I.–V.	3 of these 5 descend to 350 fathoms.					
I.–VII.	1 of which descends to 632 fathoms.					
II.–IV.	4 species descend from 20 to 200 fathoms.					
II.–V.	2 of these descend to 220 fathoms.					
II.–VII.	1 of which descends to 743 fathoms.					
III.–IV.	9 species descend from 50 to 200 fathoms.					
III.–V.	5 of these descend to 350 fathoms.					
III.–VII.	2 of which descend to 800 fathoms.					
IV.–V.	1	species	descends	from	124 to 262	fathoms.
V.–VI.	1	,,	,,		291 to 422	,,
VI.–VII.	1	,,	,,		420 to 550	,,
VII.–VIII.	2	,,	,,		550 to 1100	,,
VII.–IX.	1	,,	,,		630 to 1350	,,
XI.	1	,,	,,		2600 to 2900	,,

C.

I.	86	species	only found	at depths	down to 20	fathoms.
II.	4	species	only found	at depths of	20 to 50	fathoms.
III.	2	,,	,,		50 to 100	,,
IV.	17	,,	,,		100 to 200	,,
V.	5	,,	,,		200 to 350	,,
VI.	15	,,	,,		350 to 500	,,
VII.	11	,,	,,		500 to 800	,,
VIII.	2	,,	,,		800 to 1100	,,
IX.	1	,,	,,		1100 to 1500	,,
X.	5	,,	,,		1500 to 1800	,,
XI.	1	,,	,,		2600 to 2900	,,

An analysis of Summaries **B** and **C** shows that of twenty-eight *Comatula*-species which occur in the abyssal zone, twenty-two are peculiar to it. Seventeen of these twenty-two belong to the genus *Antedon*, seven of them to the *Tenella*-group, and the remainder to the *Basicurva*-, *Spinifera*-, and *Granulifera*-groups, all of which have flattened rays and plated ambulacra. Furthermore, the only continental species of *Antedon* which extends downwards into the abyssal zone also has plated ambulacra; while two of the three littoral species found in the abyssal zone belong to the *Tenella*-group, the third being *Antedon eschrichti*, which is so widely distributed in the northern circumpolar region.