

channel between Scotland and the Færoe plateau; and giving, respectively, the temperatures of $-1^{\circ}1$, $-1^{\circ}2$, $-0^{\circ}7$, and $-0^{\circ}5$ C. No. 9, with a depth of 170 fathoms and a temperature of 5° C., is exceptional; it is apparently the top of a circumscribed ridge or bank. We dredged at this station and got large numbers of the rare and beautiful *Terebratulacranium*; but when we tried for the same spot in the following year in the 'Porcupine,' we could not find it. On the 6th of September we sounded and took temperatures in lat. $59^{\circ} 36'$ N., long. $7^{\circ} 20'$ W., in 530 fathoms, when the mean of three thermometers, which only differed from one another by about $\cdot 3$ of a degree, gave a bottom temperature of $6^{\circ}4$ C. A temperature sounding, at the moderate depth of 189 fathoms, was taken on the morning of the 7th September in lat. $59^{\circ} 5'$ N., long. $7^{\circ} 29'$ W., and gave a bottom temperature of $9^{\circ}6$ C. The three soundings, Nos. 13, 14, and 17, at the depths 650, 570, and 620 fathoms, extending into the North Atlantic as far westward as long. $12^{\circ} 36'$ W., gave a bottom temperature of $5^{\circ}8$, $6^{\circ}4$, and $6^{\circ}6$ C., respectively.

The general result of these observations we could not but regard as very remarkable. The region which we had somewhat imperfectly examined included, in the first place, the channel about a couple of hundred miles in width, with an extreme depth of rather under 600 fathoms, extending between the northern boundary-line of the British plateau and the shoal which culminates in the Færoe Islands and their extensive banks; and secondly, a small portion of the North Atlantic extending westwards