water, and that they rapidly decrease in numbers as greater and greater depths are reached. They are not so well represented in the abyssal zone as the Simple Ascidians are, and, so far as is known, they do not extend to as great a depth. Twenty species of Simple Ascidians were found in the abyssal zone, and seven [1] species occurred at depths between 2000 and 3000 fathoms.

Just as in the case of the Ascidiæ Simplices, it does not seem possible to establish any relation between the occurrence of Compound Ascidians and the nature of the bottom. The shallow water forms are chiefly found on rocky and stony shores, and in many cases are attached to Zoophytes, Sponges, and Algæ. Those from deep water are found living on various kinds of deposit, including "volcanic mud," "green sand," "Globigerina ooze," "blue mud," "Diatom ooze," "rock," &c.

The temperature of the water appears also to have little influence upon the distribution of the Ascidiæ Compositæ, as the bottom temperatures at their localities show a considerable range, extending from a little above freezing point (34·2° F.) upwards to 71° F.

[1] To these numbers must be added the additional Simple Ascidians described i Appendix A, below.