

which had not previously been taken in the British seas.

Here the Miller-Casella thermometers were tried for the first time and compared with those of the ordinary construction. The minimum recorded by one of the former was $5^{\circ}2$ C., while that recorded by one of the best ordinary instruments of the Hydrographic Office pattern was $7^{\circ}3$ C. As this difference of 2° C. was almost exactly what the results of the experiment previously made had indicated as the effect

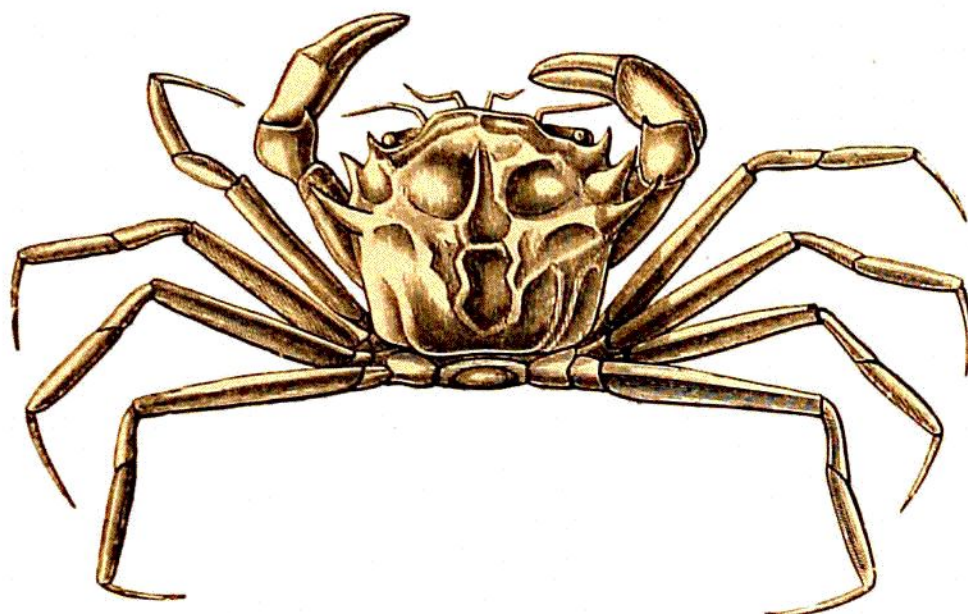


FIG. 9.—*Geryon tridens*, KROYER. Young. Twice the natural size. (No. 7.)

of a pressure of 1 ton on the square inch, which is about equal to the pressure of a column of sea-water of 800 fathoms, this close coincidence gave great confidence in the practical working of the protected instrument, a confidence which all subsequent experience has fully justified.

Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys and his companions next proceeded to examine the sea-bed between Galway and Porcupine Bank, a shoal discovered during one of