was first taken from the stomach of a flat fish by Mr. W. Thomson, and in 1845 by MacAndrew and Professor Forbes in Loch Fyne, at a depth of 80 fathoms, and more

recently (1869) by G. O. Sars, in 150 fathoms of water, in several places off the coast of Norway, in which situation it is fossorial in sandy mud. Living at such a depth, and being of fossorial habits, distinct vision would be useless, and this at once accounts for the rudimentary character of its eyes, the colour of which is entirely white. "The general colour [of the animal] is a delicate pink or pale rose, varying in depth in different parts."

Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm in his account of Thaumastocheles (loc. cit., p. 50), says: "A. zaleucus, came up on the swabs of the dredge, together with the large chelæ of another smaller specimen, the body of which The one we got had the red was lost. colour of all deep-sea Crustacea. It lived on a bottom of Globigerine ooze, evidently frequented by a great many animals. Several Sponges and seven Echinoderms (Ophiomusium, Luidia, Archaster, Astrogonium, Cidaris, and Echinus), a Planularia, Mopsea, and an Isis, several Annelids, and a Sipunculus, a Galathea, a Peneid, an Arcturus, and the fine Crustacean, to which was given the name of Willemæsia crucifera,-four Bryozoa, a Dentalium, and many small shells—finally, a fish probably belonging to the genus Chauliodus, were got in the same place with this extraordinary Astacus. Unfortunately, our stay in the West Indies was only

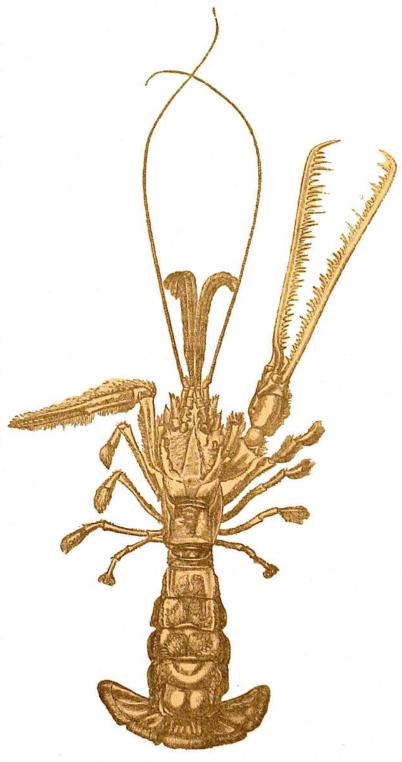


Fig. 4a.—Thaumastochleles zaleuca, from a drawing by Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm (natural size).

a very short one. The few hauls, however, which we had near Sombrero Island and St. Thomas showed us that a great quantity of new and probably also interesting animals live there in moderate depths (300 to 400 fathoms)."

The specimen is a female, but without any ova attached.

¹ Undersögelser over Hardangerfjordens Fauna; 1 Crustacea, af G. O. Sars (Oversigt K. D. Vid. Selek. Forhandl., 1871).