

and apparently stunted, were widely though sparsely diffused, and exceptionally a large and handsome form occurred, as, for example, a singularly beautiful volute in 1600 fathoms at Station CXLVII., in the Southern Sea; some fine species of *Margarita* in 1260 and 1675 fathoms south of Kerguelen; and a large bivalve, allied to *Lima*, which turned up in deep dredgings at rare intervals at stations the most widely separated in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Cephalopods came up in the trawl occasionally, but in most cases they belonged to the peculiar gelatinous group which are well known to be pelagic, and had doubtless been taken while the trawl was passing through the upper water. In some few cases species had evidently come from the bottom, but not from any great depth. It is singular that only on one occasion we took a specimen of the animal of *Spirula*, although the delicate little white coiled shell is one of the commonest objects on the beach throughout the tropics—sometimes washed up in a long white line which can be seen from any distance.

After the method of dredging with the trawl was introduced, one or two or more fishes were taken at almost every haul, showing that, while not abundant, they were universally present. With these, however, as with the decapod Crustaceans, the question often arose whether the specimen had been brought up from the bottom, or had been taken by the trawl on its way up. In many cases this could not be answered with certainty; but it seems that certain families which are met with very frequently—such as the Sternoptychidæ and the Scopelidæ, many of them remarkable for their grotesque forms, their brilliant coloring, and metallic lustre, and the symmetrical rows of deeply pigmented sense or phosphorescent organs which sometimes extend along the greater part of the body (Fig. 62)—are in most, if not all, cases from the upper waters; while certain other families—for example, the Ophidiidæ and the Macruridæ—live at or near the bottom. What we know of