depth from which this species was brought up is from 515 to 540 fathoms. The stations where it was found are the following :—

Station No. 5 (cruise of the "Knight Errant"). Lat. 59° 26′ N., long. 7° 19′ W. August 11, 1880. 515 fathoms. Warm area. Two specimens.

Station No. 7 (cruise of the "Knight Errant"). Lat. 59° 36′ N., long. 7° 18′ W. August 12, 1880. 530 fathoms. Warm area. Two specimens.

Station No. 8 (cruise of the "Knight Errant"). Lat. 60° 3′ N., long. 5° 51′ W. August 17, 1880. 540 fathoms. Cold area. Ten specimens.

In this animal, therefore, we have an example of one inhabiting the cold and warm areas on both sides of the ridge rising in the Faroe Channel to within 300 fathoms of the surface.[1] This agrees very well with the facts of the geographical distribution of our species; it is a common inhabitant of the depths of the Arctic Sea, but it is also by no means rare in the deeper water of southern latitudes, especially in the neighbourhood of the American coast.

Nymphon grossipes, Oth. Fabricius.

Nymphon grossipes, O. Fabricius, Fauna Groenlandica, p. 229, 1780. (See p. 44 of this report.)

A single specimen of this species was dredged at

Station 8 (cruise of the "Knight Errant"). Lat. 60° 3′ N., long. 5° 51′ W. August 17, 1880. 540 fathoms. Cold area.

For the geographical distribution of this species I refer to the list of species at p. 20.

Nymphon macronyx, G. O. Sars (Pl. XV. figs. 1–7).

Nymphon macronyx, G. O. Sars. Prodromus descriptionis, &c., Archiv. f. Math. og Naturvid., ii. 265, 1877.

Of this interesting inhabitant of the cold area of the Faroe Channel about thirty specimens were dredged during the cruise of the "Knight Errant." As hitherto neither a full description nor any figure of this species has been published, I wish to give both here.

Only a short diagnosis of this species has been published by Professor G. O. Sars. From this, and from the pencil drawing he had the kindness to send me, the species is easily recognised. However, in some respects, I observed slight differences from the diagnosis of Professor G. O. Sars. Probably these will be found to arise from the fact that the species had been submitted only to a preliminary investigation by the celebrated Norwegian zoologist.

Nymphon macronyx, G. O. Sars, is a somewhat robust *Nymphon*, having the second joint of the palpi longer than the third, the first tarsal joint not quite half the length of the second tarsal joint, and having a very long claw at the end of every leg and

[1] Nature, September 2, 1880, C. Wyville Thomson, the Cruise of the "Knight Errant."