Family, Genus, and Species.	Range in Depth.
Ascidia meridionalis,	55 and 600 fathoms.
falcigera,	83 „
tenera,	245 and 600 „
translucida,	28 „
cylindracea,	120 „
despecta,	10–100 „
pyriformis,	6 „
Hypobythius calycodes,	2900 „
moseleyi,	600 „
Ciona flemingi,	75 „
savignyi,	8–50 „
CLAVELINIDÆ—	
Ecteinascidia crassa,	129 fathoms.
fusca,	17 „
turbinata,	Shallow water.
Clavelina oblonga,	„ „
enormis,	10–20 fathoms.

From this table it is a simple matter to determine the range in depth of any particular genus, *e.g.*:—

Molgula . extends from 2 to 600 fathoms.
Styela . „ 2 to 2600 „

The four families of Ascidiæ Simplices are found to have the following limits :—

The Molgulidæ range from the shore to 600 fathoms.
The Cynthiidæ „ „ 2600 „
The Ascidiidæ „ „ 2600 „
The Clavelinidæ „ „ 129 „

Hence it appears that there is no family peculiar to deep water, as each of the four has species ranging from a few fathoms of water downwards. The Clavelinidæ have as yet not been found at a depth greater than 129 fathoms, and most of the species inhabit much shallower water. If *Ecteinascidia crassa* be excepted, the Challenger specimens of the Clavelinidæ are all from less than 20 fathoms.

The Molgulidæ are represented in the abyssal zone[1] by *Molgula pyriformis*, at 600 fathoms, while the remaining species range between shallow water and 150 fathoms.

The Cynthiidæ and Ascidiidæ have both a much wider distribution in depth, and each of them contains genera which are peculiarly abyssal. In the Cynthiidæ the sub-

[1] 500 fathoms and upwards.