>lindahli</i> , Köll.,	122-410
(sp. Studer),	360

PROTOCAULIDÆ.

<i>Protocaulon molle</i> , Köll.,	700
<i>Cladiscus gracilis</i> , Kor. and Dan.,	40

PROTOPTILIDÆ.

<i>Protoptilum thomsoni</i> , Köll.,	322
<i>carpenteri</i> , Köll.,	690
<i>smitti</i> , Köll.,	223
<i>aberrans</i> , Köll.,	1700
<i>aberrans</i> , var. Köll.,	1240
<i>aberrans</i> , var. Köll.,	1350
<i>Lygomorpha sarsi</i> , Kor. and Dan.,	80-100
<i>Microptilum willemöesi</i> , Köll.,	565
<i>Leptoptilum gracile</i> , Köll.,	700
<i>Trichoptilum brunneum</i> , Köll.,	129
<i>Scleroptilum grandiflorum</i> , Köll.,	2300
<i>durissimum</i> , Köll.,	565

It follows from all these facts, as I have already pointed out in my monograph (page 449), that the simpler forms of the Pennatulida, especially those with sessile polyps, inhabit great depths. The presence of their less complex representatives in deep water has also been shown in other invertebrate groups. These simpler forms are probably also the oldest, and may be regarded as the last remnants of an extinct primary creation. The Protoptilidæ and the Umbellulidæ are the principal representatives of these old forms, and of these two families especially the Challenger Expedition has discovered a large number of species with a wide distribution. This addition to our knowledge makes it possible to gain a better insight than formerly into the development of the whole group. On this point I may refer the reader to my often-quoted monograph, in which the phylogenetic development of the Pennatulida is treated on the 449th and following pages.