

traversed by the ship. As might be naturally expected, at some spots, such as the localities of the dates March 16, 1875 (North Pacific), November 5, 1875 (South Pacific), February 12, 1876 (South Atlantic), and April 13, 1876 (North Atlantic), specimens and species were more abundant than at others. These regions are widely distant, and their richness may have depended upon varied causes, or may have been accidental.

It will be useful now to group the above localities at which pelagic Tunicata were obtained into geographical regions, as is done below—the object being to show the Tunicate fauna of each of these great regions as made known by the Challenger investigations.

In the North Atlantic the following four genera and eighteen species were collected:—

- Pyrosoma spinosum.*
- atlanticum.*
- giganteum.*
- sp.
- Doliolum denticulatum.*
- challengeri.*
- ehrenbergi.*
- tritonis.*
- sp. (blastozoid).
- Salpa democratica-mucronata.*
- musculosa.*
- echinata.*
- runcinata-fusiformis.*
- quadrata.*
- cylindrica.*
- cordiformis-zonaria.*
- sp.
- Appendicularia* sp.

In the South Atlantic the following four genera and nine species were collected:—

- Pyrosoma atlanticum.*
- giganteum* (?).
- spinosum.*
- sp.
- Doliolum* sp. (blastozoids).
- Salpa democratica-mucronata.*
- cordiformis-zonaria.*
- runcinata-fusiformis.*
- Appendicularia* sp.