

STATION 11. Distance from Sombrero Island at noon, 1307 miles. Made good 109 miles. Amount of current 12 miles, direction W.

ORGANISMS FROM
THE SURFACE.

Surface Organisms.—A few surface animals were taken in the tow-net from a boat, including a beautiful young specimen of *Rhizophysa*.

Moseley writes: "We seem to have got into a region where forms allied to *Corycaeus* abound; I saw three species this morning. A large animal, which I believe to have been a grampus (*Orca gladiator*), but which some of the sailors thought to have been a shark, was about the ship for some time. It appeared to be 20 or 25 feet long, and showed the white on its belly and under side of the fins well; I also saw the dorsal fin out of the water once."

STATION 12.

Station 12 (Sounding 56), Tenerife to Sombrero (see Chart 6 and Diagram 1).

March 3, 1873; lat. 21° 57' N., long. 43° 29' W.

Temperature of air at noon, 73°·8; mean for the day, 71°·9.

Temperature of water at surface, 73°·0; bottom, 36°·9.

Density at 60° F. :—

Surface,	1·02761		980 fathoms,	1·02611
400 fathoms,	1·02634		Bottom,	1·02641

Depth, 2025 fathoms; deposit, Globigerina Ooze, containing 44·88 per cent. of carbonate of lime (see Murray and Renard, Deep-Sea Deposits Chall. Exp.).

At 6.45 A.M. shortened and furled sails, and proceeded under steam to sound and dredge. At 8 A.M. sounded in 2025 fathoms, and at 8.45 A.M. put over dredge and current-drag. At 9 A.M. boat put off to test current, and returned at 11 A.M. At 10 A.M. naturalists went out in boat to collect surface animals. At 2 P.M. Siemens' resistance coil was lowered and temperatures obtained at different depths. At 4 P.M. the dredge came up empty, having fouled the lower part of the dredge-rope.

Position at noon, 1140 miles from Sombrero Island. Made good 84 miles. Amount of current 16 miles, direction S. 74° W.

ORGANISMS FROM
SURFACE-NETS.

Surface Organisms.—Moseley writes: "The tow-net put out at night (March 2-3) brought up specimens of *Phyllosoma*, *Lucifer*, *Corycaeus*, and *Calanella* [= *Eucalanus*]. With a boat were obtained two specimens of *Glaucus* and several fine specimens of *Porpita*, on which *Glaucus* is said to feed. *Glaucus* is very active in its movements and reminds one rather of a turtle in the way in which it floats with its head up. When turned on its back it recovers its position at once by a vigorous motion of its large swimming appendages. Some shells of *Spirula* picked up on the surface were infested with Cirripeds, *Acineta*, and