

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

We know as yet very little as to the Geographical Distribution of the Tunicata—far too little to make generalisations of much value. Still it will be useful to future investigators to tabulate what has been already determined, even if in many cases it shows merely negative results. But it must be borne clearly in mind, when examining the following statements, that only a very small area of the sea bottom was examined at each Station, and that Tunicates might very possibly be abundant in a locality from which none are here recorded.

I have divided the track of the Challenger round the world into a series of comparatively short stages, so as to show roughly the localities between which the different observing Stations lie. These stages are arranged in the order in which they were traversed by the expedition, and consequently the Stations are in chronological order, and the lists of species occur in the order in which they were collected. The chief objects of this arrangement are to show—(1), the approximate positions of the Stations at which Tunicates were obtained, and (2), the list of species from each Station.

Between England and the Canary Islands the following Tunicate was dredged :—

Off Gomera, the Canary Islands, 10th February 1873 ; depth, 75 fathoms.

Ciona flemingi.

Between the Canary Islands and the West Indies no Tunicata were obtained.

Between the West Indies and Halifax the following Tunicata were obtained :—

Off Bermuda, June 1873 ; in shallow water.

Ascidia nigra.

Ecteinascidia turbinata.

Clavelina oblonga.

Station 44, May 2, 1873 ; lat. 37° 25' N., long. 71° 40' W.; depth, 1700 fathoms ; bottom temperature, 1°·7 C.; bottom, grey ooze.

Culeolus perlatus.

Station 48, May 8, 1873 ; lat. 43° 2' N., long. 64° 2' W.; depth, 51 fathoms ; bottom, rock.

*Boltenia elegans.*¹

The label in the bottle is marked Le Have Bank, Nova Scotia, 75 fathoms.