

science. One of these new species is represented by a specimen 17 cm. long (see Fig. 425)—one of the largest pelagic prawn ever taken. *Notostomus* was taken only in the deepest hauls, which only extended down to 1500 or 2000 metres; perhaps hauls in still deeper water might have

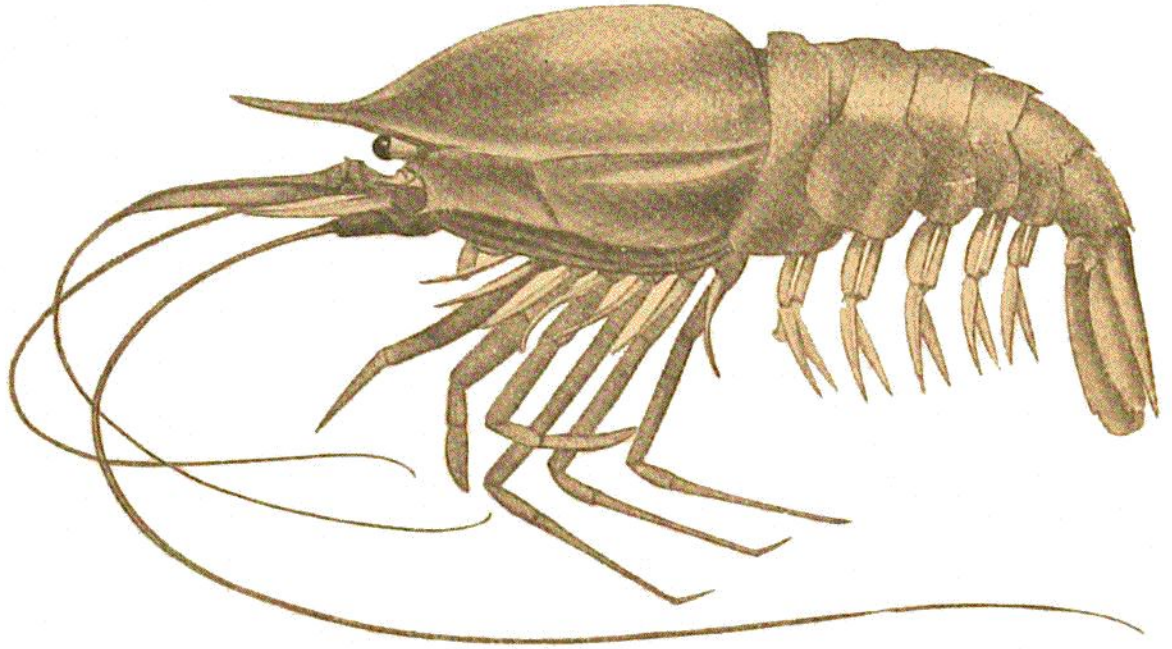


FIG. 425.  
*Notostomus*, n. sp. Nat. size, 17 cm.

yielded more of them. Still larger are the bottom-living Peneidæ, of which a whole tubful were taken south of the Canaries in our trawl (Station 41, 2605 metres), some of them 30 to 40 cm. long, with feelers 4 or 5 feet long.

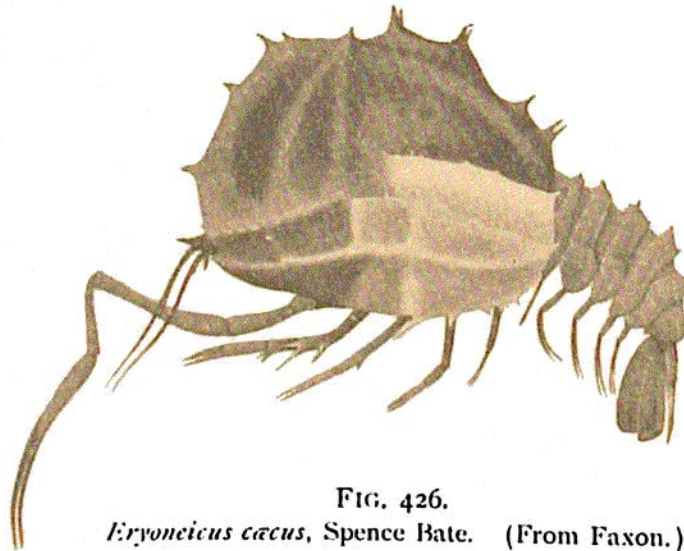


FIG. 426.  
*Eryoneicus cæcus*, Spence Bate. (From Faxon.)

One of the most remarkable genera is *Eryoneicus*, of which twelve species are known, easily recognisable by their inflated balloon-like bodies (see Fig. 426). They are allied to *Pentacheles*, *Polycheles* (Fig. 427), etc., and Sund, after examining the twenty-four specimens collected by the "Michael Sars," expects to be able to show that they are really the larvæ of these abyssal bottom-living decapoda. Thus, what might be regarded as a new species of *Eryoneicus* is in reality a larval stage of a previously known decapod, *Polycheles sculptus*.

During the first cruise of the "Michael Sars" in the Norwegian Sea I succeeded in capturing the two species *Pasiphea princeps* and *Hymenodora glacialis* (Fig. 428) in deep hauls. *Pasiphea* probably lives sometimes on the bottom, sometimes in midwater, and is common in Norwegian