

from 30 to 250 fathoms, animal life was tolerably abundant. With other mollusca the following were found:—*Trochus suturalis*, PU. (Sicilian fossil); *Xenophora crispa*, KÖNIG (Sic. fossil); *Cylichna striatula*, FORBES (Sic. fossil); *C. orulata*, BROCCHI (Sic. fossil); *Gadinia excentrica*, TIBERI; *Scalaria frondosa*, J. SOWERBY (Sicilian and Coralline Crag fossil); *Pyramidella plicosa*, BRONN (Sic. and Cor. Crag fossil); *Actæon pusillus*, FORBES (Sic. fossil). The Echinodermata were abundant so far as individuals went, but the number of species was small, and they were nearly all well-known Mediterranean forms. *Cidaris papillata*, LESKE, showing many varieties, but differing in no specific character from the many forms of the same species which range from North Cape to Cape Spartel in the ocean outside. The Mediterranean varieties of this species are certainly *Cidaris hystrix*, of Lamarck. I feel a degree of uncertainty about the pretty little *Cidaris*, described by Philippi under the name of *C. affinis*. Characteristic examples of it, which are abundant on the 'Adventure' Bank and along the African coast, look very distinct. They are of a beautiful deep rose red, the spines are banded with red and brownish-yellow, and come to a fine point, while those of *C. papillata* are usually blunt at the point, and frequently even a little expanded or cupped; and the portion of the interambulacral plates covered with miliary granules is wider, and two defined rows of body spines nearly of equal size lie up against the bases of the primary spines, over the alveolæ. These would appear to be characters of specific value, but then again there are