

tures from all depths, and we hoped to trace the course of the salt-water layer that flows out from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, which we felt would be interesting to all hydrographers.

We left Gibraltar on 4th May and steamed through the Strait and past Cape Spartel in perfect weather till we came to the coast bank, where at Station 20 (see Chart, Fig. 47) we saw seven trawlers at work. Our trawl was dropped in 141 metres, and towed for two and a half hours. The resulting catch of 163 fishes was a good sample of the ordinary species to be found there, namely hake, different kinds of gurnard (*Trigla* sp.),

Trawlings in Spanish Bay.

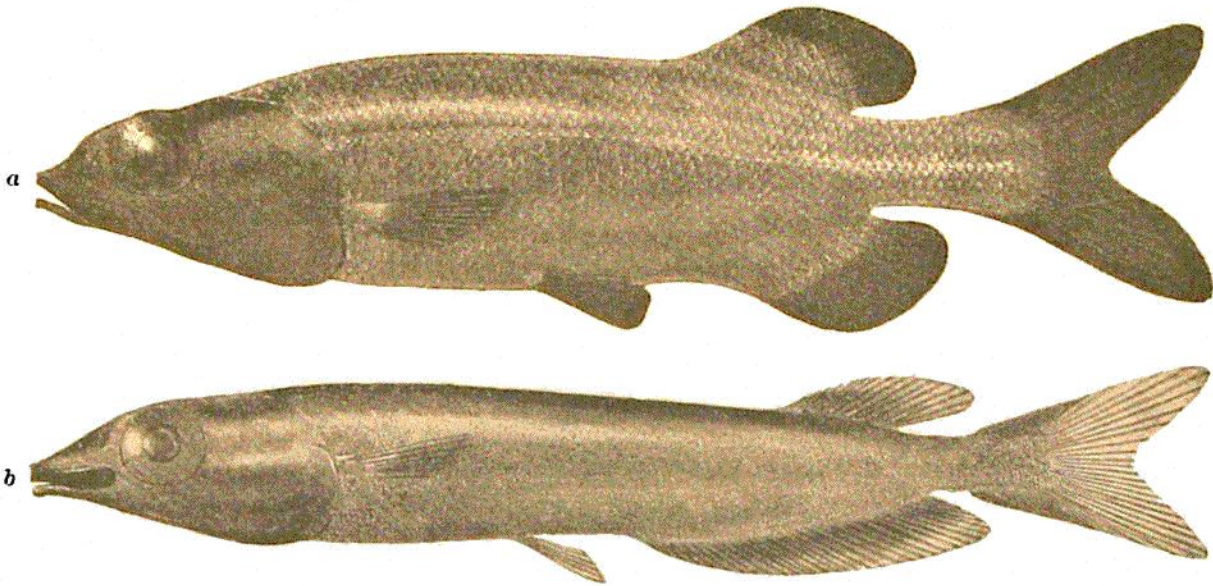


FIG. 49.—TWO DEEP-SEA FISHES OF THE FAMILY ALEPOCEPHALIDÆ.

a. *Alepocephalus* from Station 23 (1215 metres). Nat. size, 60 cm.

b. *Conocara* from Station 25 (2055 metres). Nat. size, 20 cm.

mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*), and silvery or brilliantly-coloured spiny-finned fishes (*Capros*, *Pagellus*, *Dentex*; see Fig. 48).

The next station (Station 21), in 535 metres, yielded 117 fish, including hake, but all the beautifully-hued fish had disappeared. Instead we found the deep-sea fauna coming into evidence (*Macrurus*, *Chimæra*), and at the three following trawling stations our catches were made up entirely of true deep-sea fish (Fig. 49), namely :—

Station 23 at 1215 metres, 77 fishes.

Station 24 at 1615 metres, 32 fishes.

Station 25 at 2055 metres, 29 fishes.

From a technical point of view these hauls were in every way satisfactory, as our winch, trawl, and all connected with them worked perfectly smoothly. The new swivels (Fig. 50)