

STATION 254. July 17, 1875; North Pacific, north of the Sandwich Islands; lat. $35^{\circ} 13' N.$, long. $154^{\circ} 43' W.$; surface temperature, $72^{\circ} F.$

Pneumonoderma pacificum. Also at Station 240.

Pneumonoderma souleyeti.

Clionopsis modesta.

STATION 297. November 11, 1875; off the western coast of South America; lat. $37^{\circ} 29' S.$, long. $83^{\circ} 7' W.$; surface temperature, $57^{\circ} F.$

Dexiobrachæa polycotyla (larvæ).

STATION 314A. January 22, 1876; between Cape Virgins and the Falkland Islands; lat. $51^{\circ} 24' S.$, long. $61^{\circ} 46' W.$; surface temperature, $49^{\circ} F.$

Spongiobrachæa australis. Also at Station 158; and on March 11, 1876.

Between Stations 332 and 333. March 11, 1876; west of Tristan da Cunha; lat. $36^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $26^{\circ} 1' W.$; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} \cdot 7 F.$

Spongiobrachæa australis. Also Stations 158 and 314A.

April 26, 1876; St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$ long., $27^{\circ} 14' W.$; surface temperature, at noon $73^{\circ} \cdot 2 F.$, at midnight $72^{\circ} \cdot 2 F.$

Dexiobrachæa ciliata.

Near Station 354. May 7, 1876; Atlantic, south of the Azores; lat. $34^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $34^{\circ} 23' W.$; surface temperature, $67^{\circ} \cdot 8 F.$

Pneumonoderma violaceum.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

A. THE PELAGIC PROVINCES.

The geographical distribution of littoral marine organisms has been the subject of many researches, and we possess considerable knowledge of their arrangement and groupings into distinct great natural faunas. But it is very different with regard to pelagic animals, our knowledge of their geographical distribution being much more fragmentary.

In order to satisfactorily determine the natural pelagic provinces into which oceans