

- Macrurus leptolepis*, n.sp. One specimen (350 fathoms); obtained at no other locality. STATIONS 122 TO 122c.
- „ *lævis*, Lowe. One specimen (350 fathoms); obtained at no other locality by the Challenger. Recorded from North Atlantic and Mediterranean.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are recorded in the Station-book:— Actinian, Polyps, Holothurians, Pycnogonid (*Zetes* sp. ?), several specimens of *Chalaraspis ungnifer* [= *Eucopeia australis*, Dana], *Stylifer* on the Rhizocrini, and *Lithodomus* in the Coral.

Excluding Protozoa, over 300 specimens of invertebrates and fishes were obtained on this date, belonging to about 194 species, of which 100 are new to science, including representatives of 11 new genera; 70 of the new species and 6 new genera were not obtained elsewhere.

Willemoes-Suhm writes, with reference to the dredgings on this date: “Except *Salenia* and *Rhizocrinus*, most of the animals taken in 350 to 400 fathoms were shallow-water forms, for it is very doubtful whether the *Pentacrinus* is characteristic of the deep-sea fauna. Among the Polyzoa were some very fine small forms. The Crustaceans were all shallow-water forms, except perhaps *Serolis*, which is probably an inhabitant of deeper water, at least in the tropics. The shells, including some fine specimens of *Phorus*, all belonged to shallow water, with the exception of *Dentalium*, which may descend to great depths, as does also apparently the fish-genus *Macrurus*, a specimen of which was taken to-day along with such fishes as one might expect in the warmer regions of the Atlantic or Mediterranean at moderate depths. One of the Rhizocrini from 400 fathoms had on it *Stylifer*, with egg-capsules showing a rather thick pellucid envelope, in which the living young larvæ, with their well-known nautiloid shell, were making rotations with their cilia. Some oval bodies, from 350 fathoms, which were completely covered with fragments of Pteropods, Foraminifera, &c., were found to be Holothurians. The dredging in 30 fathoms brought up great masses of Sponges, Corals, and such animals as are usually attached to these colonies.”

Moseley writes: “From 30 fathoms came up two huge specimens of *Astræa* [= *Orbicella*] *cavernosa* showing that these rest on the bottom unattached to the rock. Inside were some examples of *Lithodomus dactylus*, dead, closed in, and apparently killed, by the rapid growth of the Coral. A number of sea-weeds came up with them, including the *Sargassum* found at the surface, but here attached; what we have seen on the surface is therefore evidently only detached from the bottom by currents or waves, as was to be expected from its bearing fructification. A huge cup-like Sponge [*Synops*