

mine. The subjoined comparative scheme shows approximately the relations of the different divisions :—

FISCHER.	HOYLE.
1. Arctique,	XVII. Arctic.
2. Boréale, }	I. Scandinavian.
3. Celtique, }	
4. Lusitanienne,	IV. Lusitanian. V. Mediterranean.
5. Aralo-caspienne,	
6. Africaine occidentale,	VI. West African.
7. Africaine australe,	VII. South African.
8. Indo-pacifique,	VIII. Red Sea.
	IX. Indo-Malay.
9. Australo-zélandaise,	XIII. Insular Pacific.
	XI. Australian. XII. New Zealand.
10. Japonaise,	X. Japanese.
11. Aleutienne, }	XIV. Californian.
12. Californienne, }	
13. Panamique, }	XV. Peruvian.
14. Péruvienne, }	
15. Magellanique, }	XVI. Patagonian.
16. Patagonienne, }	
17. Caraïbe, }	III. West Indian.
18. Transatlantique,	II. New England.

The geographical position of each region will be indicated in the sequel, and is shown upon the accompanying map; the boundary between the littoral regions and the oceanic provinces has been taken at the 500 fathom line for the abyssal forms; as regards the pelagic forms obviously no line can be drawn, for most characteristic oceanic surface forms are not unfrequently found quite near to the coast.

When a species has been recorded from more than one region the letter or number corresponding to each additional region is placed after its name; † indicates that the species is recorded from that province in the present Report.

OCEANIC SPECIES.

A. THE ATLANTIC OCEANIC REGION.

<i>Cirroteuthis umbellata.</i>	<i>Argonauta hians</i> (also C. IX.).
„ <i>plena.</i>	† <i>Tremoctopus quoyanus</i> (also C.).
„ <i>megaptera.</i>	† „ <i>atlanticus.</i>
<i>Stauroteuthis syrtensis</i> (also II.).	„ <i>microstomus</i> (also V.).
<i>Opisthoteuthis agassizii</i> (also II. III.).	„ <i>hyalinus.</i>
<i>Argonauta argo</i> (also C. II. IV. V. VII. IX. XI.).	† <i>Allopsus mollis</i> (also II.).
	<i>Octopus lentus</i> (also II.).