

trip would require a clear fortnight, as much coal was stacked on deck as was considered prudent.

This cruise was entirely successful. The weather was remarkably fine, and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys' party found it possible to work the dredge during seven days at depths exceeding 1,200 fathoms, and on four days at less depths. The greatest depth achieved was 1,476 fathoms (Station 21), and this dredging yielded mollusca, a stalked-eyed crustacean with unusually large eyes, and a fine specimen of *Holothuria tremula*.

The deep dredgings in this trip yielded an abundance of novel and most interesting results in every sub-kingdom of the invertebrates. Among the mollusca were valves of an imperforate brachiopod, with a septum in the lower valve, which Mr. Jeffreys proposes to name *Atretia gnomon*. Among the crustacea were new species of the *Diastylidæ*, and many forms of *Isopoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Ostracoda*, several of them new to science.

Two or three specimens were obtained at a depth of 1,215 fathoms (Station 28) of a very remarkable echinoderm belonging to the genus *Pourtalesia*, A. AG. All these specimens were apparently immature, judging by the condition of the ovaries. I have named this species provisionally *Pourtalesia phiale*. After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it is not the young of a form of which we afterwards took a mature example in the cold area between Færoe and Shetland (Station 64), which will be described hereafter. Fine corals were constantly dredged in the more moderate depths, particularly great living masses of *Lophohelia prolifera* (Fig. 30), with smaller tufts