

appropriately close these chapters, I now dedicate this volume, in remembrance of the great kindness which we invariably experienced from her and from her excellent husband.

We lay in Thorshavn harbour till the 26th of August, the weather being so bad as to make all idea of pursuing our work outside hopeless. Whenever it was possible we dredged in the fiords with Færoese boats and native boatmen, and we made the acquaintance of Sysselman Müller, the representative of Færoe in the Danish Parliament, who had made himself thoroughly conversant with the mollusca of Færoe, and had contributed his information to a list published in 1867 by Dr. O. A. L. Mörch. The shallow-water fauna seems to be scanty, as we find frequently to be the case on a bed of decomposing trap. It is of a character intermediate between that of Shetland and the Scandinavian coast. The forms which perhaps interested us most were *Fusus despectus*, L.—a handsome shell which may possibly be only a very marked variety of *Fusus antiquus*, L.; but if so, it is one with very definite limit of distribution, as it occurs only rarely in very deep water in the British seas. In water of moderate depth among the Færoes it is abundant, apparently replacing *F. antiquus*. Another common Færoe shell is *Tellina calcarea*, CHEMNITZ,—a very abundant British glacial clay fossil, but not hitherto found recent in the British area. In the glacial clays near Rothesay it is in regular beds associated with *Mya truncata*, L., var. *uddevallensis*, FORBES; *Saxicava norvegica*, SPRENGLER; *Pecten islandicus*, O. F. MÜLLER, and other northern forms, and frequently so fresh that the two valves are still in position and