

V.—Between 2000 fathoms and 3000 fathoms seven species were found, viz.:—

Culeolus murrayi.
moseleyi.
Styela bythia.
squamosa.
Corynascidia suhmi.
Abyssascidia wyvillii.
Hypobythius calycodes.

In this list five genera and two families are represented.

From these lists it appears that Simple Ascidiæ are much more common in shallow than in deep water, and that comparatively few—twenty species in all—extend into the abyssal zone, while more than twice as many species are found between the shore and 50 fathoms as between 50 fathoms and 500.

These lists, however, do not represent accurately the whole state of affairs, as they do not take into account the greater facilities for collecting in shallow water, nor yet the relative numbers of the deep and the shallow-water dredgings performed during the voyage.

Hence the following list, showing the number of dredgings taken by the expedition in the different zones, and the proportion of them at which Simple Ascidiæ were found, is necessary, in order to give a complete idea of the bathymetrical distribution:—

In 32 dredgings at from 0-50 fathoms, Ascidiæ Simplicæ occurred 10 times, ¹ or at 31 per cent. of the Stations.									
„ 51	„	50-500	„	„	10	„	20	„	„
„ 23	„	500-1000	„	„	2	„	9	„	„
„ 94	„	1000-2000	„	„	3	„	3	„	„
„ 161	„	2000-3000	„	„	5	„	3	„	„

The column of percentages brings out clearly that although Simple Ascidiæ extend into very deep water, and are fairly well represented in the abyssal zone, still they are chiefly a shallow-water group, and attain their greatest numerical development immediately around coasts in a few fathoms of water.

It seems impossible to establish any relation between the occurrence of Simple Ascidiæ and the nature of the bottom. The shallow-water forms appear to affect mud

¹ In addition to this, Simple Ascidiæ were collected from depths less than 50 fathoms at nine localities which are not given in the list of Stations, viz.:—Bermuda, Bahia, Simon's Bay, Port Jackson, Kandavu, Banda, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Tahiti.