GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

I SHALL adopt here the same general plan as in the corresponding sections in the two preceding parts of the Report.

The track of the Challenger round the world has been divided 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 localities at which Tunicata were obtained, and (2) the list of species from each Station. As tow-nettings were frequently taken at spots which were not numbered as Stations, the date has in the case of all localities been placed first—other particulars following in those cases in which they are known.

In the first traverse of the North Atlantic from England by the Canary Islands to the West Indies, and then north to Halifax, Nova Scotia, no surface Tunicata were collected.

In the return traverse, between Bermuda and the Canary Islands :—

June 25, 1873; Station 69; lat. 38° 23′ 0″ N., long. 37° 21′ 0″ W.; surf. temp. 71°.

Pyrosoma spinosum, n. sp., one specimen.

Between the Canary Islands and Bahia, Brazil :—

August 16, 1873; Station 100; lat. 7° 1′ 0″ N., long. 15° 55′ 0″ W.; surf. temp. 79°.

Pyrosoma atlanticum (?), one small colony.

September 1, 1873; Station 112; lat. 3° 33′ S., long. 32° 16′ W.; surf. temp. 78°.

Pyrosoma giganteum, two small colonies.

Between Bahia, Brazil, and the Cape of Good Hope :—

September 20, 1873; off Bahia.

Pyrosoma giganteum (?), two small colonies.