

south of Australia); depth, 1800 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 33°·5.

Station 237, June 17, 1875; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E. (North Pacific, off Kanagava, Japan); depth, 1875 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 35°·3.

It should, however, be stated that, in all probability, this form was observed during the course of the Expedition in many localities other than those enumerated above. But the great fragility of the animal may in most cases have rendered the specimens, when brought up in the dredge or trawl, so very defective as apparently to leave them worthless for preservation. Thus the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm says, he was "almost sure to get at least a fragment of this Crustacean whenever, in the Mid Atlantic, true deep-sea animals came up in the dredge or trawl."

The specimen described by Dana was from the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 66° 12' S., long. 149° 44' E.

As will appear from the above named localities, this Schizopod would appear, on the whole, to be a true deep-sea form, ranging, as it does, from a depth of 1000 to 1975 fathoms. It is worthy of remark, however, that the specimen described by Dana was taken from the stomach of a penguin; and, as it cannot be reasonably assumed that any air-breathing animal can descend to the enormous depths stated above, the said form may also be considered as occasionally occurring at a less considerable depth. It would seem, too, that this view is in part corroborated by the statement of the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, who says that in the Atlantic this species is met with at depths ranging from 350 to 2500 fathoms.

*Distribution.*—The late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm observes concerning this form that "it is the commonest Schizopod of the deep-sea fauna, and seems to enjoy a very wide bathymetrical and geographical distribution." Indeed its geographical range, as may be seen by comparing the above stated localities, is quite astounding, for it is met with not only throughout the great depths of the Atlantic, but also in the Antarctic Ocean, the Australian Seas, and even in the Pacific, as far north as Japan. No less perplexing, too, would appear the bathymetrical range of the species, descending, as it does, according to the statement of Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, to the enormous depth of 2500 fathoms, while, on the other hand, the fact of its forming occasionally the food of penguins would seem to give evidence of its occurrence, in the Antarctic Ocean, at a not very considerable depth below the surface of the sea.

### Family 3. EUPHAUSIIDÆ.

A very considerable number of forms belonging to this interesting family was collected by the Expedition. As most of the species lead a truly pelagic existence, the very