

of one [*Styela clava*] from the northern hemisphere, are from the southern temperate region, and most of them are from between the parallels of 30° and 40° South."¹

HOYLE states that the genus *Bathyteuthis*, dredged by the Challenger in the Southern Ocean, has been quite recently recorded by Verrill from the North Atlantic.²

MIERS writes: "The genus *Hypopeltarium* (common in the Straits of Magellan, Falklands, and coasts of Chili and Patagonia) is nearly allied to *Atelecyclus*, which is found both on the shores of Europe and Chili."³

HENDERSON enumerates the species of the genus *Lithodes* as follows:—

I. Northern species—

- Lithodes maia*, North Atlantic.
- „ *camtschaticus*, Sea of Okhotsk.
- „ *brevipes*, South Pacific (?); Kamtschatka.
- „ *spinosissimus*, North Pacific.
- „ *agassizii*, North Atlantic, deep water.
- „ *ferox*, off the north-west coast of Africa, deep water.

II. Southern species—

- Lithodes antarcticus*, Fuegia.
- „ *murrayi*, Southern Ocean.

Also the species of the genus *Anapagurus* as follows:—

- Anapagurus chiroacanthus*, Scandinavian and British Seas.
- „ *hyndmanni*, British Seas.
- „ *levis*, Scandinavian and British Seas; Mediterranean, deep water.
- „ *pusillus*, Azores, Canaries, Cape (?).
- „ *australiensis*, New South Wales.

HENDERSON also writes: *Munida subrugosa* "may be said, indeed, to represent *Munida rugosa* in the southern hemisphere. . . . Of the Circumpolar Regions much remains to be learnt, but so far as is known their Crustacean fauna is a scanty one when compared with that of the other two divisions; in some respects they appear to gradually merge with the latter, for it has been shown that certain characteristic genera, e.g., *Lithodes*, extend almost to the tropics, but are then found only in deep water where the temperature conditions are favourable. . . . Three new species of Lithodea were taken, all of them in the southern hemisphere. The members of this group were formerly believed to occur only in the shallow water of the northern and southern temperate regions, but deep-sea dredgings, more especially those of the 'Talisman,' have shown that they extend to the tropics, in which case they are confined to deep water (some of the species reaching a depth of over 1000 fathoms), where the temperature conditions are doubtless favourable to their existence. As Professor A. Milne-Edwards has pointed out, this unexpected feature in their distribution is not without interest, inasmuch as it shows the possibility of certain forms spreading from the one circumpolar region to the other, and accommodating themselves to the altered environment, in order to obtain the necessary conditions of temperature. . . . Numerous instances occur of abyssal species with a greatly extended range of distribution, and of these we may cite what is perhaps the most striking. *Munidopsis antonii*, which was captured by the 'Talisman' off the north-west coast of Africa, was taken by the Challenger in the Southern Ocean and off the island of Juan Fernandez, South America."⁴

ANOMURA OF THE
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SOUTHERN HEMI-
SPHERES.

SPENCE BATE writes: "The type species [of *Pandalus*], *Pandalus annulicornis*, is European, and mostly found on the French and British coasts. Milne-Edwards records a species from the Mediterranean, Dana one from the coast of Oregon, Dr. Stimpson several species from Madeira, Australia, and the northern shores of Eastern Asia, Smith several from off the eastern coast of America, and Sars others from off the Scandinavian shores. . . . It is interesting to notice the close approximation of this species [*Palæmon affinis* from Port Jackson] to *Palæmon squilla*, the habitats being the antipodes of each other."⁵

¹ Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. xvii. pp. 82, 265.

² Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. xlv. p. 232.

³ Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. xlix. p. 211.

⁴ Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. lxix. pp. 42, 73, 124, 197, 212, 215.

⁵ Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. lii. pp. 666, 667, 784.