

Arctic Expedition, which reached 2,600 fathoms, when a *Cuma* and a fragment of an *Astarte* came up in the 'Bulldog' machine. He adds, "It is evident that the majority, if not the whole of our submarine (as contradistinguished from littoral or phytophagous), mollusca originated in the North, whence they have in the course of time been transported southwards by the great Arctic currents. Many of them appear to have found their way into the Mediterranean, or to have left their remains in the tertiary or quaternary formations of the south of Italy; some have even migrated into the Gulf of Mexico."

I have great hesitation in questioning any of the conclusions of my friend Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys on a subject in which he is so excellent an authority, but I confess I do not quite see the cogency of his reasoning on this point. It would seem rather that the last change in the molluscan fauna of the British area, at moderate depths, consisted in the retirement of northern species at the close of the glacial period and the immigration of southern forms. The quaternary beds of the Clyde district contain a rich assemblage of mollusca; those of the neighbourhood of Rothesay especially representing the deeper part of the Laminarian and the Coralline zone. The broad characteristic of the fauna of this bed is that many of the most numerous species—for example, *Pecten islandicus*, *Tellina calcarea*, and *Natica clausa*—are now extinct in the seas of Britain, but are still met with in abundance in the seas of Scandinavia and Labrador; while many forms now extremely common in the British seas and having a southern extension are entirely absent.