

State or Country: California Field No. H52-41
County: Map: USCGS 5202, 1952
Locality: south of Santa Cruz Id. In northern part of Santa Cruz Basin.
Lat. $33^{\circ}48.0' \rightarrow 43.0'$ N., Long. $119^{\circ}40.0' \rightarrow 33.0'$ W.
Water: clear, salt
Vegetation: none

Bottom: _____
Cover: _____ Temp.: _____
Shore: rocky Current: _____
Dist. offshore: about 10-17 mi. Stream width: _____
Depth of capture: bottom (but not upon) Depth of water: 952-1052 fathoms
Collected by M.V. "Horizon" Saul L. Huber, Allison Wiener, Kidd, et al.
Tide: _____ Date: IV: 2:1952
Method of capture: 5' ^{diving} (scoop) dredge (Isaac-Kidd 1952 model)
Orig. preserv.: 10% formal borax Time: 1703-2315 (dredging 1807-1954)
(alcohol for some invertebrates) IV: 2:1952
Operated with $\frac{1}{2}$ " wire rope from large A-frames.

LOG: 1703 PST: start down Depth 950 fathoms
1723 " 1000 "
(Ship proceeding but not travelling little)
1742 Depth 990 fathoms
1807 3565 meters of cable out 1030 fathoms
1820 wire angle 23°
1823-1833 more wire out, to 3965 meters
Depth 1030 $\rightarrow$ 1010 fathoms 1823 $\rightarrow$ 1833
1848 wire angle 25° speed reduced from 50-40 RPM
Depth 1020-1010 fathoms
1905 1020 fathoms; wire angle still 25°
1910-1925 more wire out, to 4500 meters; 1015 fms.
at 1930.
1953 1030 fathoms; has been down to 1050 fath.
1954 Started up; 1030 fathoms.
Speed estimated by Capt. Ferris as 3 knots/hr.
(due to tail wind of 26 $\rightarrow$ 23 knots/hr. velocity)
2315 scoop dredge aboard

Notes added SEP 26 1953.

Saul L. Huber.
The net was obviously fishing well, for the runners were polished and the bag was largely filled with invertebrates, chiefly siliceous sponges. Much of the sponge material was broken up so many tiny fish were included. The material was very thoroughly pawed over for fish, but very few were found and all of them with the probable exception are

of our young alepocephalid. (specimen?)
were almost certainly caught in the
net on the way down or up, as they
are bathypelagic types.

We judged the fish fauna to be
entirely or almost entirely lacking on the
bottom, probably because of unfavorable
conditions. Then might be due to natural
pollution in the enclosed basin or to
chemicals, as the area is marked as a
chemical dumping ground on the chart.

The invertebrates included an extremely
thin-shelled clam (~~valves together, not in an open~~),
and other deep-sea types in addition to the
great mass of sponges (see spp.).

Also: 2 sp. of a deep-sea shrimp.

Shell of 2 small scallops (1 spec., 2 valves, to S.S. Berry
1 Callianassa (?) X: 12: 1953)

1 pair of galatheaids.

1 pair of an odd tunicate, with some worm tubes etc.

Fishes (checked 12: 26: 1953):

8. Alepocephalidae - In 1952 I worked on this specimen
(and could not locate it among the genera and
species known in print or MS from California.
3A ~~Microrictus~~ farinetti Microrictus farinetti
1 yg., (47 mm.) fair condition.

10. Cyclothone acclinoides Tarman
6 ad., (35-48 mm.), poor condition.

- 25 Stenobrachius ~~leucopsarus~~ leucopsarus (E. & E.)
1 ad. (78 mm.), poor condition.

61. Melanostigma pammelas Silbert.
1 ad., 95 mm., good condition.

17 Sept. 28, 1953,
See letter to Alan A. Jarrett, filed under
Pollution - Tison Products and Pelagic, Calif.
Also specimens to John D. Macdonald MAR 1 1957
Carl L. Huber.