Depth in Fathoms.	North Atlantic.		North Pacific.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Surface.	24°·0 C.	18°·0 C.	23°·0 C.	18°·2 C.
100	18 ·0	10 ·7	17 ·0	10 ·5
200	17 ·5	10 ·3	12 ·0	7 ·4
300	16 ·0	8 ·0	8 ·3	5 ·0
400	13 ·7	6 ·6	5 ·4	4 ·0
500	11 ·0	5 ·7	4 ·0	3 ·4
600	10 ·2	4 ·3	3 ·4	2 ·7
700	9 ·9	4 ·0	2 ·8	2 ·4
800	9 ·0	3 ·5	2 ·5	2 ·1
900	6 ·0	3 ·1	2 ·3	2 ·0
1000	4 ·6	2 ·8	2 ·1	1 ·7
1500	2 ·7	2 ·0	1 ·7	1 ·4

ture soundings were taken to 800 fathoms; during the operation, however, we met with rather a serious loss, for the sounding-line with seven thermometers attached fouled the propeller and was carried away. On the 27th, the depth was again 2650 fathoms, with a bottom of grayish red clay. The trawl was put over in the forenoon, and as this was by far the greatest depth at which we had attempted to employ it, we looked with great interest to the result. In the evening the trawl returned to us in safety, and contained a caridid shrimp, a number of worm-tubes composed chiefly of small foraminifera, two examples of an irregular sea-urchin, and a number of ophiurideans referred to the genera *Amphiura* and *Ophioglypha*. The crustacean may be a pelagic form living at intermediate depths, for such we have reason to believe exist and attain a large size; the annelid we had not an opportunity of determining, as the tubes only were present; the urchin is a species new to science and of great interest. *Calymne relicta* (Fig. 102) is at first sight extremely like the normal Ananchytidæ; indeed, it has a close general resemblance to the common chalk form *Ananchytes ovata*. Many important characters, however, separate it from the genus *Ananchytes*, and until we have had an opportunity of comparing the whole series, I am not prepared to say that this genus may not find its place in a family as yet undefined, with *Pourtalesia*, *Aceste*, and *Aërope*, and some wonderful new