

The northern species above referred to are 34 in number, and include *Dacrydium vitreum*, *Nucula pumila*, *Leda lucida*, *L. frigida*, *Verticordia abyssicola*, *Neæra jugosa*, *N. obesa*, *Tectura fulva*, *Fissurisepta papillosa*, *Torellia vestita*, *Pleurotoma turricula*, *Admete viridula*, *Cylichna alba*, *Cylichna ovata*, JEFFREYS n. sp., *Bulla conulus*, S. WOOD not DESHAYES (Coralline Crag), and *Scaphander librarius*. *Leda lucida*, *Neæra jugosa*, *Tectura fulva*, *Fissurisepta papillosa*, *Torellia vestita*, as well as several other known species in this dredging, are also fossil in Sicily. Nearly all these shells, as well as a few small echinoderms, corals, and other organisms, had evidently been transported by some current to the spot where they were found; and they must have formed a thick deposit similar to those of which many tertiary fossiliferous strata are composed. It seemed probable also that the deposit was partly caused by tidal action, because a fragment of *Melampus myosotis* (a littoral pulmonibranch) was mixed with deep-water and oceanic Pectinibranchiates and Lamellibranchiates. None of the shells were Miocene or of an older period.

“This remarkable collection, of which not much more than one-half is known to conchologists, notwithstanding their assiduous labours, teaches us how much remains to be done before we can assume that the record of Marine Zoology is complete. Let us compare the vast expanse of the sea-bed in the North Atlantic with that small fringe of the coast on both sides of it which has yet been partially explored, and consider with reference to the dredging last mentioned what are the prospects of our ever becoming acquainted with all the inhabitants of the deep