murrayi, for which Koefoed and I propose the name Bathy-microps regis, and an ophidiid not yet determined). All these fishes, if we except, perhaps, Bathymicrops regis, were probably captured while the trawl was being hauled in. There were thus no undoubted bottom-fish in this long haul with our large appliance, and taking everything into consideration,

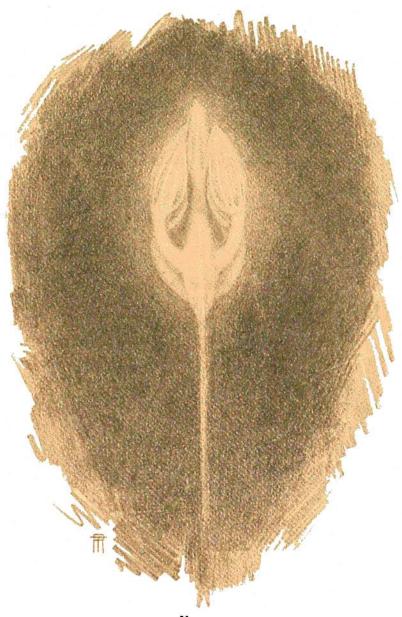


Fig. 70.
Umbellula güntheri (phosphorescent).

had caught we extremely little. Chapter deals more fully with the significance of this result. We were interested to find a fragment of a sea-pen (Umbellula güntheri, Fig. 70) which conshining tinued brightly on deck, thus furnishing fresh proof of the well-known fact that some of the lower animals from the profoundest depths emit light.

While towing the trawl we made some interesting observations on the pelagic animal life, as we put two townets on the trawl wire, the one being towed at about 40

metres, and the other at about 2000 metres, and during the whole of the day we took samples from the surface.

The tow-net at 40 metres contained a mass of red copepods, which were not observed at the surface during the daytime, but suddenly appeared as soon as it grew dark, soon after 6 P.M. The surface plankton comprised *Physalia*, a great many molluscs, such as *Ianthina* and *Pterotrachea*, one of the remarkable little