

here at Kerguelen not a single Decapod was found. An Amphipod, the *Gammarus* which in water takes the place of flies on land, was very common. For Isopods this seemed to be a favourite territory, *Serolis* being probably the most numerous in specimens and species, though small Sphæromidæ were not uncommon, and several specimens of a spiny *Arcturus* were taken; most of these Isopods had eggs or young in their breeding pouches. A species of *Tanais* obtained to-day was very interesting on account of its method of reproduction; it had no breeding lamellæ, as in all Isopods hitherto known, but instead two sacs at the base of the fifth pair of legs, which contained the young ones, reminding one very much of the well-known sacs at the base of the last pair of feet in Copepods. They were in every way similar, but here rounded and not elongated, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and containing each about twenty embryos, which evidently remain there, as they do in the breeding pouches of other species, until they have attained their full development. Among the Molluscs there was a large white Nudibranch and a few Gasteropoda and Lamellibranchiata, all indicating great uniformity in the Molluscan fauna of the place. On January 20, the dredge brought up some specimens of *Siphonostomum*, a genus very common in the north and in the Mediterranean, which has a great resemblance to the northern species. These worms have, besides two long tentacles, a quantity of branchial filaments and papillæ surrounding the mouth; at the first segment there are also very strong and long setæ standing erect in front, and having a peculiar structure; in the skin are many glands that exude a slimy secretion, by which they are generally surrounded. On January 21, the dredge brought up large specimens of *Serolis*, and in the trawl were great quantities of a *Caprella*, the male of which is very much elongated, and has enormously long anterior claws; the female had eggs in its pouch. On January 29, the dredge brought up many Echinoderms, a singular round simple Ascidian, and among the worms *Clymenia* and *Terebella*, along with *Dentalium* and other Molluscs. The trawl procured in the afternoon a prodigious quantity of animals, including specimens of a large *Rossella*, a smaller siliceous Sponge, and a stalked one; small Planarians and Nemertean; many Annelids, among which were large quantities of *Aphrodita* and *Siphonostomum*, and also a small *Sipunculus*; quantities of Polyzoa, also simple and composite Ascidians; among Crustacea, an Ostracode belonging to the Cypridinidæ, some of the big members of which seem to inhabit deeper water, many Pycnogonids, among which were a small *Nymphon*, a large red *Nymphon*, and *Pycnogonum* (several of these spiders were overgrown by an *Alcyonium*, which much enlarged their appearance), two female specimens of *Nebalia*, differing only slightly from the Mediterranean *Nebalia geoffroyi*, several male and female specimens of a Petalophthalmid, an inch long, apparently belonging to my genus *Crozetia* [= *Amblyops*, Sars], established on a much larger species from deep water (these specimens with their larvæ show that the animals undergo the *Mysis*-development, and that the genus is more nearly allied to the ordinary *Mysis* than to the deep-sea Petalophthalmids); among the