its western edge. As usual, the deeper isotherms showed a tendency to rise slightly in the shallower water.

On the 10th the morning was misty and rainy, with the wind northerly, shifting to the southward toward noon. We sounded in 2200 fathoms, globigerina ooze, with a bottom temperature of +0°.4°C. The trawl was put over, but on being recovered it was found to have been down on its back; and it contained only a few fragments of one or two sponges, crustaceans, and echinoderms.

We ran on during the 11th and 12th, and on the 13th we sounded on globigerina ooze at a depth of 2025 fathoms with a bottom temperature of 1°·2 C. The trawl again came up empty and reversed, some fragments adhering to the net showing that there was a varied fauna, and that much interesting material must have been got from a successful haul.

The position of the sounding on the 14th was lat. 35° 45′ S., long. 18° 3′ W.; the depth was 1915 fathoms, the bottom globigerina ooze, and the bottom temperature 1°.5 C.; the distance from Tristan d'Acunha was 310 miles. The trawl came up again foul, with only some fragments to indicate the presence of an abundant fauna. As we had already crossed our outward track in 1873, and as the temperatures at depths uninfluenced by the changes of the seasons seemed to verify in every way our former work, we thought it unnecessary to go farther to the eastward on the direct line; and we took a north-easterly course toward a point in the meridian of the Island of Ascension, now distant from us about 1685 miles.

We ran on next day, and on the 16th the position of the ship was lat. 32° 24′ S., long. 15° 5′ W., 1470 miles almost due south of Ascension, and 280 miles north by west of Tristan d'Acunha. We sounded in 1425 fathoms on globigerina ooze with a bottom temperature of 2°·3 C. The trawl had failed so frequently of late that we determined to send down instead a large light dredge which we had had made at Hong-Kong for the shallow-