

cation of structure under altered conditions of life. Three specimens were procured on two different occasions, and they are in all respects similar."

Mollusca are much more abundant and varied in the warm area than in the cold. Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys remarks, however, that there is not such a decided difference in the Molluscan fauna of the two regions as might have been expected from the difference in their conditions; very many species being common to both. At 500 fathoms the sponges are full of *Pecten vitreus*, CHEM., and *Columbella haliæti*, JEFFREYS; and throughout the area species occur of many Molluscan genera, including *Lima*, *Dacrydium*, *Nucula*, *Leda*, *Montacuta*, *Axinus*, *Astarte*, *Tellina*, *Nacera*, *Dentalium*, *Cadulus*, *Siphonodentalium*, *Rissoa*, *Aclis*, *Odostomia*, *Aporrhais*, *Pleurotoma*, *Fusus*, and *Buccinum*.

Taken as a whole the fauna of the warm area off the north of Scotland seems to be an extension of a fauna with which we are as yet very imperfectly acquainted, occupying what we must now call moderate depths, say from 300 to 800 fathoms, along coasts which are bathed by currents of equatorial water. The fauna of this zone is evidently extremely rich; and as it is beyond the reach of ordinary dredging from an open boat, and yet not at a sufficient depth to present any very great difficulty from a yacht of average size, its exploration seems to present just the combination of adventure and novelty to stimulate amateurs; so we may hope shortly to have its conditions and distribution cleared up. A most successful step in this direction has been made already by Mr. Marshall Hall, who,