

is rendered less strange by the considerations, that it is most marked in the case of the species from deep and cold water, and that the faunas of both sides of the Atlantic are similarly related to the forms from the Arctic Ocean (compare regions I., II., and XVII.).

An apparent resemblance, less easy to account for, if it be found really to exist, is that between the Western Pacific and the Western Atlantic, to which allusion has already been made in the pages of this Report (pp. 105, 107, 184). A number of identical or allied species are common to both, as may be seen from the subjoined list:—

WESTERN ATLANTIC.	WESTERN PACIFIC.
<i>Cirroteuthis plena.</i>	<i>Cirroteuthis magna.</i>
,, <i>megaptera.</i>	,, <i>meangensis.</i>
	,, <i>pacifica.</i>
<i>Octopus januarii</i> ,	<i>Octopus januarii.</i>
<i>Eledone verrucosa</i> ,	<i>Eledone verrucosa.</i>
<i>Eledonella pygmaea</i> ,	<i>Eledonella diaphana.</i>
<i>Calliteuthis reversa</i> ,	<i>Calliteuthis reversa.</i>

It is possible that this resemblance may, upon further examination, prove to be delusive. *Cirroteuthis* is a genus whose members appear to be rather widely distributed in deep water; and *Eledone verrucosa* and *Octopus januarii* seem to be inhabitants of moderately deep water, and will perhaps be dredged up from intermediate points, while *Eledonella* is probably a pelagic genus, and if so is of no weight whatever in the consideration of distributional problems. It seemed worth while, however, to state the facts clearly as at present known, if only for the sake of directing attention to them.

A relation between the marine faunas of Japan and Western Europe has been pointed out in the case of fish by Dr. Günther, and in the case of mollusca by the late Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys,¹ but the study of the Cephalopoda has not made any additions to the list of common forms. A matter of interest in this connection, however, is the capture of specimens of *Enoploteuthis* in the Malay Archipelago and in the Pacific, which I see no reason for distinguishing from the *Enoploteuthis margaritifera* of the Mediterranean; a fact which suggests the possibility of a connection having taken place between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, although, so far as it has yet been studied, the Cephalopod fauna of the Red Sea does not lend much support to this hypothesis. I understand, however, from Professor Geikie, that there is strong geological evidence in its favour, and, if so, the migration which has led to the existence of similar forms in the seas of Japan and Western Europe, may have taken place round the south, and not round the north of Asia as has generally been supposed.

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xii. pp. 100–109; see also Hoyle, *tom. cit. supra*, p. 717.