by us in the Sargasso Sea near Station 50, and we succeeded in capturing eleven specimens belonging to the species Pimelepterus boschii and Lirus perciformis.

At Station 62 we tried nine pelagic appliances at different depths on the night of 20 th June. Our catches were very satisfactory at all depths, and much resembled those taken between the Canary Islands and the Azores.

In the upper layers there were

Fig. SS.-The smallest Larva of the Common Eel caught by the "Michael Sars." 4.1 cm . long. Nat. size.
some extremely interesting leptocephali, including no fewer than eleven specimens of the common eel larvæ Eel larrx.
(Fig. 88), 5 to 5.7 centimetres long, showing that the little eel larvæ are to be met with west as well as south of the Azores. We also found two individuals, only 4.7 and 5 .1 centimetres long, of leptocephali belonging to the deep-sea fish Synaphobranchus pinnatus. This had previously only been met with in sizes approximating to the full-grown larva ( $\mathrm{IO}-13 \mathrm{~cm}$.), of which we found several at the different stations; but it was most interesting to come across such small (early) development stages of the species.

At depths from 300 metres to 50 metres there were again the same colourless Cyclothone signata as well as silvery Argyropelecus, Stomias, and Chauliodus. We got, too, a new species of Ceratias. In the deepest hauls, below 500 metres, the forms were the same as in previous hauls. There was the little black fish, Cyclothone microdon, once more, red prawns (particularly Acanthephyra), red sagittæ, dark-brown medusæ (Atolla), large ostracods (Gigantocypris), and the same kinds of "rare" fish : Gastrostomus bairdii, Cyema atrum, Gonostoma grande, Dactylostomias, and several others.

These numerous horizontal hauls accorded so closely with each other that we now began to feel that there must be a welldefined conformity in the vertical distribution of the different forms. Still, to avoid any uncertainty, we considered it desirable

