

water. The operation seemed however to present no special difficulty, and nearly every haul was successful. The bottom was sand and gravel, mostly derived from the disintegration of the old rocks of the Scottish plateau. Animal life was not abundant, but several groups were fairly represented. Sandy rhizopods of a large size were numerous, and there were several conspicuous crustaceans and echinoderms, among the latter an example of *Astropecten tenuispinus*, of a brilliant scarlet colour, which came up entangled on the line.

On the 31st bad weather set in again, and we could neither sound nor dredge. On the 1st of September we got one temperature sounding in 550 fathoms with  $-1^{\circ}2$  C., but could do no work.

The next day, September 2, was more moderate, and we dredged all day at a depth of only 170 fathoms over a very restricted shoal, which, singularly enough, we could not find when we sought for it the year after in the 'Porcupine.' Here we found animal life abundant and varied—a mixture of celtic and scandinavian forms. The bottom was chiefly small rounded pebbles of the dark anamesite of the Færoes, and sticking to them, singly or in little groups like plums on their stems, were many large specimens of the rare brachiopod *Terebratula cranium*, O. F. MÜLLER, along with abundance of the commoner form *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, L.

The following day, September 3, we were again in deep water, about 500 fathoms, with a bottom temperature a little below the freezing-point, the thermometer at the surface giving  $10^{\circ}5$  C. Here we took representatives of many invertebrate groups—rhizopods, sponges, echinoderms, crustaceans, and molluscs;