

IV.—Between 250 fathoms and 500 fathoms four species were found, viz.:—

Sarcobotrylloides wyvillii.
Polycyclus lamarcki.
 ——— (?) *clava.*
Cystodytes draschii.

In this list four genera and two families are represented.

V.—Between 500 fathoms and 1000 fathoms seven species were found, viz.:—

Botrylloides fulgurale.
Polyclinum molle.
Aplidium incrustans.
Psammaplidium effrenatum.
 „ *flavum.*
Leptoclinum tenue.
Cælocormus huxleyi.

In this list six genera and four families are represented.

VI.—Between 1000 fathoms and 2000 fathoms one species was found, viz.:—

Pharyngodictyon mirabile.

From these lists it appears that Compound Ascidiæ, like Simple Ascidiæ, are much more common in shallow than in deep water, that only eight species extend into the abyssal zone, only one species to depths over 1000 fathoms, and that more than half the total number of species are found living at depths between 1 and 50 fathoms.

These lists, however, do not accurately represent 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 Challenger Expedition in the different zones, and the proportion of them at which Compound Ascidiæ were found, is necessary in order to give a more complete idea of the bathymetrical distribution of the collection:—

In 32 dredgings at from 0–50 fathoms, Ascidiæ Compositæ occurred 16 times,¹ or at 50 per cent. of the Stations.

„ 51	„ 50–500	„	„ 14	„ 27	„	„
„ 23	„ 500–1000	„	„ 1	„ 4	„	„
„ 94	„ 1000–2000	„	„ 1	„ 1	„	„

The column of percentages brings out very clearly that the Compound Ascidiæ are mainly a shallow-water group, that they are abundant around coasts in a few fathoms of

¹ Including a few localities which were not Stations, such as Bermuda, Bahia, Simon's Bay, Port Jackson, &c.