

73° 37' N., long. 77° 25' W.); a magnificent *Asterias* (*Caput Medusæ*) was entangled by the line, and brought up with very little damage. The mud was soft and greenish, and contained specimens of *Lumbricus tubicola*.<sup>1</sup> So far my written journal; but I can add, from a very distinct recollection, that the heavy deep-sea weight had sunk, drawing the line with it, several feet into the soft greenish mud, which still adhered to the line when brought to the surface of the water. The star-fish had been entangled in the line so little above the mud that fragments of its arms, which had been broken off in the ascent of the line, were picked up from amongst the mud."

Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., dredging in 270 fathoms, lat. 73° 3' S., long. 176° 6' E., reports:<sup>1</sup> "*Corallines, Flustræ*, and a variety of invertebrate animals, came up in the net, showing an abundance and great variety of animal life. Amongst these I detected two species of *Pycnogonum*; *Idotea baffini*, hitherto considered peculiar to the Arctic seas; a *Chiton*, seven or eight bivalves and univalves, an unknown species of *Gammarus*, and two kinds of *Serpula* adhering to the pebbles and shells . . . It was interesting amongst these creatures to recognize several that I had been in the habit of taking in equally high northern latitudes; and although, contrary to the general belief of naturalists, I have no doubt that, from however great a depth we may be enabled to bring up the mud and stones of the bed of the ocean,

<sup>1</sup> A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions during the Years 1839-43. By Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N. London, 1847.