

soft mud, as it contained amorphous paste with but a small proportion of fresh shells of *Globigerina* and *Orbulina*. There was an appreciable quantity of diffused amorphous organic matter, which we were inclined to regard as connected, whether as processes, or 'mycelium,' or germs, with the various shelled and shell-less Protozoa, mixed very likely with the apparently universally distributed moner of deep water, *Bathybius*.

On careful sifting, the ooze was found to contain fresh examples of each of the Invertebrate sub-kingdoms. When examined at daylight on the morning of the 23rd none of these were actually living, but their soft parts were perfectly fresh, and there was ample evidence of their having been living when they entered the dredge. The most remarkable species were:—

MOLLUSCA.—*Dentalium*, sp. n., of large size.

*Pecten fenestratus*, FORBES, a Mediterranean species.

*Dacrydium vitreum*, TORELL; Arctic, Norwegian, and Mediterranean.

*Scrobicularia nitida*, MÜLLER; Norwegian, British, and Mediterranean.

*Neæra obesa*, LOVÉN; Arctic and Norwegian.

CRUSTACEA.—*Anonyx hölboellii*, KROYER (= *A. denticulatus*, BATE), with the secondary appendage of the upper antennæ longer and more slender than in shallow-water specimens.

*Ampelisca æquicornis*, BRUZELIUS.

*Munna*, sp. n.

One or two ANNELIDES and GEPHYREA, which have not yet been determined.