membra licet fractus, animum demisi, nec ab incepto desistere potui. Discant dehinc historiae naturalis scituli, rariora naturae absque indefesso labore nec comparari, nec iuste nosci."[1] It does not appear, however, that Otho Frederick Müller dredged much beyond thirty fathoms, and in his day the knowledge of marine animals was not sufficiently advanced to warrant any generalization as to their bathymetrical distribution.

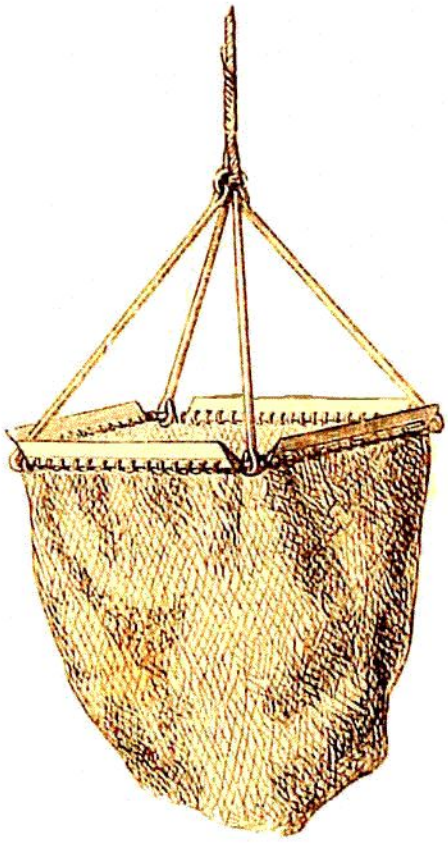

FIG. 44.—Otho Frederick Müller's Dredge. A.D. 1750.

The instrument usually employed in this and other northern countries for dredging oysters and clams is a light frame of iron about five feet long by a foot or so in width at the mouth, with a scraper like a narrow hoe on one side, and a suspending apparatus of thin iron bars which meet in an iron ring for the attachment of the dredge rope on the other. From the frame is suspended a bag about two feet in depth, of iron chain netting, or of wide-meshed hempen cord netting, or of a mixture of both. Naturalist dredgers at first used the oyster dredge, and all the different dredges now in use are modifications of it in one direction or in another; for in its simplicity it is not

[1] Zoologia Danica. Sev Animalivm Daniae et Norvegiae rariorum ac minvs notorvm Descriptiones et Historia. Avctore Othone Friderico Müller. Havniae, 1788.