

The following day we again took a series of temperature observations, and the gathering upward of the warmer lines was still more marked (Station XCVI.); and on the 13th a series of observations, at intervals of 100 fathoms to a depth of 1500, gave a like result. The fall of temperature for the first hundred fathoms was much the same as on the 10th.

Surface.....	25°·5 C.	75 fathoms.....	12°·7 C.
25 fathoms.....	20 ·6	100 “	11 ·7
50 “	15 ·2		

On the 14th we sounded and dredged in 1750 fathoms, having drawn in slightly toward the coast of Africa to get some idea of the fauna of the shallower water. The dredging was not very successful; the bottom was a dark-brown sandy ooze, with many *Globigerinæ* and other foraminifera; but beyond some fragments of a sponge, a broken sea-egg, and one or two bi-valve-shells, the dredge contained no examples of the larger animal forms.

From the 15th to the 18th we continued our course, still in the Guinea Current, and under nearly similar conditions of temperature. On Tuesday, the 19th, the position of the ship at noon was lat. 5° 48' N., long. 14° 20' W., about 200 miles off Cape Mesurado. A sounding was taken in the morning, in 2500 fathoms, with a bottom of dark sandy mud. The trawl was put over, and brought up a considerable number of animal forms; among them, very prominent on account of their brilliant scarlet color, nine large shrimps representing six species—one referred to the family of the Peneidæ, while the remainder were normal Carididæ; several tubicolous annelids, and several examples of a fine dorsibranchiate annelid with long white bristles, which, exceptionally in its class, were very distinctly jointed; many specimens of an undescribed polyzoon with stalked avicularia and large vibracula; and a large Holothurid belonging to the gelatinous group which we had frequently met with previously in deep water, and remarkable for the