is living present a very marked feature from their great size, are semi-transparent and of a pale pink colour.

We now took a run once more to the southward, recrossing the boundary of the cold stream, and sounding successively in 290 fathoms, with a bottom temperature of 5°·3 C., and in 76 fathoms, with a temperature of 9°·4, practically the same result as in the former case; and in the next four Stations, 80, 81, 82, and 83, we repeated the operation inversely, sounding in 92 fathoms, with a temperature of 9°·7 C.; in 142, with 9°·5; in 312, with 5°·2; and in 362, with 3°·0.

After a run of about sixty miles in a south-easterly direction nearly parallel with the 100-fathom line, on the morning of Saturday the 4th of September we sounded in lat. 59° 34′ N., long. 6° 34′ W., with a depth of 155 fathoms and a temperature of 9°·5 C. Two other Stations after running distances of six and eight miles only took us once more over the edge of the bank and into the cold river, the first giving a depth of 190 fathoms, with a temperature of 9°·3, and the second 445 fathoms, and – 1°·0.

As we were satisfied for the present with our work in the cold area, and as the next day was the day of rest, we steamed quietly westwards for about 100 miles, past the Butt of the Lews and beyond the entrance of the channel to Station 87, lat. 59°·35′ N., long. 2° 11′ W., a point nearly in the middle line of the deep water of the channel, and consequently in the axis of the cold stream, the line in which the peculiarities of the cold area are most pronounced. Here a sounding gave us a depth of 767 fathoms and