

between 10 and 80 fathoms; whilst *Dasygorgia geniculata*, *Dasygorgia axillaris*, and *Ceratoisis philippinensis*, from the Philippines, are found in 82 fathoms.

The fauna of the second zone, 100 to 400 fathoms, which yielded a total of sixty-four species, is of a more uniform character, at least as regards the genera, than was to be recognised in the previous zone. At the same time it happens that individual stations have a local character of their own, due to species and genera which extend to these deeper zones from those above. Thus, here and there, below 100 fathoms, there are representatives of *Alcyonium*, certain species of *Spongodes*, *Parisis*, *Suberogorgia*, *Anthogorgia*, *Muricella*, *Eunicella*, *Eunicea*, *Lophogorgia*, *Leptogorgia*, *Juncella*. But especially prominent are Dasygorgidæ, Isidæ, and Primnoidæ. The following are chiefly represented:—*Strophogorgia*, *Dasygorgia*, *Chrysogorgia*, *Ceratoisis*, *Acanella*, *Primnoisis* (the last particularly in the Antarctic Ocean), *Primnoa*, *Stenella*, *Thouarella*, *Amphilaphis*, *Plumarella*, *Caligorgia*, *Primnoides*, *Paramuricea*, *Anthomuricea* (the two last in the Atlantic), *Clematissa* (South Atlantic), *Acanthogorgia*, *Muriceides*, *Stenogorgia*, *Scirpearrella*, *Scirpearia* (Atlantic), *Keroeides* (Japan), *Chironophthya* (Japan), *Eunephthya*, *Anthomastus*, *Bellonella*, *Sarakka*, *Clavularia*, *Sympodium*, *Scleranthelia*, *Telesto* (s. str.).

In the Arctic Ocean there are Alcyonidæ and Nephthyidæ which frequent this zone, as:—*Væringia*, *Duva*, *Drifa*, *Nannodendron*, *Fulla*, *Eunephthya*, *Gersemia*, *Sarakka*, *Bellonella*, *Crystallophanes*, besides *Organidus*, *Clavularia*, *Sympodium*, *Paragorgia*, *Anthomastus*, and *Primnoa*.

In the third zone, at depths of 400 to 1000 fathoms, except for a few delicate forms of Cornularidæ and Alcyonidæ, the Dasygorgidæ and Primnoidæ reign almost alone. Near to Ascension was obtained a distinct Gorgonid, which is the only deep-sea representative of this family at present known. The genera that have been observed are:—*Sympodium*, *Bellonella*, *Anthomastus*, *Væringia*, *Duva*, *Barathrobius*, *Sarakka*, *Strophogorgia*, *Dasygorgia* (here the chief representatives of the group), *Chrysogorgia*, *Iridogorgia*, *Ceratoisis*, *Acanella*, *Primnoisis*, *Calyptrophora*, *Stachyodes*, *Stenella*, *Thouarella*, *Primnoella*, *Acanthogorgia* (one species), *Callistephanus*.

Only fifteen species were found in the fourth zone, at depths of 1000 to 2000 fathoms. Except for a few Cornularidæ and Alcyonidæ, which were met with in the previous zone, they are Holaxonia, viz., Dasygorgidæ, Primnoidæ, and Gorgonellidæ, and one Scleraxonid, *Pleurocorallium*. The colonies are mostly unbranched, the polyps arranged in a single row. They probably form creeping stems, which extend, in a stolon-like fashion, along the Globigerina ooze, and upon which the polyps are arranged so as to receive the food sinking down from above. Most striking, in this connection, is a Primnoid, *Callozostron mirabilis*, which was found in 1675 fathoms, in latitude 65° S. The stolon-like creeping stem is covered with polyps, except in one plane, upon which probably the stem had lain, while the apertures of the polyps are all directed towards the opposite side.