procured was now much larger; and, in addition to the smaller invertebrates which were usually almost the sole produce of the dredge, several fishes were taken, and many of the larger crustaceans and echinoderms. It is of course open to question, in such cases, whether the fishes have come from the bottom, and are to be referred to the depth indicated by the sounding, or whether they may have entered the trawl at some stage of its way to the surface. The fishes captured on the present occasion were a single specimen of *Mora Mediterranea*, two of *Coryphænoides serratus* (Fig. 23), and one or two small forms which were undoubtedly from the surface. The *Mora* was in a very peculiar condition: its eyes were blown nearly out of its head by the expansion of air contained probably in some spaces about the spinal cord, and its swimming-bladder was forced out at its mouth and distended almost to bursting; the *Coryphænoides* had likewise the eyes forced outward, but the distortion was not so great. All the fishes were almost denuded of scales; it is evident, therefore, that all must have come from a considerable depth. As *Mora* is common at moderate depths in the Mediterranean, it is more than probable that it came from some intermediate zone. *Coryphænoides* is one of a family, the MACRURIDÆ, which has yielded us by far the greater number of our deep-sea fishes; and from their peculiar appearance, from the condi-

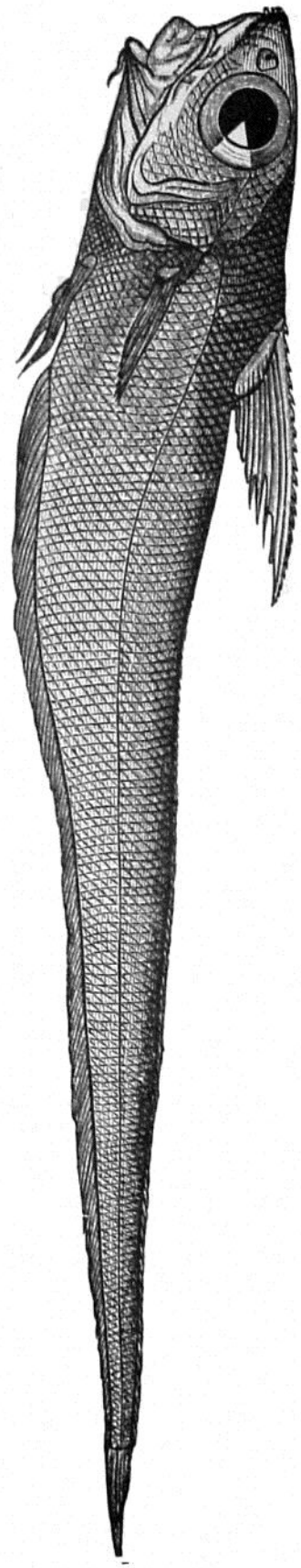

FIG. 23.—*Coryphænides serratus*, LOWE. Half the natural size. (No. 4.)