STATION 294.

Density at 60° F.:-

Surface,			 1.02519	300	fathoms,			1.02542
25 fathoms,			1.02525	400	,,	•		1.02538
50 ,	30.00 m		1.02519	800	"	•	·	1.02544
100 ,			1.02536	1775	,,		2.	1.02577
900	,		1.02548					

Depth, 2270 fathoms; deposit, Red Clay, containing only a trace of carbonate of lime (see Murray and Renard, Deep-Sea Deposits Chall. Exp.).

At 4.30 a.m. shortened and furled sails. At 5.30 a.m. proceeded under steam and sounded in 2270 fathoms. Took serial temperatures from surface to bottom. The carbonic acid was determined in water from 25 and 400 fathoms, and amounted respectively to 33·1 and 44·6 milligrammes per litre. At 12.50 p.m. proceeded under steam. The weather was calm, and as usual on such occasions very few birds were seen about the ship; occasionally a prion, mutton bird, or *Diomedea exulans*, would bear in sight, course around the ship, and soon disappear.

Valparaiso distant at noon, 1368 miles; Juan Fernandez, 1028 miles. Made good 119 miles. Amount of current 10 miles, direction S. 11° W.

The following species is recorded from this Station :-

DEEP-SEA KERATOSA (Haeckel, Zool. pt. 82).

Holopsamma argillaceum, n.sp. One specimen; obtained at no other locality.

ORGANISMS FROM SURFACE-NETS.

Surface Organisms.—The following species are recorded from the surface at this Station:—

COPEPODA (Brady, Zool. pt. 23).

Calanus tonsus, n.sp.

Pteropoda (Pelseneer, Zool. pt. 65).

Clio (Styliola) subula (Quoy and Gaimard).

Cuvierina columnella (Rang).

In addition, the following are recorded in the note-books:—Peridinium tripos and other species, Globigerina, Hastigerina, Pulvinulina micheliniana, Acanthometræ and other Radiolaria, Sagitta, Copilia, Setella, and other Copepods, larvæ of Podophthalmiæ, Appendicularia, Salpa, and Doliolum. Tow-nets were sent down to 200 fathoms and procured, in addition to the organisms noted from the surface, many Medusæ, Siphonophoræ, Ctenophoræ, Cypridinæ, Pteropods, several stages of Doliolum, along with several forms of Radiolaria (Challengeria, &c.), many small Amæboid particles, and Infusoria. The specimens of Pulvinulina were very numerous and very fine and large,