

and by only three in the northern. More than half the new species in this family were obtained to the south of 40° south latitude.

In the Didemnidæ, on the other hand, there is no such disproportion; the northern hemisphere shows eleven entries and the southern fifteen, and the members of the family are apparently scattered widely. The genus *Leptoclinum* is well represented in both hemispheres, and has a wider range than any other genus in the collection. It is not a markedly southern form, and in this respect it contrasts with *Amaroucium*, the next largest genus, which has nearly all its species confined to the far south.

The Challenger Diplosomidæ are from tropical seas, and the family Cœlocormidæ is only known from the southern hemisphere.

The Polystyelidæ have a wide range. Most of the Challenger species are from far south, but one (*Synstyela incrustans*) also occurs north of the equator. The species of the family which were known previously are from the north temperate zone. These, however, belong to genera distinct from the southern forms.