

figured by Bovallius for his *Thaumatops lovéni*, but there the fifth joint is "twice longer than the carpus," while here it is not once and a half as long.

The small branchial vesicles of the second gnathopods and first peræopods are, I think, present in this specimen.

*Uropods*.—The outer branch is scarcely longer in either pair than the inner, and is not apically dilated.

*Length*.—Three inches.

*Locality*.—Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands, north of Papua; lat.  $4^{\circ} 33' N.$ , long.  $127^{\circ} 6' E.$ ; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature,  $41^{\circ} \cdot 8$ ; surface temperature,  $80^{\circ} \cdot 5$ . One specimen. Trawled.

*Remarks*.—Should it be thought necessary to make this a separate species, I would propose for it the name *Cystisoma fabricii*.

It is conceivable that by a diligent counting and comparing of the teeth on various parts of the animal of *Cystisoma spinosum*, and comparative measurements of the limbs, one might make a species of every specimen; on the other hand, among specimens from so many parts of the world some specific variation might be expected, difficult as it is to seize any characters which can be regarded as at once so salient and so constant as certainly to warrant the establishment of any fresh species.

The following table shows the distribution of the Challenger specimens:—

1. Station V, lat.  $35^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $8^{\circ} 23' W.$ ; depth, 1090 fathoms.
2. Station 101, lat.  $5^{\circ} 48' N.$ , long.  $14^{\circ} 20' W.$ ; depth, 2500 fathoms (surface?).
3. Station 107, lat.  $1^{\circ} 22' N.$ , long.  $26^{\circ} 36' W.$ ; depth, 1500 fathoms.
4. Station 170A, lat.  $29^{\circ} 45' S.$ , long.  $178^{\circ} 11' W.$ ; depth, 630 fathoms.
5. Station 196, lat.  $0^{\circ} 48' 30'' S.$ , long.  $126^{\circ} 58' 30'' E.$ ; depth, 825 fathoms.
6. Station 214, lat.  $4^{\circ} 33' N.$ , long.  $127^{\circ} 6' E.$ ; depth, 500 fathoms.
7. Station 224, lat.  $7^{\circ} 45' N.$ , long.  $144^{\circ} 20' E.$ ; depth, 1850 fathoms.

Besides the specimen which Fabricius records from the Atlantic, and that which Guérin-Méneville records from the Indian Ocean, there is a specimen figured by Sir J. D. Hooker, as having been obtained on the Antarctic Expedition at " $33^{\circ} 23' S.$ ,  $7^{\circ} 40' E.$ " Bovallius records a specimen 105 mm. long, which he names "*Thaumatops Lovéni*," from the Indian Ocean, a specimen 57 mm. long, which he names "*Thaumatops longipes*," from "off the west coast of Australia," and a second specimen of "*Thaumatops longipes*," 50 to 60 mm. long, "taken just at the southern limit of the Arctic region at lat.  $59^{\circ} 38' N.$ , long.  $5^{\circ} 24' W.$ " The genus therefore appears to have a range north and south of more than ninety degrees, and round the world from east to west, as well as a capacity for sounding very considerable depths of the ocean.