

At Gibraltar we visited the remarkable caves which penetrate the limestone rock, and on one occasion Captain Nares lighted up St. Michael's Cave, the largest of them, with candles and blue-lights, throwing out the magnificent curtains and columns of semi-transparent stalactite in contrasts of light and shade and coloring, and producing a highly picturesque effect.

We had not time to make any systematic exploration of the caves with a view to increasing our knowledge of the animal remains which they contain; but His Excellency Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, the Governor of Gibraltar, with other kind attentions, placed at our disposal a considerable collection of bones and implements which had been brought together by an officer formerly stationed at Gibraltar, and we had thus an opportunity of forming some idea of the curious succession of the inmates of the caves from prehistoric times down almost to our own.

We left Gibraltar on the 26th. We had fine, moderate weather, and had a very fairly successful week, sounding, trawling, dredging, and taking temperatures, between Gibraltar and Madeira.

The trawl was again employed successfully on the 28th, at a depth of 1090 fathoms, about ninety miles to the south-east of Cape St. Vincent. Several fishes occurred, including an example of *Macrurus Atlanticus*, and a fine specimen of the rare *Halosaurus Owenii*. The trawl on this occasion contained a single example of the female of a very large amphipod crustacean, briefly described under the name of *Cystosoma Neptuni* by Guerin-Méneville, from a single specimen obtained in the Indian Ocean. We have since taken several specimens at different stations in the Atlantic; and as a small male was in one case captured in the towing-net, there can be little doubt that, like *Phronima*, to which genus it is allied, *Cystosoma* is a pelagic animal, probably retiring during the day to a considerable depth, but occasionally coming to the very surface of the water.