

These lists seem to indicate that Compound Ascidiæ are very much more abundant at some localities (*e.g.*, Simon's Bay, Kerguelen Island, Station 162, Station 313) than at others; but it must be noted that in the case of Kerguelen Island the length of the list is due, to a certain extent, to the very considerable time (several weeks) spent by the Expedition in investigating that region. Some areas in the above list, however, in which there were a large number of observing Stations, show singularly few Compound Ascidiæ. For example, no specimens were obtained in the South Atlantic between Bahia and Simon's Bay (see the Map, where the red circles indicate the Stations at which Simple or Compound Ascidiæ were found), only a single species was obtained in the South Pacific Ocean, and none in the North Pacific. On the other hand, some of the more limited areas have long lists of species; for example, twenty-one species were found in the immediate neighbourhood of Kerguelen Island, nine species on the south-eastern coast of Australia, and fourteen species in the Strait of Magellan.

In the table given below, the geographical regions already made use of have been grouped together to form seven great areas,¹ namely:—

- (1) The North Atlantic,
- (2) The South Atlantic,
- (3) The Southern Ocean (the region lying to the south of the Indian Ocean, and including Kerguelen Island),
- (4) The seas of the Malay Archipelago (the area lying between Australia and China),
- (5) The North Pacific,
- (6) The South Pacific, and
- (7) The shores of the southern end of South America from Valparaiso on the west coast to Monte Video on the east.

This last named area has been separated from the South Atlantic and the South Pacific Oceans, to which its eastern and its western parts should respectively belong, because of the large number of Compound Ascidiæ which were found on the Patagonian coasts, and the difficulty of dividing them naturally into an east coast and a west coast series.

As the species are arranged in systematic order, this table shows at a glance the distribution of any particular species, genus, or family in the great ocean basins, according to the Challenger investigations.

¹ Indicated by the red numbers 1 to 7 in the map at the end of the Report.