

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILIES, GENERA, AND SPECIES  
THROUGHOUT THE GREAT OCEAN BASINS.

SPECIES.	1. North Atlantic.	2. South Atlantic.	3. South'rn Ocean.	4. Seas of Malay Archip.	5. North Pacific.	6. South Pacific.	7. Seas of South America
PYROSOMATIDÆ.							
<i>Pyrosoma atlanticum</i> , . . . . .	x	x	x	x (?)			
<i>giganteum</i> , . . . . .	x	x (?)					
<i>spinosum</i> , n. sp., . . . . .	x	x					
<i>elegans</i> , . . . . .					x (?)		
(species undetermined), . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	
DOLIOLIDÆ.							
<i>Doliolum denticulatum</i> , . . . . .	x					x	
<i>chrenbergi</i> , . . . . .	x					x	x
<i>affine</i> , n. sp., . . . . .					x	x	
<i>tritonis</i> , . . . . .	x						
<i>challengeri</i> , n. sp., . . . . .	x				x	x	
<i>krohni</i> , n. sp., . . . . .						x	
sp. (blastozoids), . . . . .	x	x				x	x
SALPIDÆ.							
<i>Salpa costata-tilesii</i> , . . . . .					x	x	
sp. (?), n. sp., . . . . .						x	
<i>hexagona</i> , . . . . .					x		
<i>musculosa</i> , n. sp., . . . . .	x						
<i>echinata</i> , n. sp., . . . . .	x					x	x
<i>mollis</i> , n. sp., . . . . .						x	
<i>cordiformis-zonaria</i> , . . . . .	x <sup>1</sup>	x			x	x	x
<i>cylindrica</i> , . . . . .	x		x		x	x	
<i>runcinata-fusififormis</i> , . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>democratica-mucronata</i> , . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>nitida</i> , n. sp., . . . . .					x		
<i>africana-maxima</i> , . . . . .			x				
<i>scutigera-confæderata</i> , . . . . .				x			
<i>quadrata</i> , n. sp., . . . . .	x					x	
<i>Cyclosulpa pinnata</i> , . . . . .					x		
OCTACNEMIDÆ.							
<i>Octacnemus bythius</i> , . . . . .					x	x	
APPENDICULARIIDÆ.							
<i>Appendicularia</i> sp., . . . . .	x	x	x	x		x	
TOTAL number of species which was obtained in each of the seven areas, . . . . . }	17	9	7	6	13	18	6

The chief conclusion to be drawn from the preceding sets of lists is that the pelagic Tunicata are very widely distributed; in fact, some species, such as *Salpa runcinata-fusififormis* and *Salpa democratica-mucronata*, have a world-wide distribution.

With the exception of the rare *Octacnemus*, which is not in its habits a pelagic form, there is apparently no genus restricted in its range to particular oceans.

In the following table, the last illustrating the Geographical Distribution, the

<sup>1</sup> "Knight Errant" Expedition.