

The first section across the Atlantic, from Teneriffe to Sombrero, was through deep water, and principally over a bottom of red clay, the most unproductive of all the deep-sea sediments. The following table gives an idea of the proportion in which the principal zoological groups were represented :

	Station 1. 1890 F'ms.	Station 2. 1945 F'ms.	Station 3. 1530 F'ms.	Station 5. 2740 F'ms.	Station 9. 3150 F'ms.	Station 13. 1900 F'ms.	Station 14. 1950 F'ms.	Station 20. 2975 F'ms.	Station 22. 1420 F'ms.	Station 23. 450 F'ms.
Pisces	*	*	*
Cephalopoda	*
Gastropoda	*	*	*
Lamellibranchiata	*	..	*	*
Brachiopoda	*
Tunicata	*
Decapoda
Schizopoda	*	*
Edriophthalmata ...	*	..	*
Copepoda	*
Annelida	*	..	*	*	..	*
Gephyrea	*	*
Bryozoa	*	..	*	*	*
Echinoidea	*
Ophiuridea	*	*
Asteridea	*	*
Hydromedusæ	*	..	*	*
Alcyonaria	*	*
Porifera	*	*	*	*

The only stations in this section which can be considered at all productive are No. III. and No. XIII., both on globigerina ooze, and Station XXIII. in shallow water off the Island of St. Thomas. At the other stations animal forms were few in number, and apparently stunted in growth.

In the next series of stations, from Bermudas to Sandy Hook and Halifax and back to Bermudas, the conditions varied greatly; but by far the greatest abundance of animal life occurred in the comparatively shallow water, including one or two of the cod banks off the American coast and the coast of Nova Scotia. The fauna of that region was of course, on the whole, well known; some interesting observations were, however, made on the distribution of the subarctic fauna in deeper