

SPECIES.	1. North Atlantic.	2. South Atlantic.	3. Southern Ocean.	4. Seas of Malay Archip.	5. North Pacific.	6. South Pacific.	7. Seas of South America.
Family CLAVELINIDÆ.							
<i>Ecteinascidia crassa</i> ,				+			
<i>fusca</i> ,				+			
<i>turbinata</i> ,	+						
<i>Clavelina oblonga</i> ,	+						
<i>enormis</i> ,		+					

The preceding table shows—first, that the Challenger expedition obtained Simple Ascidiæ in all of the seven great areas into which the seas of the globe have been divided; and secondly, that they were much more abundant in the Southern Pacific Ocean¹ than in any of the other regions.

Of the Molgulidæ, *Ascopera* and *Eugyra* are confined to the Southern Ocean, while *Molgula* is found in the Southern Ocean and also in the South Pacific, and round the southern end of South America. Hence the family is not represented² in the Atlantic Ocean, the North Pacific, and the Seas of the Malay Archipelago.

The great family Cynthiidæ has representatives in all the oceanic areas—and the Bolteninæ also occupy them all, with the exception of the South Atlantic and the Seas of the Malay Archipelago.

The Cynthinæ are chiefly from the South Pacific area, but are also represented in the North Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the Malay regions, while they are entirely absent in the North Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, and round the southern end of America.

The Styelinæ are also chiefly from the South Pacific Ocean, but are represented in all the other areas, with the exception of the North Atlantic.

The Ascidiidæ are entirely wanting only from the Seas of the Malay Archipelago, and they are pretty equally distributed over the other six regions.

The Clavelinidæ, finally, occur in the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Malay region, and are unrepresented in the remaining four areas.

In the following table, the last illustrating the geographical distribution of the Ascidiæ Simplicæ, the occurrence of the different genera and species according to the latitude is

¹ This region is of much greater extent than the "Southern Pacific Area" used previously (page 257), and includes, in addition to it, the Australian region, in which a large number of species were obtained.

² All these statements as to distribution refer, of course, to the Challenger collection only.