

from one side to the other. All our specimens were perfectly symmetrical, and as they ranged from one to three centimetres in length, many of them were far beyond the stage in which the wandering of the eye is described by Steenstrup, and seemed rather to favor the view that there is a group of pelagic fishes, which—while presenting all the general features of the Pleuronectidæ—never undergo that peculiar twisting which brings the two eyes of the flounder or turbot to the same side of the head, and is evidently in immediate relation with the mode of life of these animals, which feed and swim with the body closely applied to the sea-bottom.

On the 21st of August we sounded in 2450 fathoms, with a bottom of brownish mud, evidently colored by the débris from some of the small rivers on the African coast, not more than 400 miles distant. A temperature sounding at every 100 fathoms down to 1500 showed that we were still in the Guinea Current. About midday we fell in with the edge of the south-east trades, and we shaped our course to the westward.

The depth on the 22d was 2475 fathoms, and the bottom temperature $1^{\circ} \cdot 6$ C. The position of this station was 738 miles to the eastward of St. Paul's Rocks.

The trawl was sent down on the 23d to a depth of 2500 fathoms, with a bottom of globigerina ooze; and during its absence

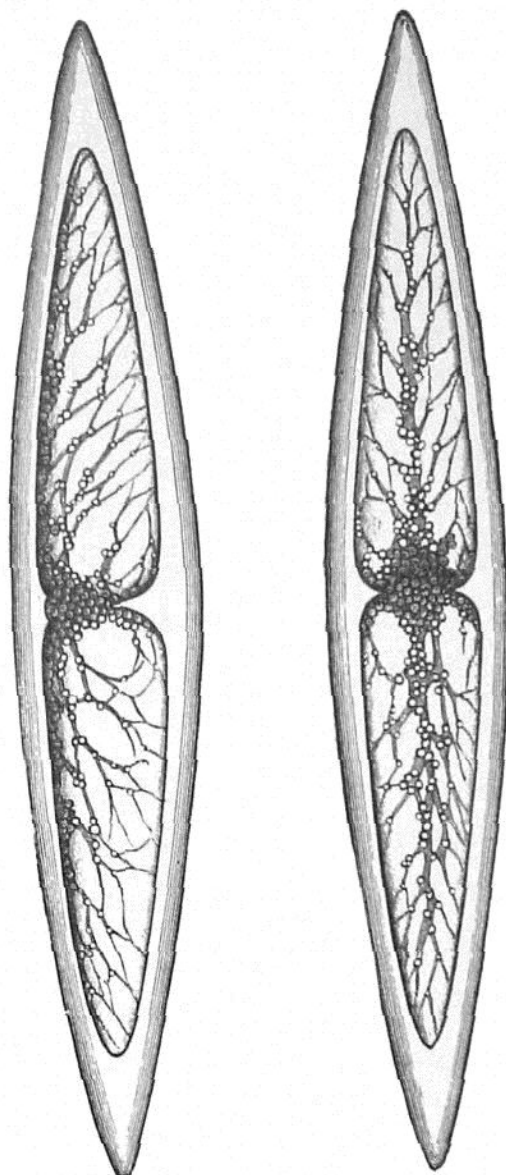


FIG. 22. — *Pyrocistis fusiformis*, MURRAY.
From the surface in the Guinea Current.
One hundred times the natural size.