

to mention here that in the neighbourhood of Spain the diluted Mediterranean water was found at far less depths (as near the surface, in fact, as 400 metres) than farther south in the bay. The surface current runs along the Spanish coast in an easterly or south-easterly direction, and off the Moroccan coast in a southerly or south-westerly direction (see Chapter V.).

Hydrographical investigations were continued all the way southwards along the continental edge to the Canary Islands. We were prevented from attempting any other kind of work, as near Mogador we encountered a stiff north-east trade-wind, before which we had to run. Every now and then a heavy sea broke

over our quarter, sweeping the deck clean. Not till we reached the Canaries did the wind and sea go down. At Lanzarote we met with calm weather, so we did some pelagic work, taking vertical and horizontal hauls. The latter resulted in the capture of several in-

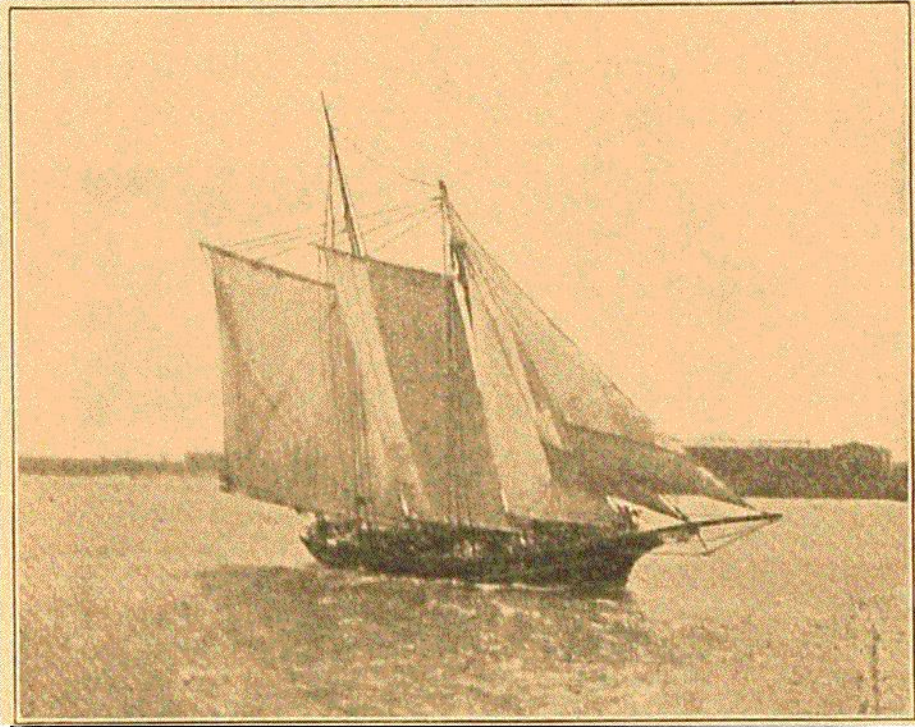


FIG. 51.—A FISHING SCHOONER SAILING INTO PORTA DE LA LUZ.

interesting deep-sea fish, a number of leptocephali, and the beautiful transparent *Plagusia*.

On Saturday, 14th May, we anchored at Porta de la Luz, the harbour of Grand Canary.

In Porta de la Luz we obtained a good deal of information regarding the fishing industry from a number of fishing schooners which work along the African coast, several being in port at the time of our visit.

Most of them are well-boats, which carry live fish in addition to the ones they salt. They employ partly hand lines and partly curious large basket-traps, baited with fish and placed on the bottom in the position shown in Fig. 52.