

fishing-boats with their red lateen-sails came into view on the horizon.

Portuguese
fishing
industry.

One of these came close to us, and we had an opportunity of learning something of their industry. Their boats were flat-bottomed, with a deep rudder that acted as a sort of keel. They were working with nets on a hard bottom, and, as a rule, in 30-40 fathoms of water. Their catches consisted of the lobster-like "languste" (*Palinurus vulgaris*), large crabs (*Cancer*, *Lithodes*), skates (*Raia clavata*, *R. circularis*), sharks (*Centrina* and *Mustelus*), and breams (*Pagellus centrodontus*).

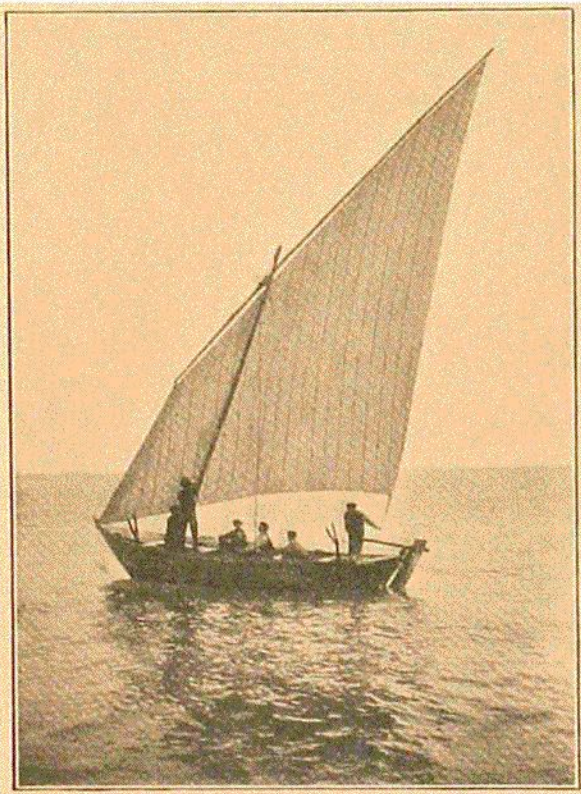


FIG. 43.—PORTUGUESE FISHING-BOAT.

They also earned some money by going on board the trawlers and getting the small fish (small whittings, hake, etc.), which are generally thrown away. We came across the trawlers themselves not long afterwards, and boarded a boat belonging to Boston, England. They were trawling for soles (*Solea vulgaris*) and large hake; otherwise they got, as a rule, only skates and whittings. We shot our own trawl to see what there was on the bank, and captured the same fishes that the trawlers had spoken about (Station 14).

The fine weather tempted us to try to make a series of hauls at different depths along the edge of the coast banks. We accordingly lowered the following appliances in the evening: a tow-net at the surface and two more at 50 metres and 100 metres respectively, a young-fish trawl at 150 metres, tow-nets at 300 metres and 500 metres, and another young-fish trawl at 750 metres.

We had, however, scarcely begun towing our nets before a northerly gale sprang up. Hauling in had therefore to be done in the dark, and the sea became high and broke over the stern, where the gear was being got in. The result was that the violent pitching of the ship tore the silk cloth of the nets and did considerable damage. We lost the tow-nets sent to 100 metres and 500 metres, as well as the young-fish trawl at 750