

BATHYMETRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

In this section, as in the preceding one, the Challenger results will be treated in the same manner as that which was adopted in the First Part of this Report, in order that the conclusions arrived at in the case of the Compound Ascidiæ may be readily combined or compared with those given for the Simple Ascidiæ.¹

The first table given below shows the range in depth of the species, genera, and families of Compound Ascidiæ. The names are arranged systematically, and only the extreme limits of depth at which each species has been found are given.

In the case of a few of the species the depths at which they were obtained is not known.

Family, Genus, and Species.	Range in Depth.
BOTRYLLIDÆ—	
<i>Botrylloides tyreum</i> ,	18 fathoms.
<i>perspicuum</i> ,	10 "
var. <i>rubicundum</i> ,	10 "
<i>nigrum</i> ,	Shallow water.
<i>fulgurale</i> ,	530 fathoms.
<i>Sarcobotrylloides wyvillii</i> ,	363 "
<i>Polycyclus lamarcki</i> ,	363 "
<i>jeffreysi</i> ,	35 "
DISTOMIDÆ—	
<i>Colella pedunculata</i> ,	10-75 "
<i>thomsoni</i> ,	10 "
<i>gaimardi</i> ,	5-10 "
<i>pulchra</i> ,	6 "
<i>elongata</i> ,	30 "
<i>quoyi</i> ,	25 "
<i>murrayi</i> ,	120 "
var. <i>rubida</i> ,	38 "
<i>ramulosa</i> ,	245 "
<i>concreta</i> ,	10-60 "
<i>Distaplia vallii</i> ,	10-35 "

¹ See Part I. of this Report (vol. vi., 1882), p. 267.