

an immense tail. Our specimen was about 125 centimetres long, of which the beak accounted for 8 centimetres, while the distance from the corner of the mouth to the anus was 4 centimetres, the remainder being thus over a metre long. This creature has been caught previously in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

After sounding at Station 58 in 1235 metres, we decided to shoot our trawl. Hardly was it well out, however, before it stuck fast, and brought the ship completely to anchor. We availed ourselves of this circumstance to obtain some current measurements, hauled in on the trawl-wire, and passed it forward to the bow, being thus as it were riding on a warp.

We commenced measuring the currents at midnight, and went on till 3 P.M. next day, when we attempted to haul in the trawl. Unfortunately, however, the wire parted, so that we lost the trawl and 1500 metres of line as well. Still we had at any rate succeeded in taking some measurements, our mode of working being to have one current-meter constantly recording velocities at 10 metres, while another current-meter was lowered to different depths. The movement of the water-masses at 10 metres *was a typically tidal one*. In deep water, too, there were relatively strong currents as far down as 800 metres, and distinct indications of tidal movements. Generally speaking, the currents in deep water had an opposite motion to those of the surface layers, but a fuller account will be found in Chapter V. It is sufficient to state here that our expedition succeeded in measuring currents out in the ocean at considerable depths, and that we found tidal movements even at profound depths. We anchored at Fayal on 13th June.

Tidal currents
in the open
ocean.

One of the most interesting tasks of our expedition was to take a section across the western basin of the North Atlantic from the Azores to North America. A section of the Gulf Stream as far south as we could manage would, we felt sure, be of value, and it would also be interesting to compare the animal life which we had found in the eastern basin between the Canaries and the Azores with that of the waters farther west. Unfortunately the accident by which we lost our trawl and 1500 metres of wire on the Azores plateau prevented us from sweeping the greatest depths, but we were still in a position to carry out pelagic experiments.

From the
Azores to
Newfound-
land.

It would have been desirable to set our course from the Azores to the Bermudas, and then on to Boston, finishing with