

from the east coast of Africa to Australia, and extending to about lat. 36° S. This province was not visited by H.M.S. Challenger, and requires to be explored.

V. *Australasian Province*.—This division nearly corresponds to the Indian province of Keferstein,<sup>1</sup> that is, including the seas of the Malay Archipelago, the China Sea, the seas of the Philippines, of Celebes, of New Guinea, and of the north of Australia.

VI. *West Pacific Province*.—This province includes the part of the Pacific Ocean which is traversed by the equatorial currents—north equatorial drift current, equatorial counter current, south equatorial drift current. It extends no further than from lat. 40° N. to lat. 30° S., and rather corresponds with the Polynesian province of Keferstein.<sup>2</sup>

VII. *East Australian Province*.—This division occupies that part of the ocean between Australia and New Zealand.

VIII. *North Pacific Province*.—This division extends, south of the Behring Sea, from one continent to the other, and comprises all that part of the North Pacific Ocean which is traversed by the North Pacific drift current. It extends to the south as far as the foregoing province, and towards the American coast its southern limit is near lat. 30° S. This province is thus limited by the Aleutian and Californian regions of the malacologists.

Until the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger this province was scarcely explored at all, and its exploration, therefore, gave remarkable results. All the four new species of Gymnosomata were obtained in it.

IX. *South-East Pacific Province*.—This province lies along the American continent, and occupies all that part of the Southern Pacific Ocean which is traversed by Humboldt's current, that is to say, from lat. 37° S. to the Bay of Panama.

X. *Antarctic Province*.—This province surrounds the South Pole, and comprises the region corresponding to the Arctic province, namely, nearly the whole part of the sea included within the isothermal line of 50° F., for August, and traversed by the Cape Horn current, the southern connecting current, the South Australian current, and the Antarctic drift; it is nearly the same as the Magellanic littoral region of the malacologists.

This province has been hitherto but little explored. As to the Pteropoda, its short exploration by H.M.S. Challenger procured, with other well-known species, three species of Thecosomata, which had never been observed since their first discovery, namely, *Limacina antarctica*, Woodward (Station 153), *Limacina* (or *Spirialis*) *australis*, Souleyet (Stations 146, 153), and a new species of *Clio* (or *Cleodora*) (Station 156), which had probably been previously collected by the naturalists of the "Astrolabe" during her last voyage to the South Pole,<sup>3</sup> but which was not described.

<sup>1</sup> Bronn, Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs, Bd. iii. p. 1135.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 1136.

<sup>3</sup> Souleyet, Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, p. 48.