

Our deepest young-fish trawl was unintentionally towed along the bottom, and came up full of most beautiful bottom-living organisms (*Ophiura*, asterids, *Phormosoma*, pennatulids, crinoids, pycnogonids, lycods, and *Macrurus*, as well as many other forms which need not be detailed here).

We had thus reached the Great Bank of Newfoundland, and had accomplished our task of taking a section right across the Atlantic from the shores of Africa. During the transit we had occupied twenty-nine hydrographical stations, and twenty stations

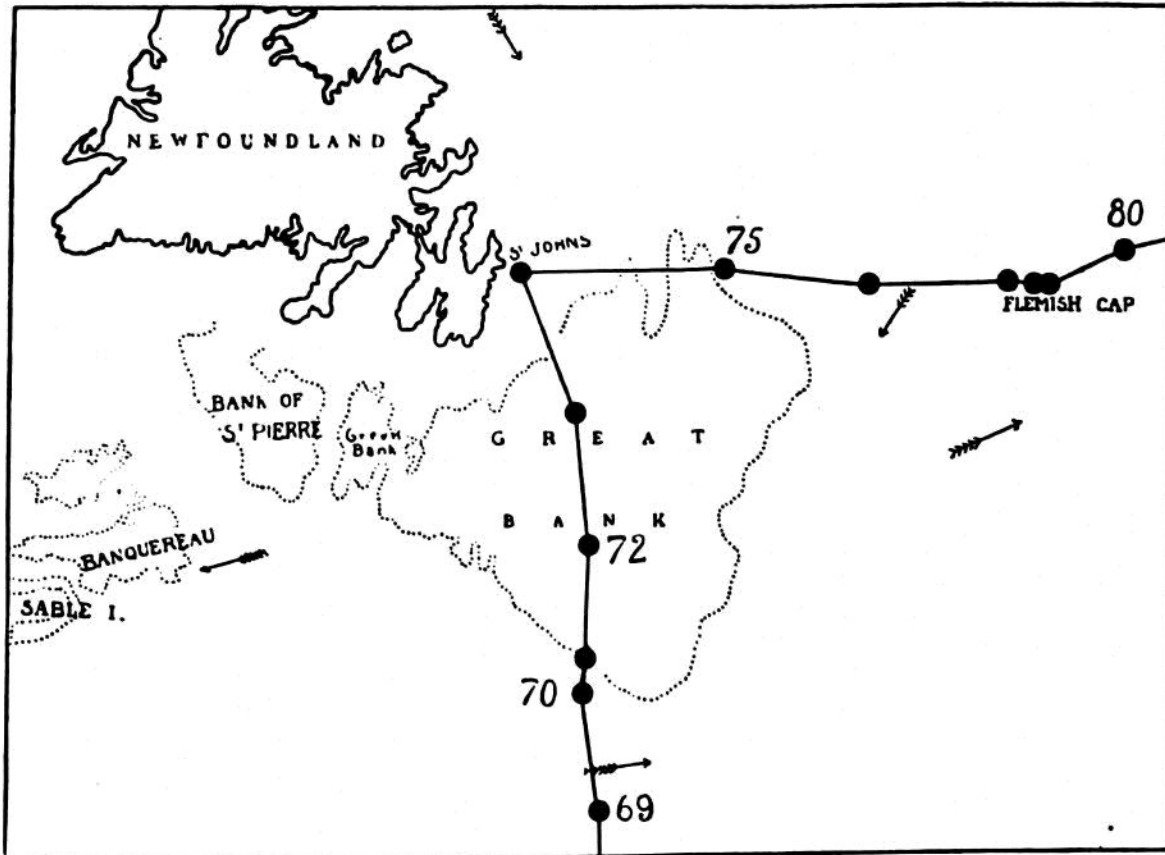


FIG. 94.—"MICHAEL SARS" STATIONS 69 TO 80.

where we towed pelagic appliances, and had besides carried out many other investigations, so that we had every reason to be satisfied with the results of our venture.

The *coast bank* itself (Fig. 94) offered us a totally different field for study, which no doubt would have proved very interesting, but unfortunately our time was too short to attempt systematic researches; we had to steam for our coaling station, contenting ourselves with one or two shallow stations on the way. Newfoundland Bank.

Fig. 95 shows the hydrographical conditions from our last true oceanic station (69) to a station (74) just off St. John's. It is extraordinary what a sudden change there is from the warm salt oceanic water to the cold coast water. The curves of