3d we sounded in 400 fathoms, and at 1.30 in 525 fathoms, at a distance of about six miles and a half from the island; at 3 o'clock we sounded in 820 fathoms, with a rocky bottom, at a distance of twelve miles; and at 4.40 P.M. the depth was 2275 fathoms, with a bottom of globigerina ooze.

On the 4th we sounded in 2150 fathoms, lat. 5° 1′ S., long. 33° 50′ W., about ninety miles from Cape St. Roque, and again found a comparatively low bottom temperature, +0°·7 C.; and on the three following days we proceeded quietly under steam, sounding from time to time in the direction of Bahia, our course lying nearly parallel with the American coast, which we could sometimes see—usually a low, uninteresting range of sandy dunes, the dark line of the forest occasionally visible in the background, or the horizon broken by a delicate feathery fringe of palm-trees. On the 8th of September we sounded in 2050 fathoms, with a bottom temperature of 1°·1 C.; and in the evening we sounded in 22 fathoms, and passed within sight of the lights of Pernambuco and Olinda.

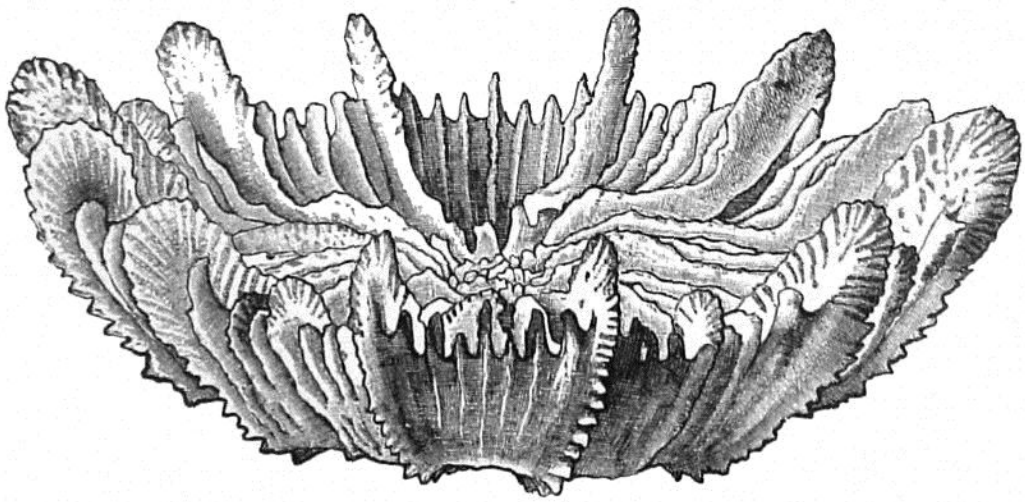

FIG. 30.—*Ceratotrochus diadema*, MOSELEY. Once and a half the natural size. (No. 120.)

On the morning of the 9th we were off Cape Agostinho. We sounded in 675 fathoms in a globigerina ooze largely mixed with river mud. The haul, as usual in such moderate depths, produced a large number of diverse invertebrates and a few very interesting fishes of deep-sea types.