

of geographical distribution the name South-west African province will therefore be replaced by that of South Atlantic.

Genera of Thecosomata have been observed in all the warm and temperate seas, that is to say, in eight out of ten pelagic provinces. In the case of several of these provinces the first mention of certain genera is due to the results of the Challenger Expedition; for example in the case of the South Atlantic, Australasian, North Pacific, and South-east Pacific.

The maximum geographical extension is found in the genus *Limacina*, as comprehended in this Report. In fact *Limacina* is not absent from any of the ten provinces which have been adopted in the Systematic Report on the Gymnosomata.

*Peracelis* is more local; at least it has not hitherto been observed except in the North Atlantic (including the Mediterranean), West Pacific, and South-east Pacific provinces. But it seems to me probable that it will afterwards be found in the other warm seas, at least in the South Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and Australasian provinces. (Empty shells of *Peracelis reticulata* and *Peracelis bispinosa* have already been got in sediments from the bottom of the sea, at lat. 9° 5' S., Station 122.)

In the group of Cavoliniidæ the genera and even the subgeneric sections are almost all cosmopolitan, not being absent even in the cold provinces (Arctic and Antarctic). Thus forms of *Clio* belonging to the subgenera *Creseis*, *Hyalocylix*, and *Styliola* have been found in all the eight warm and temperate provinces.

The subgenus *Clio*, *s. str.*, although with a geographical distribution not quite so extensive as the genus *Limacina*, has been found in the eight warm and temperate, and in the two Arctic (*Clio pyramidata*) and Antarctic provinces (*Clio australis* and *Clio sulcata*).

Lastly, the geographical distribution of the genera *Cavolinia* and *Cuvierina* also extends throughout the eight warm and temperate provinces.

Leaving the calcareous-shelled Thecosomata, and passing to the Cymbuliidæ, we find that like *Peracelis* and the different genera of the Gymnosomata they have as yet been insufficiently studied. The presence of the genus *Cymbulia* has been proved in the following provinces—the North Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and Australasian; that of the genus *Cymbuliopsis* in the North Atlantic and Australasian; and that of the genus *Gleba* in the North Atlantic and Australasian.

As with the genera of Gymnosomata, I here collect the data respecting the geographical distribution of the genera of Thecosomata in a table which sums up the subject in an intelligible way. This table has been made exclusively from the study of specimens taken alive, as one cannot take into account the empty shells of the deposits in establishing the geographical distribution of pelagic animals like the Pteropoda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> With reference to this statement, as well as those made by Dr. Pelseener on p. 116, as to the correspondence between the distribution of pelagic organisms on the surface and their dead remains on the bottom, I may state that in almost all instances when these remains have been found on the bottom of the ocean, further researches have shown the presence of the living animals in the surface waters at all events at some period of the year.—J. M.