CIDARIDÆ (2 species).
Porocidaris, 2.

ARBACIADÆ (2 species).
Podocidaris, 2.

DIADEMATIDÆ (2 species).
Aspidodiadema 2.

ECHINOTHURIDÆ (11 species).
Asthenosoma, 2.
Phormosoma, 9.

TEMNOPLEURIDÆ (3 species).
Prionechinus, 1.
Cottaldia, 1.
Trigonocidaris, 1.

Or twenty species of Desmosticha representing nine genera.

The Clypeastridæ have completely disappeared with the exception of *Pygaster* (this, however, like a few other species here included in the abyssal list may hereafter prove to belong to the continental fauna) and of the few littoral species having great bathymetrical range.

Among the Petalosticha we find a great development of species of genera represented in the Tertiary and Cretaceous periods. Of the Desmosticha the families characteristic of the littoral faunæ have either completely disappeared or are but scantily represented by genera with an ancient geological facies, or genera having a considerable range in time. We find the Petalosticha distributed in the following genera :—

BRISSINA (7 species).
Cionobrissus, 1.
Aërope, 1.

Aceste, 1.
Hemiaster, 4.

While all the other species (twenty-two) belong to the typical deep-sea groups of Pourtalesiæ and Ananchytidæ distributed in the following genera :—

Palæotropus, 2.
Homolampas, 2.
Linopneustes, 1.
Argopatagus, 1.
Urechinus, 1.
Cystechinus, 3.

Calymne, 1.
Genicopatagus, 1.
Echinocrepis, 1.
Spatagocystis, 1.
Pourtalesia, 8.

Or twenty-nine species of Petalosticha distributed in fifteen genera.

In each one of the bathymetrical belts we have recognised, we find, as an inspection of the table will show, an encroachment at both the upper and lower limits of each zone by exceptional species, which wander into far greater depths, and become associated in succession with the species of the preceding and succeeding zones, and thus modify to a considerable extent the characteristic physiognomy of each bathymetrical belt.