

cial interest, for they seemed to be almost the sole inhabitants of red clay from which nearly the whole of the carbonate of lime had been removed.

The various orders of Crustacea form a most interesting and important element in the ocean fauna. The pedunculated Cirripedia seem to be universally distributed in comparatively small numbers even at the greatest depths, where some of the abyssal species are larger and more highly ornamented than those previously known from shallow water. Some of the finest additions to our knowledge of species were made among the Schizopoda, in colossal forms of the genera *Gnathophausia* and *Petalophthalmus*.

The macrourous Decapods were very many, and included some splendid undescribed species, especially among the Peneid and Caridid shrimps. There was often, however, some slight doubt whether these forms lived actually on the bottom: we had good evidence that they lived near the bottom, but in several instances shrimps were captured when we had reason to suspect that the trawl had been buoyed up, and had never actually touched the ground. *Galatheæ* were frequent to great depths, but brachyurous Decapods appear to be confined almost entirely to comparatively shallow water.

The Pycnogonida occurred frequently, and attained an enormous size in cold Arctic and Antarctic water at medium depths. The Brachiopoda we found widely distributed, but by no means numerous either as to species or individuals. On one or two occasions, in the *Porcupine*, we got fine hauls of *Terebratula cranium* and *T. septata* attached to the pebbles of a gravel of the volcanic rocks of the Faröes, and we took one or two other species with the conditions almost repeated in the neighborhood of the Heard Islands and the Crozets in the Southern Sea.

The two great modern groups of the Mollusca, the Lamelibranchiata and the Gastropoda, do not enter largely into the fauna of the deep sea. Species of both groups, usually small