

<i>Calymne.</i>		<i>Linopneustes.</i>
<i>Palæotropus.</i>		<i>Cionobrissus.</i>
<i>Genicopatagus.</i>		<i>Aerope.</i>
<i>Homolampas.</i>		<i>Aceste.</i>

That is, we have 16 genera which are eminently abyssal out of the 24 genera extending into the abyssal region, exclusive, of course, of the species which have an abnormal bathymetrical range and spread from the littoral to the greatest depth at which Echinids have been dredged. The abyssal genera belong nearly all to a new group of Spatangoids related to those of the Chalk and have no allies among the littoral species.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE OF THE CONTINENTAL AND ABYSSAL SPECIES.

As regards the geographical range of the continental, and of the abyssal species, we have, unfortunately, no data for the Indian Ocean, and we must therefore limit our comparisons of geographical distributions entirely to the littoral faunæ thus far recognised in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Examining in the first place the continental species by themselves, we find a far greater proportion of representative species among the Atlantic and Pacific continental species than we find when comparing the corresponding littoral faunæ; and if we take, as perhaps belonging to the continental species, a few species of which only a few or single specimens were collected, the representative character of the Atlantic and Pacific continental geographical faunæ is quite striking.

We find both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific species of *Porocidaris*, *Salenia*, *Podocidaris*, *Cælopleurus*, *Aspidodiadema*, *Asthenosoma*, *Phormosoma*, *Trigonocidaris*, *Echinus*, *Paleopneustes*, *Rhinobrissus*, *Agassizia*, *Schizaster*, and *Periaster*.

Such species as *Goniocidaris* may belong perhaps to the littoral range; we have left thus far among the continental species characteristic of the Atlantic only a small number of genera, *Temnechinus*, *Hemipedina*, *Neolampus*, *Conoclypus*, and as characteristic of the Pacific continental ranges *Micropyga*, *Catopygus*, *Nacopatagus*, and *Moiropsis*. A condition of things totally unlike that is found when comparing the same districts with regard to the occurrence of the same genera. That is, among 22 genera of the continental range 14 are represented both in the Atlantic and Pacific, while there are thus far four distinctly Pacific genera, and as many Atlantic ones, while of the littoral faunæ, only six are characteristic of the Atlantic, 31 genera as common to both, and 36 are thus peculiar to the Pacific.

When we examine the abyssal species, leaving out of consideration the few which may perhaps belong to the continental range, of which we have not sufficient data, such as *Podocidaris*, *Aspidodiadema*, *Prionechinus*, *Cottaldia*, *Pygaster*, and *Linopneustes*, we find as common to the Atlantic and Pacific the following genera:—*Asthenosoma*,