families Bolteninæ and Styelinæ range into deep water, while the Cynthinæ are all found in less than 40 fathoms. Among the Bolteninæ, *Boltenia* is from shallow water, while *Culeolus* is a peculiarly deep-water genus, but has a considerable range, viz., from 630 to 2425 fathoms. Five of the species are from upwards of 1000 fathoms, four from over 1500, and two from upwards of 2000. Thus they all belong to the abyssal fauna. *Fungulus*, which is closely allied to *Culeolus*, is also a deep-water form.

In the Styelinæ, *Styela* has a range of from shallow water up to 2600 fathoms. Five species belong to the abyssal fauna, three of them being from 600 fathoms, and two from 2600. The remaining species of the genus are all from less than 150 fathoms.

Polycarpa is a shallow-water genus, ranging from quite shallow water to 150 fathoms, and therefore having no representative in the abyssal zone. The remaining genus of the Styelinæ, *Bathyoncus*, is the only peculiarly deep-water genus in the sub-family. It was found at a depth of 1600 fathoms.

In the Ascidiidæ the majority of the species are from small depths, but two genera, *Corynascidia* and *Abyssascidia*, are peculiar to very deep water, while two species of *Ascidia* (*Ascidia meridionalis* and *Ascidia tenera*) also range into the abyssal zone. The remaining species are distributed from shallow water up to 150 fathoms. The species of *Corella*, *Pachychlæna* and *Ciona* are from depths of less than 100 fathoms.

If the range of depth at which Simple Ascidians were found (from the shore down to 2600 fathoms) be divided into five zones, the following results will be arrived at :—

I.—Between the shore and 50 fathoms forty-seven species were found, viz. :—

Molgula gregaria.
horrida.
forbesi.
Eugyra kerguelenensis.
Boltenia legumen.
Microcosmus helleri.
propinquus.
polymorphus.
Cynthia hispida.
cerebriformis.
fissa.
formosa.
arenosa.
irregularis.
complanata,
pallida.
papietensis.