

depth of 1100 fathoms, and *Periphema regina*, 180 to 200 mm. high, and about the same in breadth, in the lat. 62° Southern Ocean, when the depth was 1975 fathoms. Two other remarkable deep-sea Medusæ discovered by the Challenger are *Nauphanta challengerii* (from Tristan da Cunha, depth 1425 fathoms) and *Atolla wyvillii*, both belonging to the group of Ephyridæ, which are the oldest of the Discomedusæ, and are nearly related to *Nausithoe*. *Atolla* seems to be very widely distributed in the deep sea. It was captured in the Antarctic Ocean (Station 157, depth 1950 fathoms) and also in the South Atlantic Ocean (Station 318, depth 2040 fathoms). In August 1882 it was again found by Mr. John Murray in the Færøe Channel, at a depth of 430 to 640 fathoms."

