alonema, from which it differs chiefly in external form and habit, in the smaller amount of development and concentration of the large anchoring root-spicules, and in the form of these spicules and of the spicules of the outer fringe. In other particulars, as in design and structure of the outer net-work, the form of the spicules which make up the structure of the substance of the sponge, and the form of the double grapnel of the sarcode, the two genera approach one another very closely.

Among the branches of the coral there were many specimens of an ophiurid, apparently of an undescribed species, and there were found one disk and a portion of a mutilated arm of a small *Brisinga*, whose characters do not entirely correspond with those of either of the species hitherto defined.

Attached to the sponge were two examples of a fine annelid which Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm referred to the family AMPHINOMIDÆ, subfamily Euphrosyninæ, with many of the characters of the genus *Euphrosyne*. The body is 12 mm. long and 5 mm. broad, and consists of fifteen segments. The surface of the head is covered with a caruncle extending over the anterior segments, and the whole surface of the body is clothed with milk-white two-branched setæ, which radiate over each segment like a fan. It can not be ascertained without careful dissection—which has not as yet been possible—whether this is the type of a new genus or a *Euphrosyne* with very small branchiæ.

Besides the species mentioned, this rich haul yielded several bryozoa, one or two corals, and one or two small sponges.

On the following day we sounded in 2220 fathoms, on the opposite side of the ridge. This was one of the rare cases in which the "Hydra" sounding-machine did not disengage its weights, and we consequently lost the instruments sent down with it—a water-bottle, two thermometers, and a pressure-gauge designed by Mr. Buchanan and on trial as to its efficiency. A series of temperatures were taken from the surface to 1500 fathoms, at intervals of 100 fathoms: