but it is by no means certain that these specimens came from the bottom. It was frequently noticed that some of the Copepods in the tow-nets sent down to great depths were of a bright red colour, similar to the Shrimps brought up in the trawlings in deep water.

Remarkably few fish-parasites were brought home by the Expedition. One of the most remarkable of these is *Lernæa abyssicola*, an undoubted deep-sea form, seeing that it was attached to a specimen of the curious abyssal Lophioid genus *Ceratias*. The peculiarity in which it differs from all other parasitic Copepoda is its transparency, its colour during life being of a reddish brown. It is represented in fig. 314.

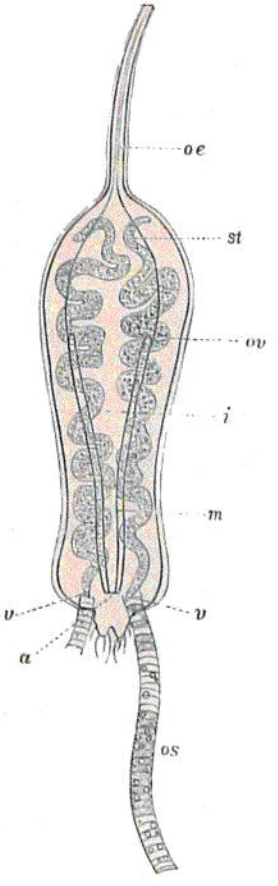

FIG. 314.—*Lernæa abyssicola*, G. S. Brady, parasitic on *Ceratias* (from a drawing by the late R. v. Willemoes Suhm). *oe*, œsophagus; *st*, stomach; *i*, intestine; *m*, muscular portion of intestine; *ov*, ovary; *v*, vulva; *a*, anus; *os*, ovisac.

Altogether one hundred and six species have been enumerated in the Report, forty-three of which are new, and for their reception thirteen new genera have been constituted. This number is inconsiderable relatively to the large number of genera and species previously known, but nevertheless the collection has enabled Dr. Brady to make valuable additions to the knowledge of this group.

The Ostracoda.—The Ostracoda are small laterally compressed Crustaceans whose bodies are completely enclosed in a bivalve shell. They exist, although in very limited numbers, in the most profound depths of the sea, and the number of abyssal genera and species has been greatly increased by the Challenger Expedition.

In those large abyssal areas where, as commonly happens, the ocean-bed consists of pure Globigerina ooze or of red clay, one usually finds a small number of Ostracoda; the specimens consisting of detached valves, frequently much worn and broken, or, more rarely, of perfect though empty shells. These shells evidently belong to animals which lived at the depths where they were found.

A peculiar interest attaches to the Ostracoda from the fact that they alone of all the higher Microzoa are found in fossil strata in sufficient numbers to afford grounds for an exact comparison between the fauna of the present and those of bygone geological epochs. However, as a whole, the results of the Challenger's work in this department are not very important or novel. Very few new and remarkable variations of structural type were found. The Ostracode shells of the present age present different features according as they are found in salt, estuarine, or fresh water, so that the specialist in coming upon a geological stratum containing these shells can at once