

another, and sometimes vividly illuminating the whole outline of the star-fish.

On the 27th we dredged in 862 fathoms (Station 42), the weather being still very fine, and the sea quite smooth. The bottom was ooze, with sand and dead shells. Among the Mollusca procured were a new species of *Pleuromectia*, *Leda abyssicola* (Arctic), *Leda messinensis* (a Sicilian tertiary fossil), *Dentalium gigas* (sp. n.), *Siphonodentalium* (sp. n.), *Cerithium metula*, *Amaura* (sp. n.), *Columbella halicæti*, *Cylichna pyramidata* (Norwegian and Mediterranean), and many dead shells of *Carolina trispinosa*. These latter were very common in all the northern dredgings, though we never saw a living specimen on the surface.

During the afternoon we took a series of intermediate temperatures, at intervals of 50 fathoms, from the bottom at 862 fathoms to the surface.

On the 28th we dredged in 1207 fathoms (Station 43), with a bottom of ooze. A large *Fusus* of a new species (*F. attenuatus*, Jeffreys) was brought up alive, with two or three *Gephyrea*, and an example each of *Ophiocten sericeum* and *Echinocucumis typica*. We again dredged on the 29th and 30th, gradually drawing in towards the coast of Ireland in 865, 458, 180, and 113 fathoms successively (Stations 44, 45). In 458 fathoms (Station 45) we procured a broken example of *Brisinga endecacnemos*, previously taken by Mr. Jeffreys off Valentia, and a number of interesting Mollusca; and in 458 and 180 fathoms (Stations 45 and 45a) an extraordinary abundance of animal life, including many very interesting forms—*Dentalium abyssorum*, *Aporrhais serresianus*, *Solarium*