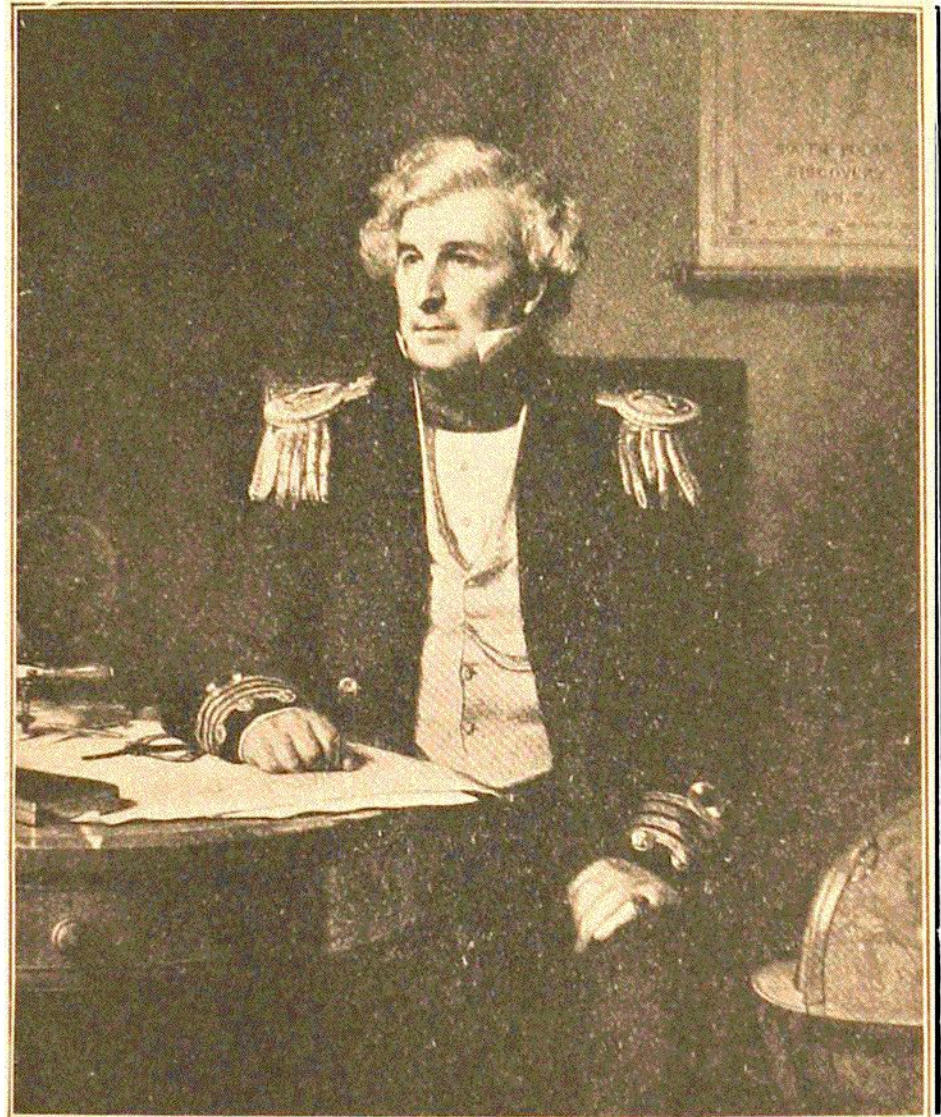


subsequently lost to science. In April 1840 the dredge came up full of coral from a depth of 95 fathoms, and in the following January dredgings in 270 and 300 fathoms gave abundance of marine invertebrates in great variety, the deepest dredging in 400 fathoms in August 1841 bringing up some beautiful specimens of coral, corallines, flustræ, and a few crustaceous animals. Hooker made known some of Ross's results, and drew attention to the great rôle played by diatoms in the seas of the far south.

Hooker on
Antarctic
diatoms.



SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS.

British
Association
Dredging
Committee.
Edward
Forbes.

Audouin and
Milne-
Edwards.
Michael Sars.

In 1839 the British Association appointed a Committee to investigate the marine zoology of Great Britain by means of the dredge, the ruling spirit of this Committee being Edward Forbes, who made many observations on the bathymetrical distribution of life in various seas. Before this time, it is true, Audouin and Milne-Edwards in 1830, and Michael Sars in 1835, had published the results of dredgings in comparatively shallow waters within limited areas along the coasts of Europe.

In 1840-41 Forbes studied the fauna of the Ægean Sea.