

occurrence of the families, genera, and species according to latitude in the northern and southern hemispheres is shown :—

North Latitude.					SPECIES.	South Latitude.				
65°-40°	40°-30°	30°-20°	20°-10°	10°-0°		0°-10°	10°-20°	20°-30°	30°-40°	40°-65°
					PYROSOMATIDÆ.					
			x		. <i>Pyrosoma atlanticum</i> , . . .					
			x		. . . <i>giganteum</i> , . . .	x				x
	x				. . . <i>spinosum</i> , . . .				x	
		x		x	. . . <i>elegans</i> , . . .					
				x	. . . sp. (?), . . .			x		x
					DOLIOLIDÆ.					
				x	. <i>Doliolum denticulatum</i> , . . .		x		x	
	x	x			. . . <i>ehrenbergi</i> , . . .				x	x
	x	x			. . . <i>affine</i> , . . .				x	
x					. . . <i>tritonis</i> , . . .					
	x		x		. . . <i>challengeri</i> , . . .		x			
					. . . <i>krohni</i> , . . .				x	
	x	x	x	x	. . . sp. (blastozooids), . . .				x	x
					SALPIDÆ.					
		x			. <i>Salpa costata-tilesii</i> , . . .				x	x
					sp. (?), n. sp., . . .					x
			x		. . . <i>hexagona</i> , . . .					
			x	x	. . . <i>musculosa</i> , . . .					
				x	. . . <i>echinata</i> , . . .				x	x
					. . . <i>mollis</i> , . . .				x	
x	x	x	x	x	. . . <i>cordiformis-zonaria</i> , . . .		x		x	x
		x	x	x	. . . <i>cylindrica</i> , . . .		x		x	x
x	x	x	x	x	. . . <i>runcinata-fusiformis</i> , . . .		x		x	x
		x	x	x	. . . <i>democratica-mucronata</i> , . . .	x			x	x
				x	. . . <i>nitida</i> , . . .					
					. . . <i>africana-maxima</i> , . . .					x
				x	. . . <i>scutigera-confederata</i> , . . .				x	
			x		. . . <i>quadrata</i> , n. sp., . . .					
	x (?)				. <i>Cyclosalpa pinnata</i> , . . .					
					OCTACNEMIDÆ.					
					. <i>Octacnemus bythius</i> , . . .	x			x	
					APPENDICULARIIDÆ.					
				x	. <i>Appendicularia</i> sp., . . .		x		x	x
3	8	10	12	12	Totals, . . . 29 species, . . . Totals,	3	6	1	16	13
Northern Hemisphere, 45.						Southern Hemisphere, 39.				

This table shows that the numbers of pelagic Tunicata in the two hemispheres are nearly equal. In this respect, as in their wide and fairly uniform distribution, they form a contrast to the fixed Ascidiæ.¹ As is seen from the line of totals in the table, the occurrences of the species curiously decrease in number in going north from the equator, and increase in going south from it. But I do not lay stress upon these numbers, as various circumstances may have affected the numbers of pelagic Tunicata collected in the different regions.

¹ See for Simple Ascidiæ this Report, Part I. p. 263; for Compound Ascidiæ this Report, Part II. p. 367.