

	Range in Depth. Fathoms.	Principal Localities.
ANANCHYTIDÆ, Alb. Gras.		
<i>Palæotropus</i> , Lovén.		
* <i>P. lovénii</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	[375 C.	Philippines.
<i>P. thomsoni</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	[233 B.	Caribbean Islands.
<i>Argopatagus</i> , A. Ag.		
* <i>A. vitreus</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	[800 C.	Arafura Sea.
<i>Genicopatagus</i> , A. Ag.		
* <i>G. affinis</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	[1950 C.	Antarctic; Kerguelen to Australia.
<i>Homolampas</i> , A. Ag.,		
× <i>H. fragilis</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	300-1920 B.	Straits of Florida; Brazil; Josephine Bank.
* <i>H. fulva</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	2425-2475 C.	Sandwich Islands to Low Archipelago.
<i>Linopneustes</i> , A. Ag.		
* <i>L. murrayi</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	345-375 C.	Philippines; Japan.
BRISSINA, Gray.		
<i>Hemiaster</i> , Des.		
<i>H. expergitus</i> , Lov., . . . .	464-485 B. J.	Caribbean Islands; East Atlantic; West Coast of Spain.
* <i>H. gibbosus</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	345-800 C.	Japan; Arafura Sea.
* <i>H. zonatus</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	620-750 C.	Bahia; Canary Islands.
<i>H. mentzii</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	170-576 B.	Caribbean Islands.
<i>Cionobrissus</i> , A. Ag.		
* <i>C. revinctus</i> , A. Ag., . . . .	[800 C.	Arafura Sea.
<i>Aërope</i> , Wy. Thom.		
* <i>A. rostrata</i> , Wy. Thom., . . . .	800-1750 C. Val.	} Arafura Sea; Bay of Biscay; Davis Straits.
<i>Aceste</i> , Wy. Thom.		
* <i>A. bellidifera</i> , Wy. Thom., . . . .	[2600 C.	} Sandwich Islands to Low Archipelago; Buenos Ayres to Tristan da Cunha; Canary Islands.

When we come to the strictly deep-sea species, we find that many of them encroach at their upper limit into the lower limit of the continental species. Only a comparatively small number of species can be called abyssal, the lower limit of these not being, however, any greater than that of many of the species which have a higher continental limit.

There are fifty deep-sea species, of which twenty-seven either approach or encroach upon the lower limits of the continental species. Of these forty-six there are twelve which extend to a greater depth than 2000 fathoms, 2900 fathoms being the greatest depth at which any Sea-urchin has been dredged by the Challenger; fifteen other species extend to a greater depth than 1000 fathoms and less than 2000. Of the twenty-four species which approach or extend to the lower continental limit, five extend to beyond 2000 fathoms, two to beyond 1500 fathoms, and three to over 1000 fathoms. The abyssal species are distributed as follows:—