

Willemoes-Suhm writes: "On the pinnulæ of the Comatulæ we found *Myzostoma* under rather peculiar conditions. Some of the pinnulæ had enlarged by excrescence and were rolled up so as to form a cavity, in which, in two cases, a larger and smaller *Myzostoma* were found. This reminds me very much of Trematodes, which, like *Monostomum faba* in the skin of birds, live always in cases or sacs in pairs, one individual being much larger than the other, the one acting probably as a male and the other only as a female; this leads in some cases, as in *Distomum okeni* on the branchiæ of *Brama rayi*, to a perfect diversity of sexes. Perhaps there is something very similar in *Myzostoma*, which is hermaphroditic and has many affinities with the Trematodes. Among the higher Decapods there were an *Alpheus*, never got before in deep water, and two males of a new species of *Willemæsia* [= *Pentacheles euthrix*]. This genus has not made its appearance since we left the Southern Atlantic, where in a depth of 1900 fathoms we got *Willemæsia leptodactyla*, to which this new species is most closely allied, differing from it in being smaller and in having two excisions of the red chitinous upper layer of the carapace where one would expect to find the eyes. A very large-celled *Lepralia* was observed on the pumice-stones."

STATIONS 170
AND 170A

Surface Organisms.—The following species are recorded from the surface at this place :—

ORGANISMS FROM
THE SURFACE.

COPEPODA (Brady, Zool. pt. 23).—Parasitic
on shark.

Pandarus cranchii, Leach.

„ *satyrus*, Dana.

Nogagus latreillii, Leach.

PTEROPODA (Pelseneer, Zool. pt. 58).

Halopsyche gaudichaudi (Souleyet).

FISHES (Günther, Zool. pt. 78).

Carcharias lamia, Risso.

Lirus porosus (Richards), (young).

In addition, the following are recorded in the note-books:—*Diphyes*, *Corycæus*, *Saphirina*, and *Pyrosoma*.

Moseley writes: "A shark [*Carcharias lamia*] was caught; four or five small pilot fish were about it. On it were numerous specimens of *Caligus*, a few of which again had a *Lepas* on them often almost as big as themselves. The *Caligi* had a pink colouring matter, giving an absorption band. On the shark being skinned I noticed that a layer of superficial or skin muscles, only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, was coloured dark red like mammalian muscle, the main muscular mass being pale, almost white; this condition is comparable to that in the marine Gasteropods. Murray, on going out in the dingey, met with floating seaweed, apparently a *Fucus* with large vesicles, like *Fucus nodosus*. In these masses were a small fish (*Lirus porosus*) and numerous crabs (*Nautilograpsus*), mimicking the colour