"How can animal life be conceived to exist under such conditions of light, temperature, pressure, and aëration as must obtain at these vast depths? To this one can only reply that we know for a certainty that even very highly-organized animals do contrive to live at a depth of 300 or 400 fathoms, inasmuch as they have been brought up thence, and that the difference in the amount of light and heat at 400 and at 2,000 fathoms is probably, so to speak, very far less than the difference in complexity of organization between these animals and the humble Protozoa and Protophyta of the deep-sea soundings. I confess, though, as yet, far from regarding it proved that the *Globigerinæ* live at these depths, the balance of probabilities seems to me to incline in that direction."

In 1860 Dr. Wallich accompanied Captain Sir Leopold McClintock in H.M.S. 'Bulldog' on her sounding expedition to Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland, as naturalist. During the cruise soundings were taken, and specimens of the bottom were brought up from depths from 600 to 2,000 fathoms; many of these were the now well-known grey 'Globigerina ooze,' while others were volcanic detritus from Iceland, and clay and gravel the product of the disintegration of the metamorphic rocks of Greenland and Labrador. On the return voyage, about midway between Cape Farewell and Rockall, thirteen star-fishes came up from a sounding of 1,260 fathoms, "convulsively embracing a portion of the sounding-line which had been payed out in excess of the already ascertained depth, and rested for a sufficient period at the bottom to permit of their attaching themselves to it." On his return Dr. Wallich published in 1862, an extremely valuable