I have already pointed out that in reasoning upon the ground of identity of deep-sea forms with species hitherto found in Scandinavia, we must remember that the conditions of temperature of our southern seas at great depths—the conditions which appear to have the greatest influence upon the distribution of species—correspond very closely with those of much shallower water in the Scandinavian seas; and that consequently the corresponding fauna in the northern regions was much earlier, and is still much better known. Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys lays great stress upon the greater numbers and the greater development in size and in prominent characters of sculpture and other ornament, of the Arctic examples of species common to our deep water. This is no doubt often the case, but we must admit that in many groups, and particularly among the mollusca, there is a tendency to dwarfing in deep water, and I should think it very possible that a species may attain a greater size and development in that region where its zone of special temperature conditions comes nearest the surface,—most under the influence of air and light.

Many of the mollusca from the deep water have hitherto been found only in the northern portions of the area examined, and are generally allied to northern forms. As examples of this group I may mention two interesting additions to the already famous Shetland fauna, *Buccinopsis striata*, JEFFREYS (Fig. 76), a form somewhat allied to *Buccinopsis dalei*, which has long been one of the prizes of the Shetland seas, and *Latirus albus*, JEFFREYS (Fig. 77), known also from the coast of Norway. *Cerithium granosum*, S.