

STATION 246. July 2, 1875; Yokohama to Sandwich Islands; lat.  $36^{\circ} 10' N.$ , long.  $178^{\circ} 0' E.$ ; depth, 2050 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

*Clio pyramidata.*

STATION 323. February 28, 1876; Falkland Islands to Rio de la Plata; lat.  $35^{\circ} 39' S.$ , long.  $50^{\circ} 47' W.$ ; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

*Clio pyramidata.*

| *Cavolinia inflexa.*

STATION 335. March 16, 1876; Tristan da Cunha to Ascension Island; lat.  $32^{\circ} 24' S.$ , long.  $13^{\circ} 5' W.$ ; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

*Limacina inflata.*

| *Cavolinia trispinosa.*

*Clio (Styliola) subula.*

| *Cavolinia inflexa.*

*Clio pyramidata.*

| *Curierina columnella.*

## B. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA.

When I indicated the geographical divisions (pelagic provinces) which might be adopted for the geographical distribution of the Gymnosomatous Pteropoda,<sup>1</sup> I had not been entrusted with the Systematic Report on the Thecosomata, which was still in the hands of Mr. Alfred E. Craven. Consequently these divisions were based, not on the study of all the Pteropoda, but only on the very limited group of the Gymnosomata, and therefore in circumstances very unfavourable to generalisation, and apt to lead to multiplied subdivisions.

For the sake of uniformity, however, I have here used the same subdivisions as in the case of the Gymnosomata, and it will be seen that they apply tolerably well to the Thecosomata also.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that the Thecosomata are in general more cosmopolitan than the Gymnosomata. But it is possible that, after a more complete study of the latter, certain forms may be found to be less localised.

In the Report on the Gymnosomata, the absence of materials made me wonder whether there did not exist, for the western part of the southern Atlantic, a special pelagic province (the Brazilian). The study of the Thecosomatous Pteropoda has convinced me that there is none, and that this "province" is identical in character with the South-west African. It seems advisable therefore to unite it to the latter to form a South Atlantic province, in contrast to the North Atlantic one, from which it distinctly differs in the presence of some particular species. This South Atlantic province includes the region situated to the south of the great equatorial current and to the north of  $39^{\circ} S.$ ; and is traversed by the South Atlantic and by the Brazilian currents. In the diagrams

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. lviii. pp. 61, 62.