

hard to find. Young fish, too, were nearly absent during the day, if we except a few specimens taken in a tow-net at 60 metres, but at night we got masses of them at 50 metres. Among these young fish in the upper layers we found again five little eel larvæ of a size smaller than the grown larvæ, and there were besides a number of interesting young fish with telescopic eyes, young flying-fish, and different species of leptocephali. At 150 metres we secured two remarkable leptocephali with long rostrums (see Fig. 82).

In the intermediate layers, that is to say, from 300 to 500

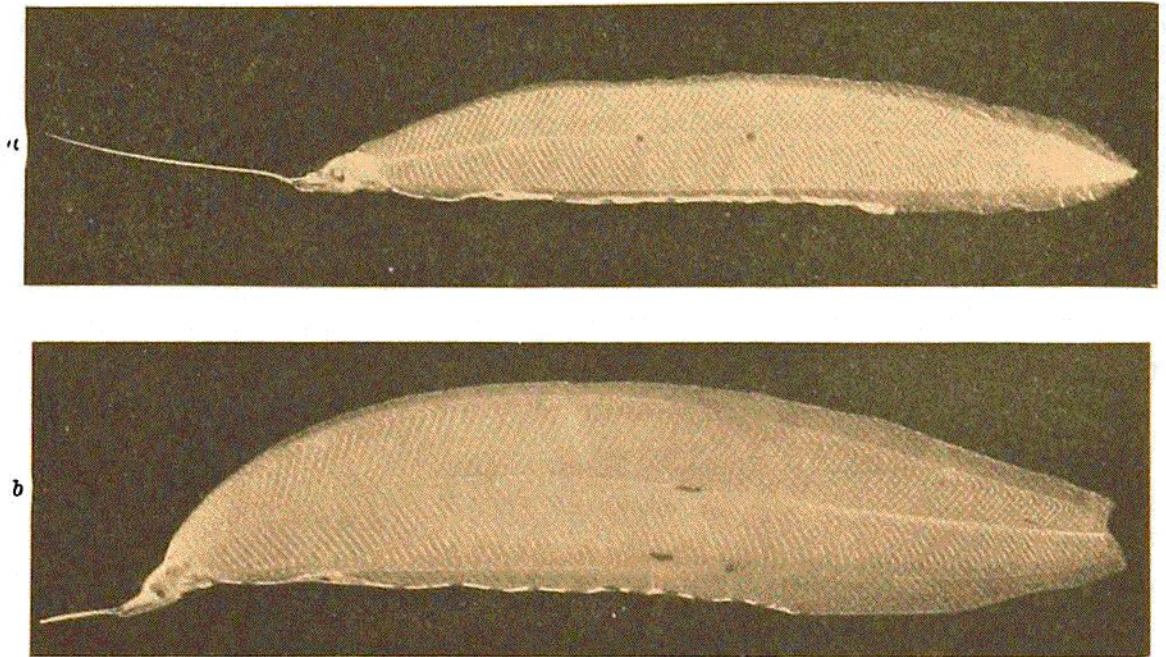


FIG. 82.—TWO NEW LEPTOCEPHALI WITH ROSTRUMS.

metres, we found stomiatids, there being no fewer than fourteen specimens of *Chauliodus sloanei* in a little tow-net half a metre in diameter. At 800 to 1300 metres there were plenty of "rare" fishes; for instance, seven specimens of the large-mouthed *Gastrostomus bairdii*, a specimen belonging to a new genus of the Gastrostomidæ (Fig. 83), a small fish which has not yet been described (Fig. 84), one *Cyema atrum*, three *Aceratias macrorhinus indicus*, masses of black cyclothones, and several others of the more common forms. This station may well be called an El Dorado for collecting zoologists, and instead of a few days, months might profitably be spent to the south of the Azores, where we found so many new and interesting forms.

At Station 56, situated about 100 nautical miles from Fayal, the depth was 3239 metres. Here we lowered nine pelagic appliances on the evening of 10th June, and hauled