

parabola, the theory of elliptic integrals becomes simply common trigonometry, or parabolic trigonometry with the theory of logarithms.

These views will suggest to us the reflection, how very small is the field of that vast region, the Integral Calculus, which has hitherto been cultivated or even explored! When we find that the highest and most abstruse of known functions, not only circular functions and logarithms, but also elliptic integrals of the three orders, are exhausted, "used up," in representing the symmetrical intersections of surfaces of the second order, who shall exhibit and tabulate the integrals of those functions which represent the unsymmetrical sections of surfaces of the second order, or generally those curves of double curvature in which surfaces of the third and higher orders intersect? Considerations such as these but add fresh evidence to the truth, how small even in mathematics is the proportion which the known bears to the unknown!

Cheltenham, August 8, 1856.

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In revising this memoir for publication among the Reports of the British Association, I have supplied several numerical examples to illustrate the theory. I have added some new theorems, such as the curious properties of the polygon of  $n$  sides circumscribing the parabola, p. 95; the theorem which connects the *corresponding points* of the parabola and the equilateral hyperbola, p. 94; a new trigonometrical form for the roots of a cubic equation, p. 81; and the geometrical expressions for the  $2n$  roots of a trinomial equation, in the excepted case, by the help of parabolic trigonometry, p. 99. I have also made a few other additions, and several corrections.—J. B.

The Vicarage, Wandsworth, Nov. 10, 1856.

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*Report on the Marine Testaceous Mollusca of the North-east Atlantic and neighbouring Seas, and the physical conditions affecting their development.* By ROBERT MACANDREW, F.R.S.

IN the following Report, prepared in compliance with a wish expressed by the Committee of the Natural History Section of the British Association at the Glasgow Meeting last year, I have endeavoured to embody the results of personal research, obtained principally by means of the dredge, at various intervals during the past twelve years.

The field of my labours has extended from the Canary Islands to the North Cape (about 43 degrees of latitude), and with reference to the following Tables, it should be explained that when a species is stated to extend northwards to the latter, or southwards to the former of these limits, it is not to be inferred that it does not range further; and this it is more important to bear in mind, because a large proportion of the Mollusca inhabiting the coasts of Finmark are known to be widely distributed in the Arctic Seas, while a considerable number of the Canary species extend to, and in some cases attain their maximum of development in, the tropical region.

It is hardly necessary to add, that even within the district to which my observations have been confined, many species of mollusca are recorded to have been obtained which it has not been my good fortune to meet with or identify, and that of all such I have taken no note.

## Report on Mollusca of the North-east Atlantic, &amp;c.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Acephala.</b>						
<i>Teredo, Adanson.</i>						
sp. not identified.						
<i>Xylophaga, Turton.</i>						
dorsalis, <i>Turton.</i>	Firth of Clyde and Hammerfest	at 20 fathoms	Northern seas		moderate	perforated in wood.
<i>Pholas, Lin.</i>						
dactylus, <i>Lin.</i>	Mediterranean to Britain	littoral and sublittoral	Britain	in stone, chalk & clay.	frequent	of large size in Wales.
<i>parva, Lam.</i>	Malaga, South of England	littoral to 15 fathoms	South of England	stone, clay, &c.	frequent	at greatest depth off Portland.
<i>crispata, Lin.</i>	England, Drontheim	littoral and sublittoral	Britain	stone, turf, &c.	frequent.	
<i>candida, Lin.</i>	Mogador, Britain	littoral and sublittoral	South of England	chalk, turf	frequent.	
<i>Pholadidea, Leach.</i>						
<i>papyracea, Solander</i>	South of England	low water to 20 faths.	South of England	stone, turf	local	I have only obtained it on the south coast of England.
<i>Clavagella, Lam.</i>	Canary Islands	at 20 fathoms				in volcanic scoria, British Museum.
sp.						
<i>Gastrochena, Spengler.</i>						
<i>modiolina, Lam.</i>	Canary Islands to South of England.	low water to 60 faths.	Spain and Portugal	limestone and dead shells.	frequent.	
<i>cuneiformis, Lam.</i>						
<i>Pandora, Lin.</i>						
<i>rostrata, Lam.</i>	North of Spain, Gibraltar, Mogador.	shore to 8 fathoms	South of Spain	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>obtusa, Leach.</i>	Canary Islands to Zetland	10 to 90 fathoms	England to Spain	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>Lyonsia, Turton.</i>						
<i>Norvegica, Chem.</i>	Madeira to North Drontheim	4 to 80 fathoms	Britain, and at 10 to 25 fathoms.	sand and mud	moderate	at Madeira and North Drontheim small.
<i>arenosa, Møller</i>	Nordland and Finmark	12 fathoms	Nordland	mud	rare	several specimens at Bodoe.
<i>Thracia, Leach.</i>						
<i>phascolina, Lam.</i>	Canary Islands to Nordland	3 to 80 fathoms	Britain, at 5 to 10 fathoms.	sand	moderate.	
<i>villosincola, Macgill</i>	Britain	10 to 20 fathoms	Zetland	sand	moderate.	
<i>pubescens, Pulteney</i>	British Channel, Gibraltar	8 fathoms		sand	rare.	
<i>convexa, Wood</i>	Gibraltar to Britain, Finmark	5 to 50 fathoms	Bantry Bay, 5 fath.	sand and mud	rare	in Norway more frequent, but small.
<i>distorta, Mont.</i>	Britain, Norway	12 to 15 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare	at Isle of Man free; at Portland perforated in hard clay.

<i>Peripoma, Senum.</i>	Britain to Nordland .....	10 fathoms .....	Zetland and Norway sand .....	local.
<i>pratenus, Pulteney</i>	general .....	low water to 160 faths.	Arctic seas and sand, mud, and frequent.	
<i>Saxicava, F. de Bellevue.</i>			Zetland, 4 to 10 fathoms.	
<i>arctica, Lin.</i>	Britain, Asturias, Spain ..	low water to 20 faths.	South of England, limestone rock ..	abundant in Torbay.
<i>rugosa, Lin.</i>			low water.	
<i>Panopea, Menard de la Groye</i>	Portugal, Mediterranean ..	shallow water .....	Faro in Portugal ... sand .....	local.
<i>Aldrovandi, Mont.</i>				
<i>Poromya, Forbes.</i>	Hebrides and Madeira .....	20 to 40 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	sandy gravel ... very rare.
<i>granulata, Nyet &amp; West.</i>	Finnmark .....	40 to 80 fathoms .....	Finnmark .....	sand and gravel, unfrequent.
<i>Korenii (Embla), Lovén.</i>				
<i>Neera, Gray.</i>	Canary Islands to Hammerfest.	12 to 80 fathoms .....	Firth of Clyde, 20 muddy sand .....	generally coated with mud when living.
<i>cuspidata, Olivi</i>			to 40 fathoms.	
<i>costellata, Deshayes</i>	Canary Islands to Drontheim	10 to 100 fathoms ..	Mediterranean, 20 sand and mud ..	local.
<i>abbreviata, Deshayes</i>	Loch Fyne .....	40 to 80 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	mud .....
<i>obesa, Lovén</i>	Finnmark, Hammerfest .....	20 to 40 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	moderate.
<i>Corbula, Bruguiere.</i>	Canary Islands, Drontheim ..	6 to 30 fathoms .....	Britain to the Mediterranean.	very abund.
<i>nucleus, Lam.</i>			uncertain .....	sand and mud .. local
<i>rosea, Brown</i>	Mediterranean .....	6 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	local & rare one specimen obtained in the Gulf of Tunis.
<i>Sphenia, Turton.</i>	Mediterranean, North of Spain, Britain.	of 10 to 35 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	
<i>Binghami, Turton</i>				
<i>Mya, Lin.</i>	Britain, Finnmark .....	low water to 100 faths.	Britain, at low water sand .....	abundant ...
<i>truncata, Lin.</i>			to 6 fathoms.	
<i>arenaria, Lin.</i>	Britain, Finnmark .....	low water .....	Ireland .....	sand and gravel.. abundant.
<i>Solen, Lin.</i>	Britain, Mediterranean .....	low water and sub-littoral.	Scotland and North sand .....	frequent.
<i>siliqua, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean, Nordland ..	littoral and sub-littoral.	of Ireland.	
<i>ensis, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean, Britain .....	littoral.	Britain .....	sand .....
<i>marginatus, Pulteney</i>	Mediterranean, Britain .....	littoral and sub-littoral.	Spain ....	sand .....
<i>pellucidus, Pennant</i>	Mediterranean to Nordland ..	5 to 100 fathoms .....	North Britain .....	sand .....
				largest in Zetland and Norway ; very small in Mediterranean.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<i>Acephala (continued).</i>						
<i>Ceratisolen, Forbes.</i>	Mogador to Britain	shore to 6 fathoms	Wales	sand	local.	
<i>legumen, Lin.</i>	Canary and Madeira Islands	7 to 25 fathoms	Spain	mud	moderate.	
<i>Solecurtus, Baines.</i>	to the Hebrides.	10 to 30 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare	found living in sand dredged for manure in Bantrey Bay.
<i>coarctatus, Gmel.</i>	Canary Islands to Hebrides.	shore to 10 fathoms	Gibraltar, Naples	sand	frequent.	
<i>candidus, Renieri</i>	Portugal and Mediterranean.	3 to 40 fathoms	Britain	mud	abundant.	
<i>strigilatus, Lin.</i>	Finmark to Mogador	3 to 100 fathoms	Britain	sand	frequent.	
<i>Syndosmya, Recluz.</i>	Finmark to Mediterranean	15 to 100 fathoms	Norway	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>alba, Wood</i>	Finmark to Britain	8 to 40 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>prismatica, Mont.</i>	Mediterranean, Mogador	shore	North of Spain	sand	local.	
<i>intermedia, Thompson</i>	South of England to Tunis	shore	Britain?	mud	abundant.	
<i>Renieri, Bronn</i>	Britain to Mediterranean	shore	Gibraltar?		rare.	
<i>tenuis, Mont.</i>	Mediterranean	shore	Britain	sand	abundant.	
<i>Serobicularia, Schumacher.</i>	North of Spain (Vigo) to Drontheim.	to littoral	Malaga	sand	abundant.	
<i>piperata, Gmel.</i>	Mediterranean	shore to 1 fathom	Mediterranean	sand	abundant.	
<i>Cottardi, Payr.</i>	Mediterranean, Portugal, Mogador, Canaries?	littoral	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>Donax, Lin.</i>	South of England and Ireland to Mediterranean.	6 to 12 fathoms	Faro, Portugal	sand	local	frequent in Canaries, Madeira, and Azores, but of small size.
<i>anatus, Lam.</i>	Cornwall to Canaries, Mediterranean, and Azores.	2 to 50 fathoms	Madeira	sand	frequent	varies in colour from white to scarlet.
<i>trunculus, Lin.</i>	Gibraltar, Canaries, Madeira.	12 to 20 fathoms	Spain	sand	frequent.	
<i>venustus, Poli</i>	North of Spain, Mediterranean.	shallow water	Spain	sand	frequent	
<i>politus, Poli</i>	Canary Islands to Cardigan Bay.	sublittoral to 12 faths.	Spain	sand	frequent	large in Gibraltar, very small in Canaries.
<i>Ervilia, Turton.</i>						
<i>castanea, Mont.</i>						
<i>nitens, Mont.?</i>						
<i>Mesodesma, Desh.</i>						
<i>donacilla, Desh.</i>						
<i>Psammobia, Lam.</i>						
<i>vespertina, Chem.</i>						





Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b><i>Acephala</i> (continued).</b>						
<i>Mactra</i> , <i>Lin.</i>						
<i>subtruncata</i> , <i>Da Costa</i> ....	Britain to Canary Islands ...	shore to 30 fathoms ...	Britain ? .....	sand and mud ...	frequent.	At Tenerife only one valve from 35 fathoms, several varieties in Mediterranean.
<i>stultorum</i> , <i>Lin.</i> ....	Britain to Canary Islands ...	shallow water .....	Mediterranean .....	sand and mud ...	frequent	
<i>helvacca</i> , <i>Chem.</i> .....	Portugal and Mediterranean.	shallow water .....	South of Europe .....	.....	rare .....	I have never obtained alive.
<i>Petricola</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....	North of Spain, South of Portugal.	off littoral .....	Portugal ? .....	limestone .....	frequent.	
<i>lithophaga</i> , <i>Retzius</i> .....						
<i>Venerupis</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....	South of England to Canaries	littoral .....	Spain and Portugal	limestone .....	frequent.	
<i>irus</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....						
<i>Mulsfeldt.</i>						
<i>Tapes</i> , <i>Mulsfeldt.</i>						
<i>decussata</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	Cardigan Bay to Mediterranean.	littoral and sublittoral .....	Spain and Portugal	sand and gravel .....	abundant ...	Much esteemed, and sought as an esculent.
<i>pullastra</i> , <i>Wood</i> .....	Nordland to Mogador Islands	shore to 10 fathoms ...	Bantry Bay, Vigo ...	sand and gravel .....	abundant.	
<i>virginica</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> .....	Nordland to Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	4 to 40 fathoms .....	Zetland, Vigo .....	sand and mud ...	abundant.	
<i>aurea</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> .....	South of Scotland to Mediterranean.	littoral and sublittoral .....	Vigo, Gibraltar ...	sand and mud ...	local.	
<i>nitens</i> , <i>Scacchi</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	10 fathoms .....	Sicily, Algiers .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>geographica</i> , <i>Lin.</i> ....					frequent.	
<i>florida</i> , <i>Lam.</i> ....	Cadiz and Mediterranean ...	sublittoral .....	Gibraltar .....	sand and mud ...	abundant.	
<i>Beudantii</i> , <i>Payr.</i> ....					frequent.	
<i>Luctuopsis</i> , <i>Forbes.</i>						
<i>undata</i> , <i>Pennant</i>						
<i>Artemis</i> , <i>Poli.</i>	Britain to Mediterranean ...	3 to 30 fathoms .....	Britain .....	sand and mud ...	moderate.	
<i>exoleta</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	Nordland to Mediterranean	shore to 20 fathoms ...	Vigo .....	sand .....	abundant ...	at Vigo dug up at low tide for food.
<i>lineata</i> , <i>Pulteney</i> .....	Nordland to Mediterranean	shore to 60 fathoms ...	Britain .....	sand .....	frequent ...	
<i>Cytherea</i> , <i>Lam.</i>						
<i>chione</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	Carnarvon Bay to Canary Islands, Azores, and Madeira Islands.	sublittoral to 40 fathoms.	Spain .....	sand .....	frequent ...	Canaries and Madeira, variety small.
<i>venetiana</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Canaries...	sublittoral to 40 fathoms.	Mediterranean .....	mud .....	moderate.	

<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Canary and 15 to 50 fathoms ..	Gibraltar .....	sand and mud .....	very rare .....	resembling last in form, but white and striated.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Madeira Islands. Orotava of Teneriffe .....	unknown .....	sand .....	very rare .....	compressed, Macra-shaped, white with brown spots, a single specimen in British Museum.
<i>Venus, Lin.</i> <i>verrucosa, Lin.</i> .....	Carnarvon Bay to Canary Islands.	Mediterranean ..	in sand and mud ..	frequent ..	Canary specimens small, but beautifully coloured.
<i>casina, Lin.</i> .....	Drontheim to Canaries and Madeira.	uncertain .....	sand .....	frequent ..	southern specimens beautifully coloured, not obtained in Mediterranean, East of Gibraltar.
<i>striatula, Donovan.</i> .....	Fiumark to Mogador .....	Britain .....	sand .....	abundant.	much esteemed for culinary purposes.
<i>gallina, Lin.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	Malaga .....	sand .....	abundant.	
<i>fasciata, Costa</i> .....	Drontheim to Gibraltar .....	Spain? .....	sand, gravel and mud.	frequent.	
<i>ovata, Pennant</i> .....	Fiumark to Mediterranean ..	Britain .....	sand, gravel and various mud.	various.	only obtained a few valves, in British Museum.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Orotava .....	unknown .....	sand .....	very rare ..	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Malaga to Mogador .....	Malaga? .....	mud .....	rare.	
<i>Cardita, Bruguière.</i> <i>calyculata, Brug.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	Mediterranean ..	stone .....	frequent.	I have taken it alive in the Hebrides, but not elsewhere.
<i>trapezia, Lin.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	Mediterranean ..	stones .....	local.	
<i>squamosa, Lam.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	Gibraltar .....	gravel .....	local.	
<i>sulcata, Brug.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	Gibraltar .....	sand and mud ..	abundant.	not in the Mediterranean, East of Gibraltar.
<i>corbis, Phil.</i> .....	Tunis, Pantellaria, Syracuse	Gulf of Tunis, &c. sand ..	sand .....	rare.	
<i>Isocardia, Lam.</i> <i>cor, Lin.</i> .....	Scotland .....	uncertain .....	mud .....	rare .....	
<i>Astarte, Sow.</i> <i>sulcata, Da Costa</i> .....	Fiumark .....	Fiumark, sublittoral ..	mud .....	frequent.	most abundant in Iona Sound, 5 fathoms, not met with in Mediterranean, East of Gibraltar.
<i>compressa, Mont.</i> .....	Arctic circle, Norway to Gibraltar.	British seas .....	sand and mud ..	abundant ..	
<i>triangularis, Mont.</i> .....	Fiumark to Britain .....	Norway, 5 to 10 fathoms.	sand, mud and Nullipore.	frequent ..	
<i>incrassata, Brocchi</i> .....	Zetland to Canary Islands ..	Western coasts of Britain.	sand .....	moderate.	probably a distinct species from preceding.
<i>fusca, Desh.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Canary Islands.	Canaries? .....	sand .....	moderate.	
	Mediterranean and Gibraltar	Malta? .....	mud and sand ..	rare .....	

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Acephala</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).						
<i>Astarte, Sov.</i>	Arctic Norway	20 to 160 fathoms	Hammerfest.....	mud	frequent	described as British on the faith
<i>crebricostata, Forbes.</i>	Clyde to Finnmark	4 to 16 fathoms	Nordland	Nullipore & mud	frequent	of the fossil specimens dredged
<i>elliptica, Brown.</i>	Gulf of Tunis, Pantellaria	35 fathoms	uncertain	sand	very rare.	in the Sound of Skye.
<i>bipartita, Phil.</i>	Zembretta (Gulf of Tunis)	35 fathoms	unknown	sand	very rare.....	small, sulcated.
<i>sp. ined.</i>						
<i>Circe, Schumacher.</i>	West of Scotland to Canary Islands.	8 to 50 fathoms	Mediterranean, Madeira.	sand	frequent.	
<i>minima, Mont.</i>						
<i>Cypripa, Lam.</i>	Finnmark to Scilly	5 to 80 fathoms	Scotland	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>Islandica, Lin.</i>	South of England to Mediterranean.	littoral and sublittoral (50 fathoms, dead).	Spain?	rock	rare	in crevices of stones, and roots of Laminaria.
<i>Galeomma, Turton.</i>						
<i>Turtoni, Sowerby</i>	Irish sea to Gibraltar	8 to 12 fathoms, shore at Gibraltar.	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>Lepton, Turton.</i>						
<i>squamosum, Mont.</i>	Bantry Bay	15 fathoms	unknown	sand	very rare.....	detected by Mr. Hanley among some small shells dredged by me
<i>convexum, Alder</i>						in the locality named.
<i>Montacuta, Turton.</i>	Drontheim to Mediterranean	10 to 100 fathoms	Zetland, 10 fathoms	sand and mud	frequent	on species of <i>Spatangus purpureus</i> , and in Norway occasionally on another species of Echinoderm.
<i>substriata, Mont.</i>	North of Scotland to Mogador and Madeira.	3 to 40 fathoms	Murray Firth?	sand and mud	rare	Naples, &c., in Mediterranean.
<i>ferruginosa, Mont.</i>	Arctic Circle, Norway to Mogador.	shore to 50 fathoms	North Britain	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>bidentata, Mont.</i>						
<i>Kellia, Turton.</i>	Drontheim to Canary Islands	sublittoral to 50 fathoms.	Scotland	mud, &c.	moderate.	
<i>suborbicularis, Mont.</i>	Portugal to Mogador	littoral	Gibraltar?	stones	frequent	under stones, living.
<i>corbuloides, Phil.</i>	Gibraltar and Mogador	shore	unknown		very rare	valves on the shore.
<i>complanata, Phil.</i>	England to Canary Islands	littoral	England	rocks	abundant	rare in Mediterranean and Canaries.
<i>rubra, Mont.</i>	and Madeira.					
<i>Pythina, Hinds.</i>	Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal.	littoral	South of Portugal	stones	local.	
<i>sp.</i>						



	Cádiz	low water	unknown	in rocks	rare	specimens in British Museum.
<i>Ungulina, Daudin.</i>						
<i>Gyovinga, Daudin?</i>						
<i>Diplodontia, Brown.</i>						
<i>rotundata, Mont.</i>						
<i>apicalis, Phil.</i>						
<i>Lucina, Bruguière.</i>						
<i>borealis, Lin.</i>						
<i>spinifera, Mont.</i>						
<i>divaricata, Lin.</i>						
<i>flexuosa, Mont.</i>						
<i>leucoma, Turton.</i>						
<i>Sarsii, Phil.?</i>						
<i>ferruginosa, Forbes</i>						
<i>bullata, Reeve.</i>						
<i>Adansoni, W. &amp; B.</i>						
<i>columbella, Lam.</i>						
<i>transversa, Phil.</i>						
<i>digitalis, Lin.</i>						
<i>pecten, Lam.</i>						
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— ?						
<i>Cardium, Lin.</i>						
<i>erinaceum, Lam.</i>						
<i>aculeatum, Lin.</i>						
<i>echinatum, Lin.</i>						
<i>rusticum, Lin.</i>						
<i>ciliare, Penn.</i>						
<i>edule, Lin.</i>						
<i>nodosum, Turton</i>						
<i>fasciatum, Mont.</i>						
Cádiz	Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, Madeira.	5 to 50 fathoms	Britain ?	sand	rare.	
Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, Madeira.	12 to 60 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand	local.	
Finmark to Mogador	shore to 80 fathoms	North of Scotland.	North of Scotland.	sand and mud	frequent.	largest specimens in Scotland and Ireland, yellow var. at Vigo and southward.
North Drontheim to Canaries	12 to 80 fathoms	land and Vigo.	land and Vigo.	sand and mud	frequent	
Mediterranean, Canaries, Madeira.	5 to 40 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand	rare.	
Finmark to Canaries	shore to 150 fathoms.	Zetland & Norway.	Zetland & Norway.	sand	frequent	small in the more southern latitudes.
South of England to Canaries	6 to 16 fathoms	Mediterranean	Mediterranean	sand	frequent	rare in Britain.
Drontheim to Finmark	30 to 100 fathoms	Finmark	Finmark	sand	rare	dead.
Norland to Loch Fyne	20 to 100 fathoms	Loch Fyne, 70 faths.	Loch Fyne, 70 faths.	mud	frequent	obtained by Prof. E. Forbes in the Ægean.
Bay of Naples	8 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand and mud	local.	
Lancrotte	12 to 16 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand and mud	frequent.	
Lancrotte	12 to 16 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand and mud	moderate	new as a recent species.
Vigo to Mediterranean	4 to 30 fathoms	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	sand and mud	frequent.	
Asturias, Sicily, and Canaries	shore to 6 fathoms	uncertain	uncertain	sand	frequent	equally common in all the localities, largest in the North.
Lancrotte	12 fathoms					minute, yellow.
Madeira	20 fathoms					minute, genus uncertain.
Norland	90 fathoms					
Gibraltar	8 fathoms	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	sand and mud	rare	a white variety, smaller.
Devonshire, Malaga	shore to 8 fathoms	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	sand	abundant.	
Finmark to Canary and Madeira Islands.	4 to 80 fathoms	Britain, 6 to 8 fathoms.	Britain, 6 to 8 fathoms.	sand and mud	abundant.	
Devonshire to Mediterranean, Canary, and Madeira.	2 to 40 fathoms	Spain, 6 to 10 fathoms.	Spain, 6 to 10 fathoms.	sand and mud	abundant	in Canaries at 16 to 40 fathoms, and very small size, a var. white.
Vigo and Mediterranean	4 to 10 fathoms	Spain and Portugal	Spain and Portugal	mud	frequent.	
Finmark to Mogador	shore to 5 fathoms	Britain, littoral	Britain, littoral	sand	very abund.	at 4 to 5 fathoms in Mediterranean.
Britain to Finmark	4 to 80 fathoms	Zetland, 4 to 10 fathoms.	Zetland, 4 to 10 fathoms.	sand	frequent	abundant on Laminaria in Balta Sound.
Finmark to Canary and Madeira Islands.	5 to 100 fathoms	Norway	Norway	sand, mud, gravel	frequent.	

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<i>Acephala</i> (continued).						
<i>Cardium, Lin.</i>						
<i>pygmaeum, Don.</i>	Britain to Mediterranean and Azores.	2 to 10 fathoms	South of England, Vigo.	mud	local	most common in weedy ground of estuaries, largest specimens at Vigo, small in Mediterranean.
<i>Succium, Reeve</i>	Britain to Finmark	20 to 100 fathoms	Drontheim	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>Norvegicum, Spengler</i>	Britain to Canary Islands	shore to 30 fathoms	South of England and Ireland.	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>papillosum, Poli.</i>	Vigo to Canaries	10 to 50 fathoms	Gibraltar?	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>punctatum, Brocchi</i>	Gibraltar, Canaries, Madeira	20 to 30 fathoms	unknown	sand and mud	rare.	
<i>minimum, Phil.</i>	Gibraltar	30 fathoms	unknown	sand	very rare.	
<i>elegantulum, Möller</i>	Hammerfest	30 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>sp. ?</i>	Mageroe Island	30 fathoms	uncertain	sand	very rare.	
<i>Chama, Lin.</i>						
<i>gryphoides, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean to Canaries	shore to 20 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>Solenya, Lam.</i>						
<i>Mediterranea, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean to Canaries	shore to 12 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>Yoldia, Möller.</i>						
<i>pygmaea, Munster</i>	Hebrides to Arctic Circle, Norway.	20 to 120 fathoms	Arctic seas?	sand and mud	local.	
<i>lucida, Bland.</i>	Drontheim to North Cape	30 to 160 fathoms	Finmark?	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>limatula, Say</i>	Nordland	120 fathoms	unknown	sand	very rare.	
<i>Leda, Schumacher.</i>						
<i>caudata, Donovan</i>	Britain to Finmark	10 to 160 fathoms	Scotland, Norway	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>pernula, Möller</i>	Drontheim to North Cape	35 to 160 fathoms	Nordland and Finmark.	sand and mud	frequent	dead specimens (fossil?) frequent in the Sound of Skye.
<i>emarginata, Lam.</i>	South-east of Portugal and Mediterranean.	4 to 8 fathoms	Mediterranean	mud	moderate.	
<i>striata, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean.	35 to 40 fathoms	Gibraltar, Algiers	fine sand	frequent.	
<i>Nucula, Lam.</i>						
<i>nucleus, Lin.</i>	Nordland to Mediterranean and Mogador.	6 to 80 fathoms	Britain	sand and mud	abundant.	
<i>nitida, Sow.</i>	Britain to Mediterranean	4 to 40 fathoms	Britain	sand and mud	abundant.	
<i>radiata, Hanley</i>	Britain to Mediterranean	20 to 40 fathoms	South of England	sand and mud	local.	
<i>decussata, Sow.</i>	West of Scotland to Mediterranean.	30 to 100 fathoms	Malaga?	mud	moderate.	
<i>tenuis, Mont.</i>	Scotland, Finmark	40 to 150 fathoms	uncertain	mud	frequent.	
<i>corficata, Möller?</i>	Nordland and Finmark	100 to 150 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	very rare.	

<i>pygmaea, Phil.</i>	Nordland and Finmark	70 to 150 fathoms	uncertain	fine sand	rare.	
<i>Pectunculus, Lam.</i>	Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, Madeira.	10 to 40 fathoms	Britain	gravelly	abundant	of small size in Canaries & Madeira.
<i>glycimeris, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean	4 to 8 fathoms	Malaga, Algiers	mud	abundant	in vast quantities on the shore at Algiers.
<i>violascens, Lam.</i>	Madeira, Canaries	20 to 30 fathoms	uncertain	sand	frequent	I have never met with it in the Mediterranean.
<i>Siculus, Reeve</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	shore	uncertain		rare	a valve of very large size.
<i>pilosus, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean and Cadiz	2 fathoms	Naples, &c.	rocks	frequent	sold in the market at Naples.
<i>Arca, Lin.</i>	Zetland to Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	shore to 50 fathoms	uncertain	stones	frequent	generally in deep water.
<i>Noe, Lin.</i>	Cadiz, Naples, &c.	sublittoral	Cadiz	rocks	frequent.	
<i>tetragona, Poli</i>	Gibraltar, Malta, Teneriffe.	35 to 45 fathoms	Gibraltar	mud	moderate.	
<i>barbata, Lin.</i>	South of England to Canary Islands.	10 to 20 fathoms	Cadiz and Mediterranean.	shells and stones	frequent.	
<i>antiquata, var. ? Poli.</i>	North Drontheim	15 to 40 fathoms	uncertain	stones	rare.	
<i>lactea, Lin.</i>	Finmark to Gibraltar	20 to 150 fathoms	Arctic Norway	sand, mud, and stones.	large in Norway, small in Britain, smallest at Gibraltar.	
<i>nodulosa, Lovén.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	40 fathoms	unknown	sand	rare	I have not obtained it living.
<i>raridentata, S. Wood.</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean	shore	unknown	sand	rare.	
<i>obliqua, Phil.</i>	Malta, Catania, and Teneriffe	40 fathoms	unknown	sand	rare.	
<i>navicularis, Brug.</i>	Cadiz	shore	unknown		rare.	
<i>imbricata, Brug.</i>	Zembretta	35 fathoms	unknown		valves on shore.	
<i>diluvi, Lam. ?</i>			unknown		one valve, sp. uncertain.	
<i>sp.</i>						
<i>Modiola, Lam.</i>	Finmark to Britain	shore to 100 fathoms.	Scotland	gravel	abundant.	
<i>modiolus, Lin.</i>	Britain to Gibraltar, Mediterranean, and Canaries.	10 to 25 fathoms	Britain ?	sand	rare.	
<i>tulipa, Lam.</i>	Finmark to Britain	30 to 150 fathoms	Nordland, 35 faths.	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>phaseolina, Phil.</i>	South of England to Mediterranean and Mogador.	4 to 40 fathoms	Cadiz, &c.	mud	frequent	rare in Britain.
<i>barbata, Lin.</i>	Hammerfest.	35 fathoms	unknown	mud	moderate	a minute species.
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	shore to 50 fathoms	Canary ?	stones and Nulli-pore.	frequent.	
<i>Petagne, Scacchi</i>	Britain, Finmark	shore to 100 fathoms.	Finmark	rock, weed, and mud.	frequent.	
<i>Grenella, Brown.</i>						
<i>discors, Lin.</i>	Finmark to Canary Islands	shore to 100 fathoms.	West of Scotland	mud and gravel.	frequent	generally imbedded in mantle of <i>Ascidia mentula</i> .
<i>marmorata, Forbes.</i>	Scotland to Finmark	5 to 150 fathoms	Norway and North-ern seas.	mud.	frequent.	
<i>nilgra, Gray</i>						

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Acephala</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).						
<i>Crenella, Brown.</i>						
<i>vestita, Phil.</i> .....	Straits of Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	20 to 40 fathoms.....	Mediterranean.....	mud.....	moderate.	
<i>costulata, Risso</i> .....	South of England to Mogador.	shore to 5 fathoms ...	Spain, &c. ....	sand and mud ...	moderate ...	appears to replace <i>C. discors</i> in southern latitudes.
<i>rhombica, Berkeley</i> .....	Weymouth to Lancerotte ...	12 to 40 fathoms.....	Zembrettan 35 fath. Lancerotte, 12 fath.	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>decussata, Mont.</i> .....	West of Scotland to Finmark.	5 to 100 fathoms.....	Finmark and Balta Sound.	sand .....	frequent ...	larger size in Norway, most abundant in Balta Sound, Zetland.
<i>Lithodomus, Cuvier.</i>						
<i>dacrylus, Cuvier</i> .....	Cadiz and Mediterranean ...	littoral and sublittoral	Mediterranean.....	rocks .....	frequent ...	sold in the market at Algiers, &c.
<i>caudigerus, Sow.</i> .....	North of Spain and Portugal.	low water.....	uncertain .....	rocks .....	moderate.	
<i>Mytilus, Lin.</i> .....						
<i>edulis, Lin.</i> .....	Finmark to Mogador .....	shore to 40 fathoms...	Britain, 0 to 4 faths. stones .....	stones .....	very abund.	var. <i>Gallo provincialis</i> attains a large size at Algiers.
<i>minimus, Poli.</i> .....	Mediterranean.....	shore .....	Carthage, Malta.....	rocks .....	very abund.	
<i>Aster, Gmel.</i> .....	Malaga, Mogador .....	shore .....	uncertain .....	rocks .....	frequent ...	not found east of Malaga.
<i>Pinna, Lin.</i> .....						
<i>pectinata, Lin.</i> .....	British Channel and South of Ireland.	4 to 50 fathoms .....	South of Ireland ?	gravel .....	local.	
<i>muricata, Poli</i> .....	Mediterranean.....	shore to 30 fathoms...	Mediterranean ?	sand and gravel... local.	local.	
<i>rudis, Lin.</i> .....	Madeira, Canaries .....	littoral and sublittoral	uncertain .....	rocks and gravel .....	rare .....	living at low water, adhering to rocks and stones.
<i>Avicula, Brug.</i> .....	Vigo, Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	8 to 35 fathoms .....	Mediterranean.....	mud and sand ...	frequent ...	I have not personally obtained British specimens.
<i>Tarentina, Lam.</i> .....						
<i>Lima, Bruguière.</i>						
<i>subauriculata, Mont.</i> .....	Canaries, Nordland.....	15 to 120 fathoms ...	Britain .....	mud and sand ...	local.	
<i>sulculus, Loven</i> .....	Britain ?, Norway .....	20 to 120 fathoms ...	Norway .....	sand and gravel... rare.		
<i>Loeomibii, Sow.</i> .....	Nordland, Mediterranean ...	15 to 50 fathoms.....	Britain (Isle of Man)	sand and gravel... moderate.		
<i>hians, Gmel.</i> .....	Britain, Finmark .....	4 to 25 fathoms .....	Scotland, Norway...	mud & Nullipore .....	abundant ...	forms a nest.
<i>fragilis, Seacchi</i> .....	North of Spain to Canary and Azores Islands.	shore to 30 fathoms...	Spain ? .....	sand .....	moderate ...	differs from last in being smaller, flatter, and not gregarious.
<i>squamosa, Lam.</i> .....	Malta and Sicily, Canaries, Madeira.	littoral, living, to 60 fathoms (dead).	uncertain .....	stones .....	moderate ...	not found on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.
<i>inflata, Lam.</i> .....	Cadiz and Mediterranean ...	littoral and sublittoral	Mediterranean.....	stones .....	moderate.	
<i>excavata, J. C. Fabricius</i> ..	North Drontheim to Finmark	50 to 150 fathoms ...	Norway .....	stones .....	rare .....	one specimen living, 5½ by 4¼ in., adheres by a small byssus.
<i>Pecten, O. F. Müller.</i>						
<i>varius, Lin.</i> .....	Britain to Mediterranean ...	shore to 20 fathoms...	Britain ? .....	sand and gravel... abundant	abundant ...	scarlet var. at Malta.





Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Acephala (continued).</b>						
<i>Anomia, Lin.</i>						
striata, <i>Lonéa</i> .....	Drontheim to W. of Scotland	30 to 50 fathoms.....	West of Scotland.....	stones and mud.....	local.	
aculeata, <i>Müller</i> .....	Finmark, Britain.....	5 to 70 fathoms.....	Britain.....	gravel, corallines, &c.	frequent.	
<i>Ostrea, Lin.</i>						
edulis, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Britain, Mediterranean	4 to 40 fathoms.....	Britain.....	gravel, mud.....	frequent.	
plicatula, <i>Phil?</i> .....	Lisbon to Canary Islands and Madeira.	shore to 40 fathoms.....	Tagus.....	sand.....	abundant.	
<i>Crania, Retzius.</i>						one living specimen at Vigo.
anomala, <i>Müller</i> .....	Nordland to Vigo.....	25 to 70 fathoms.....	West of Scotland.....	stones and shells.....	abundant...	
Rhynchonella, <i>Fischer.</i>						
psittacea, <i>Chem.</i> .....	Finmark.....	30 to 50 fathoms.....	Arctic seas.....	gravel.....	local.....	I did not meet with it south of lat. 70°.
<i>Argiope, E. Deslongchamps.</i>						
decollata, <i>Chem.</i> .....	Mediterranean, Madeira, and Canaries.	20 to 45 fathoms.....	Mediterranean, Madeira, Canaries.	gravel.....	abundant.	
Neapolitana, <i>Scacchi</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	45 to 50 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	sand and stones.....	rare.	
cuneata, <i>Risso</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	45 to 50 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	shells.....	very rare.	
cistellula, <i>Searles Wood</i> .....	Sound of Skye.....	40 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	stones.....	local.....	obtained above 20 specimens upon one stone.
<i>Megerlia, King.</i>						
truncata, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Mediterranean & Canary Isds.	60 fathoms.....	Mediterranean? ..	sand and stones.....	local.	
<i>Terebratulina, D'Orb.</i>						
caput-serpentis, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Finmark to British Channel..	25 to 100 fathoms...	West of Scotland...	gravel and stones abundant...	abundant...	I have not obtained it south of the coast of Brittany.
<i>Waldheimia, King.</i>						
cranium, <i>Gmel.</i> .....	Nordland and Finmark.....	35 to 200 fathoms...	Nordland, 40 faths.	gravel and stones abundant.	abundant.	
<b>Pteropoda.</b>						
<i>Spiralis, Eydoux &amp; Souleyet.</i>						
Flemingii, <i>Forbes</i> .....	British seas.....	unknown.....	Helbrides? ..	none.....	local.....	in tow-net near Skye.
Macandrei, <i>Forbes and Hanley.</i>	South of Ireland.....	60 fathoms (dead) ..	unknown.....	.....	rare.	
sp. ....	Canary Islands.....	60 fathoms (dead) ..	unknown.....	.....	rare.	
<i>Cuvieria, Rang.</i>						
columbella, <i>Rang?</i> .....	Canary and Madeira Islands..	20 fathoms.....	unknown.....	mud.....	rare.	
<i>Cresels, Rang.</i>						
recta, <i>Lesueur</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	unknown.....	Mediterranean, &c.....	.....	abundant	taken in tow-net, rise to the surface towards sunset.
striata, <i>Rang</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	unknown.....	Mediterranean, &c.....	.....	abundant	
subulata, <i>Quoy &amp; Gaimard</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	unknown.....	Mediterranean, &c.....	.....	abundant	



Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda. (continued).</b>						
<i>Amphisphyræ, Lovén,</i>	Finmark, Canaries, Madeira	shore to 60 fathoms...	Britain (Murray Frith).	sand	rare.	
<i>Cylichna, Lovén.</i>	Norland to Teneriffe.	shore to 90 fathoms...	Britain.	sand	moderate.	
<i>cyllindracea, Pen.</i>	Norland ?, Canary Islands.	10 to 60 fathoms...	Mediterranean	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>truncata, Mont.</i>	Britain.	shore and sublittoral.	Britain.	sand	abund., local	Liverpool, Balta Sound.
<i>obtusa, Mont.</i>	Britain to Canary Islands	30 to 40 fathoms...	Mediterranean.	sand	frequent.	
<i>maullata, Phil.</i>	Norland to Mediterranean.	20 to 30 fathoms...	uncertain	sand	rare	Murray Frith, 30 fathoms.
<i>umbilicata, Mont.</i>	Mediterranean (Carthage) to Canary Islands.	30 to 40 fathoms...	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>fragilis, Jeffreys.</i>	Drontheim, Finmark	20 to 100 fathoms	Northern Norway	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>alba, Lovén</i>	Britain to Lisbon	shore, 4 fathoms...	Vigo ?	sand and mud	local.	
<i>Akeva, O. F. Müller.</i>	Zetland	6 fathoms.	Balta Sound	sand	frequent	possibly a minute variety of preceding.
<i>bullata, Müll.</i>	Britain, Mediterranean	shore, 4 fathoms...	Vigo	sand and mud	frequent	small in Mediterranean, intermediate in size at Lisbon.
<i>Hanleyi, A. Ad.</i>	Hebrides to Canaries.	10 to 100 fathoms	Britain	sand and mud	rare.	
<i>Bulla, Lin.</i>	Carthage, Algiers, &c.	30 to 40 fathoms...	Mediterranean.	sand	rare.	
<i>hydatis, Lin.</i>	Lisbon	shore		sand	local	extremely fragile.
<i>Cranchii, Leach.</i>	Canaries and Madeira.	10 to 60 fathoms...	Canaries	sand	frequent	white banded with opaque white.
<i>ovulata, Ph.</i>	Canary Islands	shore	Canaries	sand	frequent	more expanded than <i>B. hydatidis</i> .
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Portugal, Cadiz	shore	Cadiz ?	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>striata, Bruguière</i>	Canaries	shore to 50 fathoms...	uncertain	sand	moderate	only met with very young, or broken specimens.
<i>ampulla, Lin. ?</i>	Nordland to Mogador	shore to 40 fathoms...	Britain (Anglesea)	sand and mud	frequent	large size at Anglesea on the shore, small and deep colour in Mediterranean.
<i>Tornarella, Lam.</i>	Azores, Oban, Ilfracombe	shore	Britain	stones and rock	frequent	under stones and in crevices of rock.
<i>Auricula, Lam.</i>	Britain.	shore	Britain ?	sand	local	under algae, deposited by the tide.
<i>alba, Jeffreys</i>	Canary Islands	shore	Canaries ?	rocks	frequent.	
<i>denticulata, Mont.</i>	Canaries, Azores	shore	uncertain	rocks	frequent.	
<i>Ferminii, Payr.</i>	Britain to Canary Islands,	shore to 40 fathoms...	uncertain	rocks and shells	frequent	largest size at Mogador, subject to great variety in size, colour, &c.
<i>Pedipes, Adanson.</i>	Madeira and Azores.					
<i>sp. ined. ?</i>						
<i>Chiton, Lin.</i>						
<i>fascicularis, Lin.</i>						
<i>discrepanis, Brown.</i>						



ruber, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Britain to Finmark.....	20 to 200 fathoms.....	North Scandinavia, stones and shells, rare.	Zetland & Norway, stones.....	frequent.
cinerens, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Nordland to North of Spain and Mogador.....	shore to 20 fathoms.....	laminarian zone.	Britain.....	stones..... frequent.
albus, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Scotland to Finmark.....	4 to 20 fathoms.....	Norway.....	Norway.....	stones..... moderate.
asellus, <i>Chem.</i> .....	Vigo to Finmark.....	4 to 20 fathoms.....	Zetland and Norway.	Zetland and Norway.	stones and shells, frequent.
cancellatus, <i>Sov.</i> .....	Vigo to North Drontheim.....	8 to 40 fathoms.....	Hebrides.	Nullipore, &c.....	local.
lavis, <i>Pennant</i> .....	Finmark to Gibraltar and Mediterranean.....	4 to 40 fathoms.....	Britain.....	stones and shells	moderate.
marmoreus, <i>O. Fab.</i> .....	Finmark to Scotland.....	shore to 10 fathoms.....	Norway ?.....	stones.....	frequent ...
fulvus, <i>Wood</i> .....	Vigo, Lisbon.....	shore to 12 fathoms.....	Vigo.....	sand and stones.....	abundant.
Cajetanus, <i>Poli</i> .....	Syracuse, Asturias.....	shore.....	uncertain.....	rocks.....	local.
Rissoi, <i>Payr.</i> .....	Gibraltar, Carthage.....	shore to 8 fathoms.....	Gibraltar ?.....	rocks and stones.....	local.
Siculus, <i>Gray.</i> .....	Cadiz and Mediterranean.....	shore.....	Mediterranean.....	rocks.....	frequent.
Poli, <i>Phil.</i> .....	Malta and Mediterranean.....	shore.....	Mediterranean.....	rocks.....	frequent ...
Canariensis, <i>Webb &amp; Berth.</i> .....	Teneriffe.....	shore.....	uncertain.....	rocks.....	rare.
alveolus, <i>Sars</i> .....	Northern Norway.....	100 to 150 fathoms.....	unknown.....	shells.....	cream colour, rare in Canaries.
sp. ined.....	Mogador, Canaries.....	shore.....	Mogador.....	rocks.....	abundant ...
Dentalium, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Finmark to Mogador.....	2 to 200 fathoms.....	Spain and Portugal ?.....	sand and mud.....	abundant {
sp. ined.....	Finmark to Mogador.....	2 to 200 fathoms.....	Spain and Portugal.....	sand and mud.....	abundant ...
dentalis, <i>Lin.</i> .....	Vigo to Canaries and Madeira.....	2 to 50 fathoms.....	Mediterranean.....	sand and mud.....	frequent ...
rubescens, <i>Desp.</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.....	shore to 20 fathoms.....	Vigo ?.....	mud.....	local .....
sp. ined.....	Vigo.....	20 to 30 fathoms.....	Arctic sea.....	sand and mud.....	very slender.
Siphonaria, <i>Blainv.</i> .....	Northern Norway.....	80 to 200 fathoms.....	Gibraltar and Malaga ?.....	rocks.....	short, smooth, pellucid.
algosia, <i>Quoy</i> .....	Malaga, Mogador.....	shore.....	uncertain.....	sand.....	does not range eastward in the Mediterranean.
Gadina, <i>Gray.</i> .....	Naples, Algiers, &c.....	8 to 10 faths. (dead).....	uncertain.....	sand and mud.....	rare.
Garnoti, <i>Payr.</i> .....	Canary Islands.....	12 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	sand and mud.....	rare.
afer, <i>Gray ?</i> .....	Isle of Man to North Cape.....	shore to 10 fathoms.....	Arctic seas.....	rocks and stones.....	frequent.
Acmea, <i>Eschscholtz.</i> .....	Nordland to Mogador.....	shore to 50 fathoms.....	Zetland ?.....	shells, &c.....	frequent ...
testudinalis, <i>Müller</i> .....					at Gibraltar, but very rare eastward in Mediterranean.
virginea, <i>Müller</i> .....					

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Lepeta, Gray</i> .....	West of Scotland .....	30 to 90 fathoms ..	uncertain .....	sand and shells ..	rare .....	probably a stunted variety of following.
<i>ancyloides, Forbes</i> .....	Northern Norway .....	20 to 70 fathoms ..	Northern Norway ..	stones and mud ..	abundant ..	largest specimens obtained east of North Cape.
<i>cæca, Müller</i> .....	South of Ireland, Finmark ..	20 to 80 fathoms ..	Northern Norway ..	stones .....	frequent.	
<i>Plidium, Forbes.</i>	Norland to Mediterranean, Azores, Mogador ?	shore .....	Britain ? .....	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>fulvum, Müller</i> .....	Gibraltar, Algiers, &c. ....	shore .....	Mediterranean .....	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>Patella, Lin.</i>	Britain, Gibraltar ? &c. ....	shore .....	uncertain .....	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>vulgata, Lin.</i> .....	Canary and Madeira Islands ..	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>cærulea, Lam.</i> .....	Canaries and Madeira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>athletica, Bean</i> .....	Canaries and Madeira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>crenata, D'Orb.</i> .....	Gibraltar, &c. ....	shore .....	Mediterranean .....	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>guttata, D'Orb.</i> .....	Canaries and Madeira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>aspera, Lam.</i> .....	Gibraltar .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>Lowei, D'Orb.</i> .....	Canaries and Madeira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>scutellaris, Lam.</i> .....	Gibraltar .....	shore .....	Mediterranean .....	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>Candeï, D'Orb.</i> .....	Canaries and Madeira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>tenuis, Dilwyn</i> .....	Madaira .....	shore .....	Canaries & Madeira ..	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>Gussonii, Costa</i> .....	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores	12 to 20 fathoms ..	Canaries (Lance- rotte) .....	weed .....	frequent ..	not many specimens living, these upon a red fucus.
<i>nigropunctata, Lam.</i> .....	Algiers, &c. ....	shore .....	Mediterranean .....	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>pellucida, Lin.</i> .....	North Cape to Mogador .....	shore to 12 fathoms .	Britain and Norway	Laminaria .....	frequent.	
<i>Pileopsis, Lam.</i> .....	Norland to Mediterranean .	15 to 80 fathoms ..	Britain (South) ...	shells .....	moderate ..	southern specimens are smaller.
<i>Hungarica, Lin.</i> .....	Carthage, Algiers, &c. ....	shore .....	Mediterranean ? ...	shells .....	moderate.	
<i>Crepidula, Lam.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	30 to 40 fathoms ..	uncertain .....	shells .....	rare.	
<i>gibbosa, Def.</i> .....	Milford Haven to Canary Islands.	shore to 10 fathoms .	Spain .....	shells .....	abundant.	
<i>Calyptæa, Lam.</i> .....	Norland to Canary Islands.	shore to 100 fathoms.	Britain .....	stones and shells	frequent.	
<i>Sinensis, Lin.</i> .....	South of England and Vigo .	6 to 20 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	stones and shells	local.	
<i>Emarginula, Lam.</i> .....	Carnarvon Bay to Drontheim	10 to 40 fathoms .....	Loch Fyne ? .....	stones .....	rare.	
<i>reticulata, Sov.</i> .....	Mediterranean and Canary Islands.	8 to 20 fathoms .....	Mediterranean ? ...	stones and shells	moderate.	
<i>rosea, Bell.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	35 to 50 fathoms .....	Mediterranean .....	shells and sand .	local.	
<i>crassa, J. Sowerby</i> .....						
<i>elongata, Costa</i> .....						
<i>pileolus, Michaud.</i> .....						

sp. ined.	Madeira and Azores	Shore to 20 fathoms	Depth	Stones and mud	Frequency
<i>Puncturella, Lowe.</i>	First of Clyde to Finnmark	20 to 100 fathoms	uncertain	stones and shells	frequent.
<i>Noachina, Lin.</i>	Britain to Canaries and Madeira.	shore to 50 fathoms	Mediterranean?	shells and stones	frequent.
<i>Fissurella, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean, Gibraltar, and Mogador.	shore to 4 fathoms	Mediterranean	stones	frequent.
<i>reticulata, Don.</i>	Asturias to Canary Islands	shore to 60 fathoms	Mediterranean	sandstones	moderate.
<i>rosea, Lam.</i>	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores	.....	uncertain	.....	abundant.
<i>gibba, Phil.</i>	Mediterranean, Madeira	.....	uncertain	.....	abundant
<i>Ianthina, Lam.</i>	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores	.....	uncertain	.....	abundant
<i>communis, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean, Madeira	.....	uncertain	.....	rare.
<i>prolongata, Blainv.</i>	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores	.....	Bay of Biscay	.....	local
<i>exigua, Lam.</i>	Asturias	shore to 100 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.
<i>sp. ined.?</i>	Orkney, Northern Scandina- navia.	50 fathoms (dead)	uncertain	sand	rare.
<i>crispata, Fleming</i>	Norland.	40 fathoms	uncertain	sand	very rare
<i>Bertheloti, D'Orb.</i>	Canary Islands	.....	uncertain	rock	frequent
<i>angulata, Lovén.</i>	Guernsey to Mediterranean, Azores and Canary Islands?	shore	uncertain	rock	frequent
<i>Haliotis, Lin.</i>	Gibraltar, Naples	shore	Mediterranean	rock	frequent
<i>tuberculata, Lin.</i>	Canary and Madeira Islands.	shore	Canary and Madeira	rock	frequent
<i>lamellosa, Lam.</i>	South of England, Mogador	3 to 60 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	rare
<i>sp.?</i>	North of England to Finnmark	low water to 20 fath.	Norway	Lamellaria	frequent.
<i>Adeorbis, Seales Wood.</i>	Oban to Finnmark	4 to 100 fathoms	Norway	weed, sand, and gravel.	frequent.
<i>subcarinatus</i>	Orkney to Finnmark	25 to 100 fathoms	Finnmark	sand and stones	local, mode- rate.
<i>Margarita, Leach.</i>	Nordland, Finnmark	10 to 130 fathoms	Finnmark at 20 fa- thoms.	sand and weed	frequent
<i>helicina, O. Fab.</i>	British seas, Mediterranean, Canaries, Madeira, Azores.	shore to 60 fathoms	Britain	sand, gravel, &c.	frequent
<i>undulata, Sow.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	4 to 20 fathoms	Mediterranean?	sand and mud	frequent
<i>alabastrum, Beck</i>					
<i>cinerea, Couthouy</i>					
<i>Trochus, Lin.</i>					
<i>zizyphius, Lin.</i>					
<i>conulus, Lin.</i>					

Mediterranean specimens much smaller than those of Atlantic.

possibly a var. of *I. communis*, but much smaller.

much larger than other species.

attains larger size in Channel Islands than to the southward. possibly a variety of preceding.

Ditto.

Mogador 3 fathoms, Vigo 4 fathoms, Dartmouth 10 fathoms.

British pure white 50 fathoms, Norwegian 30 to 40 fathoms, banded with gold.

most frequent on red weed from 20 fathoms.

subject to great variety in form, colour and sculpture, according to habitat.

very rare in Canary Islands.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<i>Gasteropoda (continued).</i>						
<i>Trochus, Lin.</i>	Isle of Man to Canary and Madeira Islands.	5 to 50 fathoms	uncertain.....	sand.....	moderate....	a beautiful variety from deep water, Tenerife.
<i>granulatus, Born.</i>	South of England and Ireland, Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	shore to 15 fathoms	Gibraltar and Mediterranean, shore to 4 fathoms	sand and mud	abundant.	
<i>striatus, Lin.</i>	Britain to Mediterranean	7 to 60 fathoms	South of England and Ireland?	sand and mud	moderate....	living in 15 fathoms, Gibraltar; 35 fathoms, Gulf of Tunis; 40 fathoms, Malta.
<i>Montagu, Gray</i>	Mediterranean to Nordland	5 to 100 fathoms	West of Scotland?	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>milligranus, Phil.</i>	South of England to Canary and Madeira Islands.	4 to 50 fathoms	North of Spain	sand.....	frequent.	
<i>exiguus, Pulleney</i>	Cadiz to Canaries & Madeira	shore to 20 fathoms	Mediterranean.....	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>crenulatus, Phil.</i>	North Cape to Vigo	2 to 80 fathoms	Zetland and Norway.	sand and gravel, &c.	abundant....	most frequent on Laminaria.
<i>tumidus, Mont.</i>	North Cape to Vigo	shore to 20 fathoms	Britain and Norway.	sand and Laminaria.	abundant....	many varieties, particularly on the north coast of Spain.
<i>cinerarius, Lin.</i>	West of Britain, North of Spain, Lisbon, Mogador.	shore	Isle of Man, An-glesea.	rocks	abundant....	a western species, not found in the Mediterranean.
<i>umbilicatus, Mont.</i>	Zetland to Canary and Madeira Islands.	low water to 25 faths.	uncertain.....	gravel and mud	abundant....	largest size in England, deeper colours to southward.
<i>magus, Lin.</i>	South of England, North of Spain, Mogador?	shore	South-west of England.	rocks	abundant....	does not enter the Mediterranean.
<i>lineatus, Da Costa.</i>	South of Portugal and Mediterranean.	shore, 2 fathoms	Mediterranean.....	gravel and weed.	abundant.	
<i>canaliculatus, Phil.</i>	Mediterranean.....	6 to 8 fathoms	Mediterranean.....	mud.....	moderate.	
<i>fanulum, Gmel.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries.....	shore	Mediterranean.....	rocks	abundant....	sold in the streets at Algiers.
<i>fragaroides, Lam.</i>	Canary and Salvage Islands.	shore	uncertain.....	rocks	abundant.	
<i>indecorus, Phil.</i>	Lancrotte	shore	uncertain.....	rocks	frequent.	
<i>Sauleyi, W. &amp; B.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	shore	Mediterranean.....	rocks	abundant....	much variety in size and colour.
<i>Richardi, Payr.</i>	Vigo to Mediterranean and Azores.	4 to 12 fathoms	Faro and Gibraltar.	mud	abundant....	
<i>Laugieri, Payr.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	shore	Mediterranean.....	rocks	local.....	
<i>Vieillotti, Payr.</i>	Malta and Sicily	8 to 12 fathoms	uncertain	sand	local.....	
<i>Jussieni, Payr.</i>	South of Portugal and Mediterranean.	shore, 3 fathoms	Mediterranean?	sand, mud, &c.	frequent....	N.B. several species of <i>Trochus</i> from the coast of Asturias and
<i>articulatus, Lam.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	shore	Mediterranean.....	rock and stones.	frequent....	
<i>divaricatus, Lin.</i>						



<i>sanguineus, Lin.</i> .....	Malta	12 to 15 fathoms.....	E. Mediterranean? .....	sand.....	local.....	identified.
<i>villicus, Phil.</i> .....	Sicily	10 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand.....	local.....	
<i>Bertheloti (Monodonta), D'Orb.</i>	Canary, Madeira Islands, and Azores.	shore .....	Canary Islands .....	rocks .....	frequent .....	
<i>Phasianella, Lam.</i>						
<i>pululus, Lin.</i> .....	South and West of Britain, to Mogador, Madeira, and Azores.	3 to 5 fathoms.....	Asturias .....	weed .....	abundant.....	
<i>intermedia, Scacchi</i> .....	South of Portugal and Mediterranean.	4 and 5 fathoms .....	Mediterranean .....	on <i>Zostera marina</i> .	local.....	
<i>Vieuxii, Payr.</i> .....	Malta and Sicily .....	5 to 12 fathoms .....	Eastern Mediterranean.	sand.....	frequent.....	
<i>Turbo, Lin.</i> .....	Asturias to Canaries and Azores.	8 to 60 fathoms .....	Gibraltar, 8 faths.....	mud.....	abundant .....	rare in Asturias, small in Canaries.
<i>rugosus, Lin.</i> .....	Mogador .....	shore .....	unknown .....	rocks .....	moderate .....	smallish, compressed.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....			uncertain.....	sand.....	abundant .....	on <i>Zostera</i> , near Malaga.
<i>Neritina, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	4 to 20 fathoms .....	Mediterranean.....	s .....	local.....	
<i>Truncatella, Lowe.</i>	Malaga and Canaries .....	shore .....				
<i>truncatula, Drag.</i> .....						
<i>Skenea, Fleming.</i>						
<i>planorbis, O. Fabr.</i> .....	Britain, Norway .....	shore .....	Hebrides .....	weed .....	abundant.....	
<i>sp.</i> .....	Orotava .....	60 fathoms .....	unknown .....	sand.....	rare.....	
<i>sp.</i> .....	Norway .....	15 to 40 fathoms.....	Norway? .....	mud and gravel.....	frequent.....	
<i>Rissoa, Frem.</i>						
<i>striatula, Mont.</i> .....	South of England and Cadiz	7 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	sand.....	rare.....	
<i>lactea, Michaud</i> .....	Vigo and Mediterranean, Mogador.	shore, 4 fathoms .....	Vigo and Cadiz .....	sand and mud .....	abundant.....	
<i>Zetlandica, Mont.</i> .....	Zetland, Hebrides .....	20 to 70 fathoms.....	uncertain .....	sand.....	rare.....	
<i>crenulata, Mich.</i> .....	South of England to Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	shore to 50 fathoms.....	Spain .....	sand.....	frequent.....	
<i>Beanii, Hanley</i> .....	West of Scotland and Wales.	15 to 30 fathoms.....	uncertain .....	sand and mud .....	local.....	
<i>abyssicola, Forbes</i> .....	West of Scotland and South of Ireland.	50 to 150 fathoms .....	Loch Fyne .....	mud .....	moderate.....	
<i>calathus, Forbes &amp; Hanley</i>	Drontheim? South and West of Britain and Ireland, Vigo, and Azores.	8 to 50 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand.....	moderate.....	
<i>granulata, Phil.</i> .....	Cadiz, Mediterranean, and Azores.	shore (dead) .....	Mediterranean? .....	sand.....	abundant .....	not <i>R. calathiscus</i> of Mont
<i>sculpta, Phil.</i> .....	Hebrides, Scilly .....	30 to 50 faths. (dead).....	uncertain.....	sand.....	local.....	
<i>punctura, Mont.</i> .....	Scilly .....	50 fathoms (dead) .....	South of England.....	sand.....	frequent.....	

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Rissoa, Frem.</i>						
<i>costata, Adams</i> .....	Britain to Canaries .....	shore to 60 fathoms ..	Mediterranean and Canaries.	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>striata, Mont.</i> .....	Nordland to Vigo .....	low water to 80 faths.	Britain .....	sand and stones ..	abundant.	
<i>parva, Costa</i> .....	Nordland to Canaries .....	shore to 20 fathoms ..	Britain .....	weed .....	abundant.	
<i>interrupta, Adams</i> .....	South of England to Mediterranean.	2 to 5 fathoms .....	North of Spain ..	weed .....	local.	
<i>costulata, Alder</i> .....	Britain .....	4 to 5 fathoms .....	West of Scotland ..	weed .....	local.	
<i>ruflabrum, Alder</i> .....	Britain, Canaries .....	low water to 10 faths, 60 faths. dead.	Southampton, Spain.	sand and weed ..	abundant	frequent on Zostera.
<i>labiosa, Mont.</i> .....	Britain .....	low water, 12 faths.	South of England?	sand and weed ..	local.	
<i>semistriata, Mont.</i> .....	Britain to Canaries .....	12 to 50 fathoms ..	uncertain .....	sand .....	moderate	I have not met with it living.
<i>rubra, Adams</i> .....	North of Scotland to North of Spain, Azores.	shore .....	Britain .....	under stones ..	abundant	the white variety in crevices of rocks.
<i>cingillus, Mont.</i> .....	Hebrides to Vigo .....	4 to 40 fathoms ..	uncertain .....	sand and mud ..	rare.	
<i>vitrea, Mont.</i> .....	Finnmark to Vigo .....	shore ..	Britain .....	sand and mud ..	abundant	
<i>ulva, Pennant</i> .....	Loch Fyne .....	70 fathoms .....	unknown .....	mud .....	rare	
<i>Barleci, Jeffreys</i> .....	Loch Fyne .....	shore to 12 fathoms ..	Mediterranean ..	sand .....	abundant	
<i>violacea, Desm.</i> .....	Canaries .....	4 fathoms .....	Mediterranean ..	Zostera .....	frequent	2 or 3 species from Mediterranean, 5 or 6 from Canaries, 3 from Madeira, undescribed.
<i>monodonta, Bivon</i> .....	Mediterranean, Lisbon ..	10 and 40 fathoms ..	Mediterranean ..	sand .....	rare	
<i>Brugieri, Payr.</i> .....	Carthage, Malta .....	shore to 40 fathoms ..	Mediterranean ..	sand .....	frequent	
<i>auriscalpium, Lin.</i> .....	Carthage, Malta, &c. ....	shore to 40 fathoms ..	Mediterranean ..	sand .....	frequent	
<i>Montagu, Payr.</i> .....	Cadiz and Mediterranean ..	30 to 40 fathoms ..	East Mediterranean ..	sand .....	rare	
<i>Desmarestii, Forbes</i> .....	Tunis and Malta .....	30 fathoms .....	unknown .....	sand .....	rare	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Malaga .....	20 to 50 fathoms ..	Canaries .....	sand .....	frequent	
<i>Canariensis, Webb &amp; Berth.</i>	Canary and Madeira .....	low water .....	Britain .....	Laminaria .....	frequent	very rare at Drontheim.
<i>Lacuna, Turton.</i>	Anglesea, Zeland, and Drontheim, &c.	shore to 4 fathoms ..	Britain .....	Laminaria and Zostera.	and frequent	a single dead specimen at Vigo.
<i>pallidula, Costa</i> .....	Britain, Vigo ? .....	shore to 6 fathoms ..	Norway .....	Laminaria .....	frequent.	
<i>puteolus, Turton</i> .....	Britain, North Cape .....	shore to 6 fathoms ..	Norway .....	Laminaria .....	rare.	
<i>vincta, Mont.</i> .....	Drontheim to North Cape ..	4 to 40 fathoms ..	Britain .....	sand .....	local.	
<i>labiosa, Loewen</i> .....	Britain .....					
<i>crassior, Mont.</i> .....						

<i>Solarium, Lam.</i>	Vigo to Canary .....	shore to 20 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	mud.....	rare .....	alive at 20 fathoms, Vigo.
<i>luteum, Lam.</i>	Vigo to Canaries and Ma- deira.	8 to 40 fathoms .....	Malaga and Medi- terranean.	mud.....	moderate.	
<i>stramineum, Gmel.</i>	Gibraltar .....	40 fathoms .....	unknown.....	mud.....	very rare ...	1 recent but dead specimen in British Museum.
<i>pseudoperspectivum, Bro.</i>	Madeira .....	18 to 24 fathoms.....	Madeira? .....	sand and mud ..	frequent.	
<i>Bifrontia, Deshayes.</i>	Canary, Madeira, and Azores Islands.	shore .....	Azores? .....	sand.....	moderate.	
<i>zanclea, Philippi</i>	Britain to Canaries and Ma- deira.	shore .....	Spain and Portugal?	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>Adanson, Philippi</i>	Nordland to Lisbon .....	shore .....	Scotland .....	stones .....	abundant.	
<i>Littorina, Férussac.</i>	Finnmark to Malaga.....	shore .....	Britain.....	fucus .....	abundant.	
<i>neritoides, Lin.</i>	Finnmark to Vigo.....	shore .....	Britain.....	stones .....	abundant.	
<i>litorea, Lin.</i>	.....	shore .....	.....	.....	frequent.	
<i>littoralis, Lin.</i>	.....	shore .....	Spain? .....	rocks .....	frequent.	
<i>rudis, Don.</i>	Asturias, Malaga.....	shore .....	Canaries, &c. ....	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>tenebrosa, Mont.</i>	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	shore .....	Britain, Ireland ..	mud.....	local.	
<i>saxatilis, Johnston</i>	England and Ireland to the Mediterranean and Madeira.	4 to 24 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	mud.....	local.	
<i>patula, Jeffreys</i>	Britain, Mediterranean .....	4 to 10 fathoms .....	Spain .....	sand and mud ..	rare .....	
<i>Syrriaca, Phil.</i>	South of England to Canaries and Azores.	10 to 30 fathoms .....	Arctic seas .....	sand.....	moderate ..	
<i>striata.....</i>	Arctic seas, Britain? .....	20 to 40 fathoms.....	Norway .....	sand.....	rare .....	
<i>Scalaria, Lam.</i>	Norway .....	20 to 4 fathoms .....	Britain and Ireland ..	sand.....	moderate ..	
<i>Turtonis, Turton</i>	Zetland to Cape Clear .....	40 to 100 fathoms ..	Canaries? .....	rocks .....	moderate ..	
<i>communis, Lam.</i>	Cadiz to Canaries .....	shore .....	Canaries .....	rocks .....	frequent ..	
<i>clathrata, Mont.</i>	Mediterranean to Canaries.....	shore .....	uncertain.....	sand.....	rare .....	
<i>Grœnlandica, Chem.</i>	Lancrotte, Porto Santo.....	12 and 20 fathoms ..	uncertain.....	sand.....	frequent ..	
<i>Loveni, A. Adams</i>	Lancrotte .....	12 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand.....	rare .....	
<i>Trevelliana, Leach</i>	Lancrotte .....	20 fathoms .....	Mediterranean.....	mud.....	rare .....	
<i>crenata, Lin.</i>	Teneriffe .....	30 to 40 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand.....	rare .....	
<i>pseudoscalaris, Brocchi</i>	Algiers, Tunis, Catania .....	30 fathoms .....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>cochlea, Sow.</i>	Teneriffe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Macandrei, Forbes, MSS.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Webbii, D'Orb.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Vermetus, Adanson.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>gigas, Ebnon</i>	Mediterranean.....	shore, sublittoral and littoral.	Mediterranean.....	stones and coral..	frequent.	grooved like <i>S. Grœnlandica</i> .
<i>glomeratus, Lin.</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean .....	shore .....	Mediterranean.....	stones and rock..	frequent.	

Three or four other undescribed  
species of *Scalaria* from the  
Canary Islands, and two from  
Madeira.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Vermetus, Adanson.</i>	Mediterranean.....	25 to 40 fathoms.....	Mediterranean.....	sand and coral....	frequent.	
corneus, <i>Forbes</i> .....						
Other species not identified.						
<i>Cæcum, Fleming.</i>						
<i>elegantissimum, Carp.</i> ...	Canary Islands .....	12 to 50 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>trachea, Mont.</i> .....	Britain to Mediterranean .....	8 to 50 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand and gravel....	frequent.	
<i>Searles Woodii, Carp.</i> ...	Canary Islands .....	50 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand .....	very rare.	
<i>glabrum, Mont.</i> .....	Britain to Mediterranean .....	8 to 50 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand and gravel....	frequent.	
<i>vitreum, Carp.</i> .....	Canary Islands .....	12 to 50 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>Aclis, Lovén.</i>						
<i>ascaris, Turton</i> .....	Britain to Mediterranean .....	shore to 80 fathoms.....	uncertain .....	sand .....	very rare ...	Isle of Man shore, Zetland 80 faths.,
<i>supranitida, Searles Wood.</i>	South of England, Vigo, and Mediterranean.	8 to 15 fathoms .....	Bantry Bay? uncertain.	un-sand .....	rare.	Pantellaria 40 fathoms.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Teneriffe .....	50 fathoms .....	unknown.....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>? sp. ined.</i> .....	Gibraltar .....	18 fathoms .....	unknown.....	sand .....	rare .....	2 specimens.
<i>Turritella, Lam.</i>	Madeira .....	20 fathoms .....	unknown.....	mud .....	rare.	
<i>communis, Risso</i> .....	Nordland to Mediterranean and Mogador.	4 to 100 fathoms.....	Britain.....	sand and mud ...	abundant.	
<i>triplicata, Brocchi</i> .....	Vigo to Canary Islands .....	8 to 30 fathoms .....	Gibraltar .....	sand and mud ...	abundant ...	very small size in the Canaries.
<i>Mesilia, Gray.</i>						
<i>brevis, Lam.</i> .....	Faro, Gibraltar, Mogador .....	3 to 15 fathoms .....	uncertain.....	sand .....	frequent ...	not met with in the Mediterranean.
<i>striata, A. Ad.</i> .....	Gibraltar, Madeira .....	15 to 30 fathoms.....	uncertain.....	mud .....	rare.	
<i>Aporrhais, Aldrovandus.</i>						
<i>pes-pelecan, Lin.</i> .....	Nordland, Mediterranean .....	5 to 100 fathoms.....	Britain.....	sand, mud, and gravel.	and abundant.	
<i>pes-carbonis, Brong.</i> .....	Zetland, Nordland .....	70 to 100 fathoms ...	Zetland? .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>Triforis, Deshayes.</i>						
<i>adversa, Mont.</i> .....	British seas .....	10 to 60 fathoms.....	Britain.....	sand .....	local.....	not obtained living.
<i>perversa, Brong.</i> .....	Vigo to Canaries.....	shore to 50 fathoms.....	Mediterranean.....	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>Macandrei, A. Adams</i> ...	Drontheim to North Cape ...	70 to 150 fathoms ...	unknown .....	sand .....	rare .....	the largest known species.
<i>Cerithiopsis, Forbes.</i>						
<i>tubercularis, Mont.</i> .....	Britain to Mediterranean .....	shore to 60 fathoms.....	South of England....	sand .....	frequent ...	not obtained alive.
<i>Cerithium, Brug.</i>	Drontheim to Canaries and Azores.	and shore to 60 fathoms...	Spain and Mediterranean.	sand and gravel....	abundant.	
<i>reticulatum, Costa</i> .....						



<i>metula, Lovén</i> .....	South of Zetland to Finmark 39 to 100 fathoms .....	Canaries, 35 fathoms .....	fine sand and mud .....	moderate.	
<i>lacteum, Philippi</i> .....	Pantellaria, Malta .....	Mediterranean .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>angustum, Forbes</i> .....	Mediterranean, Teneriffe, and Madeira .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>vulgatum, Brug.</i> .....	South of Portugal to Canary Islands .....	Mediterranean and Canaries .....	sand and weed .....	abundant .....	deep water variety, more slender and more strongly tuberculated.
<i>fuscatum, Da Costa</i> .....	Cadiz to Canary Islands .....	Mediterranean and Canaries .....	rock .....	abundant.	
<i>Styllina, Fleming.</i> 1 or 2 sp. ....	Teneriffe .....	unknown .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>Eulima, Risso.</i> <i>polita, Lin.</i> .....	Norland and Zetland to Mediterranean .....	Anglesea, Zetland .....	sand .....	moderate.	
<i>distorta, Desh.</i> .....	Scotland to Madeira, Azores, and Canaries .....	Firth of Clyde .....	sand .....	frequent .....	Mediterranean and southern specimens more characteristic than the British.
<i>subulata, Donovan</i> .....	Britain, Mediterranean, Madeira .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	moderate .....	on the shore dead.
<i>bilineata, Alder</i> .....	West of Scotland to North Cape .....	Norway .....	sand .....	moderate .....	a white var.? in Zetland (80 faths.) and Northern Norway.
<i>nitida, Lam.</i> .....	Mediterranean, Canary Islands, and Madeira .....	Mediterranean .....	sand .....	rare .....	probably an inhabitant of British seas, confounded with <i>E. polita</i> and <i>E. distorta</i> .
<i>sp. ined.?</i> .....	Canaries, Madeira, and Azores .....	Canaries .....	sand .....	frequent .....	dead.
<i>Chemnitzia, D'Orb.</i> <i>elegantissima, Mont.</i> .....	Isle of Man to Lancerotte and Azores .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	frequent .....	abundant in Milford Haven, 7 faths.
<i>fulvocincta, Thompson</i> .....	Zetland to Lisbon .....	Britain .....	sand .....	moderate.	
<i>rufa, Phil.</i> .....	Portugal to Canary Islands .....	Mediterranean and Madeira .....	sand .....	moderate.	
<i>formosa, Jeffreys</i> .....	Bantry Bay Vigo .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	rare .....	probably a variety of <i>C. fulvocincta</i> .
<i>fenestrata, Forbes &amp; Jeff.</i> <i>scalaris, Phil.</i> .....	South of England to Vigo .....	uncertain .....	sand and mud .....	local.	
<i>milford Haven to Vigo and Gibraltar.</i>	Milford Haven to Vigo and Gibraltar .....	uncertain .....	sand and mud .....	rare.	
<i>rufescens, Forbes</i> .....	Firth of Clyde to North Drontheim .....	Obau? .....	mud .....	rare.	
<i>indistincta, Mont.</i> .....	Britain to Canary Islands .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	moderate.	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Norland and Finmark .....	Norland and Finmark .....	sand .....	rare.	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Straits of Gibraltar .....	mark.	sand .....	rare .....	pink.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	off Cape Trafalgar .....	unknown .....	sand .....	rare .....	brown, slender.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	off Cape Trafalgar .....	unknown .....	sand .....	rare .....	white, slender.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Eulirella, Forbes.</i>	Britain to Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	2 to 35 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	rare.	
<i>acutella, Phil.</i>	Britain, Finmark.	20 to 30 fathoms.	Murray Frith?	sand	rare.	
<i>affinis, Phil.</i>	North Dronheim to Canary Islands.	20 to 80 fathoms.	Oban	sand	rare.	
<i>Scille, Phil.</i>	Britain, Canaries.	10 to 60 fathoms.	Oban, 15 fathoms.	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>Odostomia, Fleming.</i>	Britain to Gibraltar and Canaries.	15 to 30 fathoms.	uncertain	sand and mud	rare.	
<i>conoides, Brocchi.</i>	Britain and Gibraltar	8 to 30 fathoms	uncertain	sand	moderate.	
<i>acuta, Jeffreys</i>	Britain, Canaries, Madeira.	10 to 50 fathoms.	uncertain	sand	moderate.	
<i>spiralis, Mont.</i>	Lisbon	10 fathoms	unknown	mud	rare.	
<i>interstincta, Mont.</i>	Madeira, Britain, Finmark	10 to 70 fathoms.	uncertain	sand	moderate.	
<i>conspicua, Alder</i>	Canaries	50 fathoms (dead)	unknown	sand	rare.	
<i>plicata, Mont.</i>	Canaries, Britain.	12 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>glabrata, Muhlfseldt</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	40 to 60 fathoms.	Canaries?	sand	rare.	
<i>obliqua, Alder</i>	Britain, Madeira, Canaries	20 to 60 fathoms.	uncertain	sand	moderate.	
<i>trincincta, Jeffreys</i>	Finmark to Vigo.	low water to 40 fathoms.	Scotland and Norway.	sand, stones, and shells.	moderate.	
<i>*unidentata, Mont.</i>	North of Britain to Finmark.	25 fathoms	Norway	stones	rare.	
<i>Velutina, Fleming.</i>	Britain, Vigo, Mediterranean	8 to 20 fathoms	uncertain	sand and gravel.	moderate	in some foreign specimens the animal is bright orange.
<i>lavigata, Lin.</i>	Britain, Mediterranean? Madeira?	5 fathoms.	uncertain	sand	moderate	in Cardigan Bay large, animal gray.
<i>flexilis, Mont.</i>	Finmark	20 to 35 fathoms.	Finmark	sand	frequent	brown and yellow.
<i>Lamellaria, Mont.</i>	Canary Islands	40 to 60 fathoms.	unknown	sand	rare	shell banded with opaque white.
<i>tentaculata, Mont.</i>	South of Portugal and Malaga shore	(dead)	South of Portugal.	sand	moderate	not met with alive.
<i>perspicua, Lin.</i>	Britain to North of Spain	shore to 5 fathoms	Britain.	sand	frequent	living near low-water mark.
<i>prodita, Lovén</i>	Finmark to Mediterranean	shore to 40 fathoms.	Britain.	sand	very freq.	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Zetland to Mediterranean	30 to 80 fathoms.	Britain.	sand	local.	
<i>Sigaretus, Lam.</i>	East of Scotland, Finmark	2 to 45 fathoms	Norway, 10 to 12 fathoms.	sand and Nullipore.	moderate.	
<i>halotoides, Lin.</i>						
<i>Natica, Lam.</i>						
<i>monilifera, Lam.</i>						
<i>nitida, Don.</i>						
<i>sordida, Phil.</i>						
<i>helicoides, Johnston</i>						

Montagu, <i>Forbes</i>	Scotland and Ireland to Finmark.	4 to 50 fathoms	20 fathoms. Hebrides, 20 faths.	sand, mud, and stones and rock.	frequent.
<i>clausa, Son.</i>	Norfolk and Finmark	shore to 10 fathoms	Finmark	Nullipore.	frequent
<i>aperta, Lovén?</i>	Finmark	15 to 20 fathoms	uncertain	sand	frequent
<i>Intricata, Don.</i>	Portugal, Cadiz, Mediterranean, and Azores?	shore to 5 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and mud	rare.
<i>textilis, Reene.</i>	Cadiz and Gibraltar	shore to 4 fathoms	Cadiz?	sand and mud	frequent.
<i>olla, M. de Serres.</i>	Naples and Sicily	8 to 12 fathoms	Naples	sand and mud	moderate.
<i>millepunctata, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean and Canaries	shore to 40 fathoms	Algeries?	sand and mud	frequent
<i>Guilleminii, Payr.</i>	South of Portugal and Mediterranean.	shore to 40 fathoms	Gibraltar, 12 faths.	sand and mud	rare in Canary Islands.
<i>macilenta, Phil.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean, Mogador.	30 to 40 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and mud	possibly a variety of the last.
<i>porcellana, Webb &amp; Berth.</i>	Canary and Madeira	shore to 60 fathoms	Canaries, 12 to 16 fathoms.	sand and mud	frequent.
<i>Sagraua, D'Orb.</i>	South of Portugal to Canaries	shore to 20 fathoms	Malaga, shore to 8 fathoms.	sand and mud	frequent
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Canaries	12 to 20 fathoms	Canary Islands	sand and mud	frequent.
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Canaries and Madeira.	shore to 20 fathoms	uncertain	sand and mud	moderate.
<i>Ovulum, Lam.</i>	South-west of Cornwall	20 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare
<i>spelta, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean and Canary Islands.	8 to 60 fathoms	Mediterranean, 8 to 10 fathoms.	sand	only once obtained living.
<i>carneum, Lin.</i>	Algeris	35 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand	on Gorgonia.
<i>? acuminatum, Brug.</i>	Britain, Mediterranean	30 to 40 fathoms	unknown	sand	moderate.
<i>Erato, Risso.</i>	Zetland to Mediterranean	12 to 50 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and mud	rare
<i>levis, Donovan.</i>	Vigten Islands in Norway to the Mediterranean.	low water to 20 faths.	Britain	rocks and stones	abundant.
<i>Cyprea, Lin.</i>	Cadiz, Mediterranean, Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	shore to 24 fathoms	Malta, &c.	rocks	frequent
<i>Europea, Mont.</i>	Canary and Madeira Islands.	12 to 24 fathoms	uncertain	sand	moderate.
<i>pulex, Solander</i>	Eastern Mediterranean and Canary Islands.	low water and sub-littoral.	Canaries	rocks	moderate.
<i>candidula, Gaskoin</i>	Cadiz, Mediterranean, and Canaries.	shore (dead)	uncertain	rocks	rare.
<i>spurea, Lin.</i>	Cadiz, Mediterranean, and Canaries.	shore (dead)	tropical	rocks	dead on the shore at the two localities named, not in the Mediterranean.
<i>pyrum, Lin.</i>	Cadiz? Canaries?	shore (dead)	rocks	rocks	dead on the shore at the two localities named, not in the Mediterranean.
<i>moneta, Lin.</i>	Cadiz? Canaries?	shore (dead)	tropical	rocks	dead on the shore at the two localities named, not in the Mediterranean.

\* I omit numerous species of *Odostomia*, all enumerated in the 'British Mollusca' of Forbes and Hanley, which I have obtained in the British Seas, but not identified in any foreign locality.

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Cyprea, Lin.</i>	Canary Islands	shore (dead)	uncertain		rare	of large size. I have not obtained it in a second locality.
<i>Marginella, Lam.</i>	Cadiz to Canary Islands	shore to 8 fathoms	Cadiz?	rocks and sand	frequent.	
<i>milicea, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean to Canary Isds.	15 to 60 fathoms	uncertain	sand	frequent.	
<i>clandestina, Brocchi</i>	Canary and Madeira Islands.	15 to 60 fathoms	Canary	sand	frequent.	
<i>gancha, D'Orb.</i>	Gulf of Tunis, Malta, Canary Islands.	12 to 40 fathoms	uncertain	sand	moderate.	
<i>secalina, Phil.?</i>						
<i>glabella, Lin.</i>	Mogador, Canary Islands	shore to 12 fathoms	uncertain	sand and stones	frequent	rare at Mogador.
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Mogador	3 to 5 fathoms	Mogador?	sand	frequent.	
<i>Mitra, Lam.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean to Canary Islands.	8 to 60 fathoms	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	sand	frequent.	
<i>columbellaria, Scacchi</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean to Mogador.	shore to 10 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand and rocks	frequent.	
<i>ebeneus, Lam.</i>	Algiers, Tunis, Malta	12 to 45 fathoms	Eastern Mediterranean.	sand	moderate.	
<i>Savignii, Payr.</i>	Canary, Madeira, and Azores Islands.	shore	Canaries, &c.	rocks	frequent.	
<i>fusca, Swainson</i>	East coast of Sicily	10 fathoms	Eastern Mediterranean.	sand	rare.	
<i>Intescens, Lam.</i>	Mogador to Canary, Madeira Islands, and Azores.	shore	Canaries	rocks	frequent.	
<i>zebrina, D'Orb.</i>	Canaries and Madeira.	12 to 20 fathoms	Canaries	sand	frequent.	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Faro	shore (dead)	unknown	sand	rare	in British Museum.
<i>sp.</i>	Rock of Lisbon to Canary Islands.	shore to 15 fathoms	South of Portugal and Gibraltar.	sand and mud	frequent	not found in the Mediterranean east of Malaga.
<i>olla, Lin.</i>	Corwall to Mogador and Madeira.	low water to 8 faths	Spain	stones and sand	frequent	probably more than one species under this name.
<i>Lachesis, Risso.</i>	Northern Norway	20 to 50 fathoms	unknown	sand	rare.	
<i>minima, Mont.</i>	Norland to Canary Islands and Madeira	6 to 80 fathoms	Britain, Spain	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>Defrancia, Millet.</i>	Scotland to Gibraltar, Madeira, and Mogador.	shore to 8 fathoms	Britain?	sand and gravel	moderate.	
<i>pyramidalis, Strom.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira	shore to 40 fathoms	Mediterranean	sand	moderate	allied to last, and appears to take its place in southern latitudes.
<i>linearis, Mont.</i>						
<i>purpurea, Mont.</i>						
<i>Philberti, Michaud</i>						



Species, attached	Localities, Countries, and Islands	Depth	Soil	Frequency	Remarks	Frequency	Soil	Frequency	Remarks
<i>Bela, Leach.</i>	Britain to Arctic seas	4 to 100 fathoms							
<i>Trevelliana, Turton</i>	Britain to Arctic seas	4 to 100 fathoms							
<i>mitrula, Lovén</i>	Norland and Finmark	10 to 50 fathoms							
<i>rosea, Sars</i>	Norland and Finmark	10 to 50 fathoms							
<i>rufa, Mont.</i>	Britain to Finmark	shore to 12 fathoms							
<i>septangularis, Mont.</i>	Britain to Mediterranean and Azores.	shore to 8 fathoms							
<i>Mangelia, Leach</i>	Drontheim, Finmark	3 to 30 fathoms							
<i>? Holbollii, Müller</i>	Arctic seas to Orkney	30 fathoms (living)							
<i>phana, Lonén</i>	Drontheim to Canaries, Madeira, and Mediterranean.	15 to 100 fathoms							
<i>teres, Forbes</i>	Clyde to Tenerife and Madeira.	8 to 30 fathoms							
<i>gracilis, Mont.</i>	Britain to Canary Islands	shore to 25 fathoms							
<i>nebula, Mont.</i>	Mediterranean, Mogador	4 to 8 fathoms							
<i>lævigata, Phil.</i>	Zetland to Mogador	10 to 60 fathoms							
<i>brachystoma, Phil.</i>	England to Canary and Madeira Islands	8 to 60 fathoms							
<i>striolata, Scacchi</i>	Scotland to Vigo and Portugal.	5 to 60 fathoms							
<i>costata, Pennant</i>	Britain to Mediterranean	2 to 18 fathoms							
<i>attenuata, Mont.</i>	Asturias to Canary Islands	6 to 25 fathoms							
<i>elegans, Scacchi</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, Madeira.	shore to 25 fathoms							
<i>Vauquelinii, Payr.</i>	Malta	19 fathoms							
<i>secalina, Phil.</i>	Naples, Sicily, &c.	10 to 30 fathoms							
<i>grana, Phil.</i>	Gibraltar, Naples	8 to 10 fathoms							
<i>rugulosa, Phil.</i>	Gibraltar, Tunis	35 and 40 fathoms							
<i>nana, Scacchi</i>	Gulf of Tunis	35 fathoms							
<i>cuspada, Cristof.</i>									
<i>rudis, Phil.</i>									

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Mangelia, Leach.</i>						
<i>nivale, Lovén</i> .....	Nordland and Finnmark .....	30 to 150 fathoms .....	Nordland and Finnmark.	sand and mud .....	rare.	
<i>balteata, Beck</i> .....	Algiers, Teneriffe .....	30 and 60 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	very rare.	
<i>Conus, Lin.</i>						
<i>Mediterraneus, Brug.</i> ..	South of Portugal to Canary Islands.	shore .....	Mediterranean .....	rocks and mud .....	abundant.	
<i>papilionaceus, Brug.</i> .....	Canary Islands .....	12 to 20 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	sand and mud .....	rare.	
<i>Columbella, Lam.</i>	South of Portugal, Canary, Madeira, and Azore Islds.	shore .....	uncertain .....	rocks .....	abundant.	
<i>rustica, Lin.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Mogador ..	3 to 19 fathoms .....	Gibraltar and Mediterranean.	sand and mud .....	moderate .....	many varieties.
<i>scripta, Lin.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Canary and Madeira Islands.	shore to 20 fathoms ..	Malaga, &c. ....	sand and mud .....	abundant .....	abundant on Zostera.
<i>minor, Scacchi</i> .....	Canary and Madeira Islands.	shore .....	uncertain .....	rocks and stones.	frequent.	
<i>ciribaria, Lin.</i> .....	Mogador, Canaries .....	4 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>Broderipii, Son.</i> .....	Madeira .....	18 to 24 fathoms ..	unknown .....	sand and mud .....	rare.	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Madeira .....	18 to 24 fathoms ..	unknown .....	sand and mud .....	rare.	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Azores .....	shore .....	.....	.....	rare.	
<i>Dolium, Lam.</i>	East Mediterranean and Canaries.	12 to 40 fathoms ..	uncertain .....	sand and mud .....	local .....	not found in the Western Mediterranean.
<i>galea, Lin.</i> .....	Malta .....	6 fathoms .....	Mediterranean .....	sand .....	local.	
<i>Cassidaria, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	and shore to 10 fathoms	Mediterranean .....	sand .....	frequent.	
<i>echinophora, Lin.</i> .....	Atlantic shores of Spain and Portugal.	shore dead, 8 fathoms living.	uncertain .....	sand .....	rare .....	living at Gijon, Asturias, rare.
<i>Cassis, Lam.</i>	North Cape to Vigo .....	shore to 10 fathoms ..	Britain, shore .....	rocks, sand & mud .....	abundant.	
<i>sulcosa, Lam.</i> .....	Asturias to Canary, Madeira and Azores Islands.	shore .....	Canaries and Madeira? ..	rocks .....	frequent ..	common on the Atlantic coasts, very rare in Mediterranean.
<i>suburon, Lam.</i> .....	Canary Islands (Lancerotte) ..	shore .....	uncertain .....	.....	moderate ..	not obtained living.
<i>Purpura, Lam.</i> .....	Vigo to Mediterranean, Canaries, and Madeira.	4 to 60 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	mud .....	abundant.	
<i>leptus, Lin.</i> .....						
<i>happulus, Lin.</i> .....						
<i>livestoides, Webb &amp; Berth.</i>						
<i>Kingcula, Desh.</i>						
<i>auriculata, Menke</i> .....						

Species	Locality	Depth	Substratum	Abundance	Remarks
<i>pygmaea, Lam.</i>	Azores.	4 to 15 fathoms	rock, stones, mud and sand.	abundant.	
<i>variabilis, Phil.</i>	South of England to Mediterranean.	4 to 15 fathoms	sand and mud	abundant.	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Mediterranean to Canary and Madeira Islands.	shore, 4 fathoms	sand and stones	abundant.	
<i>prismatica, Brocchi</i>	Lisbon and Mogador.	4 and 20 fathoms	sand	rare	20 fathoms in the Tagus, 4 fathoms at Mogador, long and narrow.
	Algiers, Messina, Canaries, and Madeira.	20 to 40 fathoms	mud	local.	
<i>mutabilis, Lin.</i>	Mediterranean.	4 to 8 fathoms	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>neritica, Lin.</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean	shore to 8 fathoms	sand	frequent	five distinct varieties from as many localities.
<i>grana, Lam.</i>	Malaga and Gibraltar	4 to 10 fathoms	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>trifasciata, A. Ad.</i>	Vigo to Mogador	8 to 30 fathoms	sand and mud	abundant.	
<i>glaberrima, Gmel.</i>	Cadiz, Mogador, Canaries	shore	rock and sand	abundant	not seen in the Mediterranean.
<i>corniculum, Oliv.</i>	North of Spain to Mogador.	shore	stones and weed.	abundant.	
<i>Terebra, Lam.</i>					
<i>sp.</i>	Grand Canary	shore (dead)	rocks	very rare.	
<i>Buccinum, Lin.</i>					
<i>undatum, Lin.</i>	Arctic seas to South of England.	shore to 150 fathoms.	sand, mud & rocks	abundant.	
<i>Dalei, J. Sowerby</i>	Finnmark	80 to 150 fathoms	sand	rare.	
<i>Humphreysianum, Bennet</i>	Zetland, Finnmark	15 to 90 fathoms	sand and gravel.	local.	
<i>fusiforme, Brod.</i>	South of Drontheim to the North Cape.	30 to 150 fathoms	sand	rare.	
<i>cyanum, Müller</i>	Finnmark	littoral	rocks and weed	abundant.	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	Mogador, Canaries	4 fathoms	sand	rare.	
<i>Fusus, Lam.</i>					
<i>Islandicus, Chem.</i>	Finnmark	100 fathoms	sand	rare	4½ inches in length.
<i>gracilis, Da Costa</i>	Britain to Finnmark	5 to 100 fathoms	sand	abundant.	
<i>propinquus, Alder</i>	South of England to Zetland	40 to 100 fathoms	sand	moderate.	
<i>Bernicensis, King.</i>	North Sea and Zetland	50 to 80 fathoms	sand	very rare	have only obtained young shells and fragments.
<i>antiquus, Lam.</i>	Britain to Arctic seas	5 to 70 fathoms	sand and mud	frequent	all I obtained in Norway carinated.
<i>Norvegicus, Chem.</i>	North Sea, Finnmark	40 to 100 fathoms	sand	rare.	
<i>contrarius, Lam.</i>	Vigo	low water to 10 faths.	sand	frequent.	
<i>cornus, Lin.</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean	8 to 15 fathoms	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>Syracusanus, Lin.</i>	Sicily	8 fathoms	sand	moderate.	

Species.	Geographical range.	Vertical range.	Locality of principal development.	Ground.	Frequency.	Remarks.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>						
<i>Fusus, Lam.</i>	Mediterranean and Canary Islands.	8 to 40 fathoms	Gibraltar	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>pulchellus, Phil.</i>	Mediterranean and Canary Islands.	8 to 20 fathoms	Gibraltar	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>rostratus, Olivi</i>	Mediterranean	8 fathoms	Sicily	sand and mud	rare.	
<i>craticulatus, Phil.</i>	Canary Islands	shore to 20 fathoms	uncertain	sand and rock	moderate.	
<i>maroccanus, Chem.</i>	Gibraltar and Mediterranean	8 to 20 fathoms	Gibraltar	sand and mud	frequent.	
sp.						
<i>Tridacna, De Montfort.</i>	Arctic Sea to the North coast of Anglesea.	5 to 100 fathoms	Norway	sand and mud	frequent.	
<i>clathratus, Lin.</i>	British seas to Vigo	12 to 50 fathoms	Britain	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>muricatus, Mont.</i>	Norway to North of England	15 to 160 fathoms	North Britain	sand	moderate.	
<i>Barvicensis, Johnston</i>	Drontheim, Finmark	8 to 140 fathoms	Norway	sand and mud	moderate.	
<i>Gunneri, Lovén.</i>	Finmark	50 to 100 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>craticulatus, Fab.</i>						
<i>Trichotropis, Brod.</i>	S.W. of Scotland, Finmark	5 to 150 fathoms	Zetland and Norway	sand, gravel, and stones.	frequent	as far south as Glenbuce Bay.
<i>borealis, Sow.</i>						
<i>Cancellaria, Lam.</i>	Cadiz and Mediterranean	4 to 25 fathoms	Gibraltar, Algiers	mud	frequent.	
<i>cancellata, Lam.</i>	Algiers	8 fathoms	uncertain	mud	rare.	
<i>assimilis, Sow.</i>	Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Madeira.	8 to 24 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.	
? sp. ined.						
sp. ined.	Canary and Madeira Islands.	12 to 24 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>viridula, O'Fab. (Admete)</i>	Finmark, Nordland.	10 to 50 fathoms	Arctic seas	sand	frequent.	
<i>Triton, Lamarck.</i>	Asturias to Canary Islands, Madeira, and Azores.	shore to 4 fathoms	Gibraltar	sand and mud	moderate	a very small var. from the Azores.
<i>nodiferus, Lam.</i>	Vigo to Mediterranean	8 fathoms	Gibraltar	sand	moderate.	
<i>corrugatus, Lam.</i>	Asturias to Canary Islands	shore (dead)	uncertain		moderate.	
<i>cutaceus, Lam.</i>	Gibraltar	shore (dead)	uncertain		rare.	
<i>olearius, Lin.?</i>	East Mediterranean, Azores	shore (dead)	uncertain, Azores?		moderate.	
<i>scrobiculatus, Lam.</i>	Grand Canary, Madeira	shore	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>pilearis, Lam.</i>	Grand Canary and Azores	20 to 40 fathoms	uncertain	sand	rare.	
<i>tuberosus, Lam.</i>						
<i>Ranella, Lam.</i>	Canary Islands	20 to 50 fathoms	Canary Islands?	sand	rare.	
<i>hævigata, Lam.</i>						



<i>Pisania, Bion.</i> <i>maculosa, Lam.</i> .....	Mediterranean to Azores ...	littoral .....	Mediterranean and rocks Azores. ....	abundant.
<i>D'Orbignii, Payr.</i> .....	Mediterranean .....	littoral .....	Sicily and Malta ...	frequent.
<i>Typhis, Montfort.</i> <i>Sowerbii, Brod.</i> .....	Malta .....	40 fathoms .....	uncertain .....	rare.
<i>Murex, Lin.</i> <i>erinaceus, Lin.</i> .....	Britain, Mediterranean, Ca- naries and Madeira.	shore to 30 fathoms .	Vigo, shore .....	frequent.
<i>trunculus, Lin.</i> .....	Faro, Cadiz, and Mediter- nean.	4 to 8 fathoms .....	Mediterranean .....	sand, gravel, and abundant.
<i>brandaris, Lin.</i> .....	Faro, Mediterranean to Ca- nary Islands.	4 to 35 fathoms .....	Malaga, Naples, &c. sand and mud ...	frequent ... large size in the Canary Islands.
<i>corallinus, Seacchi.</i> .....	Vigo to Canaries, Madeira, and Azores.	4 to 30 fathoms .....	Vigo and Gibraltar. sand .....	frequent.
<i>Edwardsii, Payr.</i> .....	Asturias to Canary Islands and Madeira.	shore to 15 fathoms .	Vigo and Mediter- ranean. ....	frequent.
<i>cristatus, Brocchi</i> .....	Mediterranean and Madeira	shore to 6 fathoms ...	Malta and Sicily ...	frequent ... rare in West Mediterranean and
<i>torosus, Lam.</i> .....	Mogador .....	shore .....	Mogador .....	frequent.
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	Madeira and Canary Islands.	shore .....	uncertain .....	moderate ... white.
<b>Cephalopoda.</b> <i>Spirula, Lam.</i> <i>Peronii, Lam.</i> .....	Bay of Biscay to Azores and Canary Islands.	shore .....	Canary Islands ...	abundant.

*Additional Observations which could not be conveniently embodied in the foregoing Table.*

- Saxicava arctica*, *Lin.*—Absent from no district within the range of my researches, but is much more frequent and larger in the northern than in the southern latitudes. The large solid variety, now living only in the Arctic seas, is found dead (fossil?) in deep water on the coasts of Scotland.
- Gastrochæna modiolina*, *Lam.*; *Gastrochæna cuneiformis*, *Lam.*—Not having been able to detect any specific difference between the British specimens and those from the south of Europe, I treat them as identical. In the Canaries the specimens are smaller and inhabit greater depths than in other localities.
- Ceratisolen legumen*, *Lin.*—Is of much smaller size in southern localities; frequent at Malaga, but not eastward in the Mediterranean.
- Donax anatinus*, *Lam.*—I have dredged abundantly from 15 fathoms on the Dogger Bank, a remarkable exception from its ordinary habitat.
- Donax venustus*, *Poli.*—Is closely allied to *Donax anatinus*, of which it takes the place at Lisbon, Mogador and in the Mediterranean; in latter associated with *D. trunculus*.
- Tellina solidula*, *Pulteney*.—Is reported to be frequent in the Mediterranean, but I have never met with it south of Britain.
- Mactra subtruncata*, *Da Costa*.—There are two distinct varieties (? species), the one larger, solid and strongly rudely striated concentrically, is sublittoral, and most abundant on some of the Scottish shores; the other, small, smooth and thin, is more generally distributed, both as regards depth and climate.
- Venus striatula*, *Don.*—On the Mediterranean coasts of Spain and to the southward, it is comparatively rare and confined to deep water; in the British seas it frequents all the zones of depth.
- Astarte arctica*, *Gray*.—A valve obtained from west of Zetland, 50 fathoms, by Prof. E. Forbes and myself, and recorded in the 'British Mollusca,' is in my possession, and I have every reason to believe it to be fossil. The reasons which induce me to believe that this species is not an actual inhabitant of the British seas are, that it is a shallow-water species, very gregarious, and not met with on the coast of Norway, south of the Arctic Circle.
- Astarte compressa*, *Mont.*—Subject to great variety in form, size, &c. I believe *A. Banksii* to be only a variety of this species.
- Kellia suborbicularis*, *Mont.*—I incline to think that there are two species included under this name, if not, they are well-marked varieties; the one smaller, more orbicular and more pellucid; the other much larger, more elliptical and, when fully grown, less transparent. It is the last which is found imbedded in very fine mud contained in dead bivalves.
- Cardium edule*, *Lin.*—Varies greatly in size, form, number of ribs, &c. Near Tunis a narrow neck of land divides the bay from a shallow salt-water lake, at the head of which the city of Tunis is situated; on the one side of this neck of land (that facing the bay) all the specimens of *Cardium edule* were strong, triangular, and with few ribs, while on the side towards the lake, they were thinner, wider and much more numerously ribbed. The northern varieties attain the largest size.
- Modiola Petagnæ*, *Scacchi*.—In shallow water in the harbour of Carthage,

free. In the Canary Islands, at 12 to 15 fathoms, small and distorted, imbedded in Nullipore.

*Crenella discors*, *Lin.*—The largest British specimens I have obtained were on the north coast of the Isle of Man, 10 fathoms. At Southampton the pale green variety is frequent about low-water mark, adhering to the leaves of *Zostera marina*. Near Tromsøe in Finmark it is most abundant in beds covering the under surfaces of ledges of rock. Though reported to be found in the Mediterranean I have not met with it south of the British Channel, and believe it to have been confounded with *C. costulata* by Mediterranean authors.

*Lithodomus caudigerus*, *Sow.*—The authors of the 'British Mollusca' state that this is a South American species. It is frequent on the coast of Asturias, Bay of Biscay, also at Faro in the south of Portugal, at low water burrowed in limestone rocks, but not found in the south of Spain or Mediterranean, where its place is occupied by *L. dactylus*. I have never obtained them together in any locality.

*Pecten Jacobæus*, *Lin.*—Notwithstanding that this species is named after the Saint of Compostella, I have not been able to detect it on the coasts of Galicia, or the north of Spain.

*Pecten Danicus*, *Chem.*—This species would appear to have been formerly much more abundant on the west coasts of Scotland than it is at present, as the number of dead valves bears no proportion to that of living specimens. It is met with throughout the Hebrides, but is most frequent in Loch Fyne, the normal form in mud at about 70 fathoms, the smaller and strongly striated variety upon hard ground at about 40 fathoms. It is extremely rare in Finmark, and I only met with small dead specimens north of Drontheim.

*Pecten Islandicus*, *Müller.*—Is doubtless extinct in the British seas, though dead valves are frequent in the Firth of Clyde, Hebrides, Zetland, Murray Frith and North Sea. In Norway, north of Drontheim, it is by far the most abundant species of *Pecten*.

*Anomia ephippium*, *Lin.*—Unlike most testaceous mollusca, which only require to be better known to be esteemed as delicacies for the table, the *Anomia* is not to be eaten with impunity. On one occasion, having sent my yacht round from a neighbouring port to that of Villaviciosa in Asturias, where I purposed joining her after an excursion inland, my crew, having been told that there were oysters in the harbour, determined to dredge on their own account in my absence, and procured abundance of the *Anomia* in large agglomerated masses. Seeing by the complexion of the animals that they were not *common* oysters, only one of the men would venture upon eating them, and he suffered in consequence severe vomiting, &c., with swelling of the abdomen, from which he did not entirely recover for two or three days.

The most beautiful yellow and purple varieties are found in the sunny seas of the Mediterranean.

*Ostrea edulis*, *Lin.*—Subject to much variation, which has occasioned the making of one or two questionable species, and rendered uncertain the limits of its distribution. The common English or Welsh oyster is, however, certainly abundant and of excellent quality at Redondela, situated at the head of Vigo Bay; and I have likewise dredged it off Cape Trafalgar in sand, and off Málaga in mud, but have not noticed it further eastward in the Mediterranean.

*Chiton fascicularis*, *Lin.*; *Chiton discrepans*, *Brown.*—I must acknowledge my inability to discriminate satisfactorily between these species.

- Chiton cancellatus*, *Sav.*—Is more nearly allied to *C. Rissoi* of the Mediterranean than to *C. asellus*, of which it has been supposed to be a variety.
- Chiton fulvus*, *Wood.*—This fine species differs as much in its habits as in appearance from its European congeners. It enjoys greater powers of locomotion than any other *Chiton* of my acquaintance, creeping freely in the sand between tide marks in Vigo Bay, where it is very abundant, and where several were found adhering to the chain cable every time it was raised from our anchorage abreast of the town of Vigo. It is, nevertheless, extremely local, not recorded to be obtained in any locality but those I have named, unless from Patagonia, whence there are specimens in the British Museum under another name, but in no way to be distinguished from the present species.
- Chiton Cajetanus*, *Poli.*—Inhabits the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay, but has not been detected in any intermediate locality, nor on the south coasts of Spain.
- Patella vulgata*, *Lin.*—Becomes a local species on the northern coasts of Norway, and I did not meet with it in Finmark.
- Patella pellucida*, *Lin.*—The distribution of this species is regulated by that of the *Laminaria*, on which it feeds. It is not unfrequent in the north of Spain; is absent from the south of Spain and Mediterranean, but unexpectedly appears again in the harbour of Mogador, where it is of small size. In high northern latitudes it is much paler in colour.
- Patella Gussonii*, *Phil.*—Among some hundreds of dead specimens I only took one or two living, and these were upon a deep-water red fucus.
- Calyptrea Sinensis*, *Lin.*—I have never obtained British specimens in less than 8 or 10 fathoms, whereas on the coasts of Spain it is generally found about the sea margin, and in shallow water.
- Trochus crenulatus*, *Phil.*—I believe to be specifically distinct from *T. exiguus*, is subject to great variation in colour; the grey variety is more common to the eastward.
- Trochus millegranus*, *Phil.*—Of this species there are two very distinct varieties, of which the smaller and more conical inhabits the Mediterranean and south coast of England and Wales, while the larger is common to the north-west coasts of Britain and Norway.
- Rissoa abyssicola*, *Forbes.*—A specimen received from Captain Spratt, dredged by him in 350 fathoms, about 40 miles from Malta.
- Turritella communis*, *Risso.*—The ordinary British form is wider in proportion and possesses fewer volutions than that of the Mediterranean. A large variety with numerous volutions is found in Cork Harbour and in Bressa Sound, always in shallow water, while the ordinary variety inhabits all the zones of depth. I have taken white specimens of both the forms, consequently absence of colour is not *always* the consequence of great depth.
- Conus Mediterraneus*, *Brug.*—Is very frequent at Lancerotte, but does not extend westward to Teneriffe or to the Salvage or Madeira Islands.
- Purpura lapillus*, *Lin.*—Though generally littoral, inhabits the depth of 8 or 10 fathoms in certain localities, and in these cases undergoes considerable modification of form; from deep water and mud, it is large and fusiform, from 8 fathoms and rough ground the specimens are beautifully imbricated.
- Ringicula auriculata*, *Menke.*—At Vigo, the northern limit of its range, it attains the greatest dimensions and is very abundant, but not striated as in the Mediterranean and Madeira.
- Nassa trifasciata*, *A. Adams.*—Most abundant at Vigo, but smaller than in



the Mediterranean ; in latter district it undergoes considerable variation in colour.

*Fusus gracilis*, *Da Costa*.—Notwithstanding the opinion of Middendorf, adopted by Forbes and Hanley, that this is only a variety of *F. Islandicus* of Chemnitz, I am quite satisfied of the contrary after obtaining the true *Fusus Islandicus* in the neighbourhood of the North Cape. It was from about 100 fathoms, and measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, while adult specimens of *Fusus gracilis* from the same locality did not measure more than  $2\frac{1}{6}$  inches in length.

*Spirula Peronii*, *Lam.*—This shell, possessing a peculiar aptitude for floating on the surface of the sea when dead, is liable to be drifted to localities very remote from its native habitat. A chance specimen has occasionally been picked up on the shores of Britain ; on the south coast of the Bay of Biscay it is still rare, is more frequent at Gibraltar and Malaga, and abundant in the Canary Islands. I am not aware of its having been found in the eastern Mediterranean.

The following Table will be of assistance in a comparison of the Geographical range of the species and the number obtained in each of the districts.

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Acephala.</b>											
<i>Xylophaga</i> , <i>Turton</i> .											
<i>dorsalis</i> , <i>Turton</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Pholas</i> , <i>Lin.</i>											
<i>dactylus</i> , <i>Lin</i> .....				*	*	*	*				
<i>parva</i> , <i>Lam</i> .....				*	*	*	*				
<i>crispata</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....		*	*	*							
<i>candida</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>Pholadidea</i> , <i>Leach</i> .											
<i>papyracea</i> , <i>Solander</i> .....				*							
<i>Clavagella</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*		
<i>Gastrochæna</i> , <i>Spengler</i> .											
<i>modiolina</i> , <i>Lam</i> .....	}			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>cuneiformis</i> , <i>Lam</i> .....											
<i>Pandora</i> , <i>Lin.</i>											
<i>rostrata</i> , <i>Lam</i> .....					*	*	*	*			
<i>obtus</i> , <i>Leach</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>Lyonsia</i> , <i>Turton</i> .											
<i>Norvegica</i> , <i>Chem.</i> .....		*	*	*	*					*	
<i>arenosa</i> , <i>Möller</i> .....	*										
<i>Thracia</i> , <i>Leach</i> .											
<i>phaseolina</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>villosiuscula</i> , <i>Macgill.</i> .....			*	*							
<i>pubescens</i> , <i>Pulteney</i> .....				*			*				
<i>convexa</i> , <i>Wood</i> .....	*	*	*	*			*				
<i>distorta</i> , <i>Mont.</i> .....	*?		*	*							

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finnmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Acephala (continued).</b>											
<i>Periploma</i> , Schum.											
<i>pratensis</i> , Pulteney .....	*	*	*	*							
<i>Saxicava</i> , F. de Bellevue.											
<i>arctica</i> , Lin. ....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>rugosa</i> , Lin. ....				*	*						
<i>Panopæa</i> , Menard de la Groye.											
<i>Aldrovandi</i> , Menard .....						*	*				
<i>Poromya</i> , Forbes.											
<i>grauulata</i> , Nyst and Westen- <i>dorp</i> .....			*							*	
<i>Koreni</i> , (Embla), Lovén .....	*										
<i>Neera</i> , Gray.											
<i>cuspidata</i> , Olivi .....	*	*	*		*		*		*	*	
<i>costellata</i> , Desh. ....		*	*				*		*	*	
<i>abbreviata</i> , Desh. ....			*								
<i>obesa</i> , Lovén .....	*										
<i>Corbula</i> , Bruguière.											
<i>nucleus</i> , Lam. ....		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>rosea</i> , Brown .....							*				
<i>Sphænia</i> , Turton.											
<i>Binghami</i> , Turton .....			*	*	*		*				
<i>Mya</i> , Lin.											
<i>truncata</i> , Lin. ....	*	*	*	*							
<i>arenaria</i> , Lin. ....	*	*	*	*							
<i>Solen</i> , Lin.											
<i>siliqua</i> , Lin. ....			*	*	*	*	*				
<i>ensis</i> , Lin. ....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>marginatus</i> , Pulteney .....				*	*	*	*				
<i>pellucidus</i> , Pennant .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>Ceratisolen</i> , Forbes.											
<i>legumen</i> , Lin. ....				*	*	*	*	*			
<i>Solecurtus</i> , Blainville.											
<i>coarctatus</i> , Gmel. ....			*	*		*	*				
<i>candidus</i> , Renieri .....			*	*		*	*		*	*	
<i>strigilatus</i> , Lin. ....						*	*				
<i>Syndosmya</i> , Recluz.											
<i>alba</i> , Wood .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>prismatica</i> , Mont. ....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>intermedia</i> , Thompson .....	*	*	*								
<i>Renieri</i> , Brown .....							*	*			
<i>tenuis</i> , Mont. ....				*	*		*				
<i>Scrobicularia</i> , Schumacher.											
<i>piperata</i> , Gmel. ....			*	*	*	*	*				
<i>Cottardi</i> , Payr .....							*				
<i>Donax</i> , Lin.											
<i>anatinus</i> , Lam. ....		*	*	*	*						
<i>trunculus</i> , Lin. ....						*	*				
<i>venustus</i> , Poli .....						*	*	*	*		
<i>politus</i> , Poli .....				*		*	*				
<i>Ervilia</i> , Turton.											
<i>castanea</i> , Mont. ....				*		*			*	*	*
<i>nitens</i> ?, Mont. ....							*		*	*	

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Acephala (continued).</b>											
Mesodesma, <i>Desh.</i>					*		*				
donacilla, <i>Desh.</i>											
Psammobia, <i>Lam.</i>											
vespertina, <i>Chem.</i>				*	*	*	*		*		
telliella, <i>Lam.</i>	*	*	*	*	*						
costulata, <i>Turton</i>			*	*			*		*	*	
Ferroensis, <i>Chem.</i>	*	*	*	*		*	*		*		
costata, <i>Hanley</i>						*		*			
Gastrana, <i>Schumacher.</i>											
fragilis, <i>Lin.</i>		*		*	*	*	*				
Tellina, <i>Lin.</i>											
crassa, <i>Pennant</i>			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
balaustina, <i>Lin.</i>			*				*			*	
donacina, <i>Lin.</i>				*	*		*			*	
pygmæa, <i>Phil.</i>			*	*						*	
incarnata, <i>Lin.</i>			*	*		*	*		*	*	
tenuis, <i>Da Costa</i>			*	*	*	*	*	*			
fabula, <i>Gronovius</i>	*	*	*	*		*	*	*			
solidula, <i>Pulteney</i>	*	*	*	*				*			
proxima, <i>Brown.</i>	*	*	*								
distorta, <i>Poli</i>										*	
serrata, <i>Brocchi</i>					*	*	*		*		
pulchella						*	*				
Costæ, <i>Phil.</i>						*	*	*			
planata, <i>Lin.</i>						*	*	*			
punicea?, <i>Lin.</i>						*	*	*			
sp. ined.						*	*				
sp. ined.								*		*	
Lutraria, <i>Lam.</i>											
elliptica, <i>Lam.</i>			*	*	*	*	*				
oblonga, <i>Chem.</i>				*	*	*	*				
Mactra, <i>Lin.</i>											
rugosa, <i>Chem.</i>						*	*	*			
solida, <i>Lin.</i>			*	*	*	*	*				
elliptica, <i>Brown</i>	*	*	*	*			*				
subtruncata, <i>Da Costa</i>			*	*	*	*	*		*		
stultorum, <i>Lin.</i>			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
helvacea, <i>Chem.</i>					*	*	*				
Petricola, <i>Lam.</i>					*	*					
lithophaga, <i>Retzius</i>					*	*					
Venerupis, <i>Lam.</i>											
irus, <i>Lin.</i>				*	*	*	*		*	*	
Tapes, <i>Muhlfeldt.</i>											
decussata, <i>Lin.</i>				*	*	*	*				
pullastra, <i>Wood</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
virginea, <i>Gmel.</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
aurea, <i>Gmel.</i>				*	*	*	*				
nitens, <i>Scacchi</i>							*				
geographica, <i>Lin.</i>							*				
florida, <i>Lam.</i>							*				
Beudantii, <i>Payr.</i>							*				
Lucinopsis, <i>Forbes.</i>											
undata, <i>Pennant</i>			*	*	*		*				

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Acephala (continued).</b>											
<i>Artemis, Poli.</i>											
<i>exoleta, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>lincta, Pulteney</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>Cytherea, Lam.</i>											
<i>chione, Lin.</i> .....				*		*	*		*	*	*
<i>Venetiana, Lam.</i> .....						*	*		*		
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*		
<i>Venus, Lin.</i>											
<i>verrucosa, Lin.</i> .....				*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>casina, Lin.</i> .....		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>striatula, Don</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
<i>gallina, Lin.</i> .....							*				
<i>fasciata, Da Costa</i> .....		*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>ovata, Pennant</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*		
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....							*	*			
<i>Cardita, Brug.</i>											
<i>calyculata, Brug.</i> .....							*	*	*	*	*
<i>trapezia, Lin.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>squamosa, Lam.</i> .....							*				
<i>sulcata, Brug.</i> .....							*				
<i>corbis, Phil.</i> .....							*				
<i>Isocardia, Lam.</i>											
<i>cor, Lin.</i> .....			*								
<i>Astarte, Sow.</i>											
<i>arctica, Gray</i> .....	*										
<i>sulcata, Da Costa</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*				
<i>compressa, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>triangularis, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*		*		*		
<i>incrassata, Brocchi</i> .....							*		*		
<i>fusca, Desh.</i> .....							*				
<i>crebricostata, Forbes</i> .....	*										
<i>elliptica, Brown</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>bipartita, Phil.</i> .....							*				
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....							*				
<i>Circe, Schumacher.</i>											
<i>minima, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>Cyprina, Lam.</i>											
<i>Islandica, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*							
<i>Galeomma, Turton.</i>											
<i>Turtoni, Sow.</i> .....				*	*		*				
<i>Lepton, Turton.</i>											
<i>squamosum, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*		*				
<i>convexum, Alder</i> .....				*							
<i>Montacuta, Turton.</i>											
<i>substriata, Mont.</i> .....		*	*	*			*				
<i>ferruginosa, Mont.</i> .....			*	*			*	*	*?	*?	
<i>bidentata, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*				
<i>Kellia, Turton.</i>											
<i>suborbicularis, Mont.</i> .....		*	*	*	*	*	*		*		
<i>corbuloides, Phil.</i> .....						*	*	*			
<i>complanata, Phil.</i> .....						*	*	*			



[illegible]

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finnmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Acephala</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).											
<i>Leda</i> , Schum.											
<i>emarginata</i> , Lam.						*	*				
<i>striata</i> , Lam.							*				
<i>Nucula</i> , Lam.											
<i>nucleus</i> , Lin.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>nitida</i> , Sow.			*	*	*	*	*				
<i>radiata</i> , Hanley			*	*	*	*	*				
<i>decussata</i> , Sow.			*	*			*				
<i>tenuis</i> , Mont.	*	*	*								
<i>corticata</i> , Möller	*										
<i>Limopsis</i> , Sassi.											
<i>pygmæa</i> , Phil.	*										
<i>Pectunculus</i> , Lam.											
<i>glycimeris</i> , Lin.			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>violascens</i> , Lam.							*				
<i>Siculus</i> , Reeve									*	*	
<i>pilosus</i> , Lam.							*				
<i>Arca</i> , Lin.											
<i>Noæ</i> , Lin.							*				
<i>tetragona</i> , Poli			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>barbata</i> , Lin.							*				
<i>antiquata</i> , var. ?, Poli							*		*		
<i>lactea</i> , Lin.				*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>nodulosa</i> , Lovén		*							*		
<i>raridentata</i> , S. Wood	*	*	*				*		*		
<i>obliqua</i> , Phil.							*				
<i>navicularis</i> , Brug.							*				
<i>imbricata</i> , Brug.							*		*		
<i>diluvii</i> ?, Lam.							*				
<i>sp.</i>							*				
<i>Modiola</i> , Lam.											
<i>modiolus</i> , Lin.	*	*	*	*			*		*		
<i>tulipa</i> , Lam.				*	*		*		*		
<i>phaseolina</i> , Phil.	*	*	*				*				
<i>barbata</i> , Lin.				*		*	*	*			
<i>Petagnæ</i> , Scacchi							*		*	*	
<i>sp. ined.</i>	*						*				
<i>Crenella</i> , Brown.											
<i>discors</i> , Lin.	*	*	*	*			*		*		
<i>marmorata</i> , Forbes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		
<i>nigra</i> , Gray	*	*	*								
<i>vestita</i> , Phil.							*				
<i>costulata</i> , Risso				*	*		*	*			
<i>rhombea</i> , Berkeley				*			*		*		
<i>decussata</i> , Mont.	*	*	*								
<i>Lithodomus</i> , Cuvier.											
<i>dactylus</i> , Cuvier							*				
<i>caudigerus</i> , Sow.					*	*					
<i>Mytilus</i> , Lin.											
<i>edulis</i> , Lin.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>minimus</i> , Poli							*				
<i>Afer</i> , Gmel.							*	*			



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<b>Acephala (continued).</b>											
<i>Argiope, E. Deslongchamps.</i>							*		*	*	
<i>decollata, Chem.</i>							*		*	*	
<i>Neapolitana, Scacchi</i>							*		*	*	
<i>cuneata, Risso</i>							*		*	*	
<i>cistellula, Searles Wood</i>			*						*		
<i>Megerlia, King.</i>											
<i>truncata, Lin.</i>							*		*		
<i>Terebratulina, D' Orb.</i>											
<i>caput-serpentis, Lin.</i>	*	*	*	*							
<i>Waldheimia, King.</i>											
<i>cranium, Gmel.</i>	*										
<b>Pteropoda.</b>											
<i>Spirialis, Eydoux &amp; Souleyet.</i>											
<i>Flemingii, Forbes</i>			*								
<i>Macandrei, Forbes &amp; H.</i>				*							
<i>sp.</i>									*		
<i>Cuvieria, Rang.</i>											
<i>columnella ?, Rang.</i>									*	*	
<i>Creseis, Rang.</i>											
<i>recta, Lesueur</i>							*		*		
<i>striata, Rang</i>							*		*		
<i>subulata, Quoy &amp; Gaimard</i>							*		*		
<i>Hyalea, Lam.</i>											
<i>tridentata, Lam.</i>							*		*	*	
<i>trispinosa, Lesueur</i>							*		*	*	
<i>vaginella, Cantraine</i>							*		*	*	
<i>sp.</i>									*	*	
<i>gibbosa, Rang</i>									*	*	
<i>Atlanta, Peron.</i>											
<i>Peronii, Lesueur</i>							*				
<i>Oxygyrus.</i>											
<i>Kerandrenii</i>									*		
<b>Gasteropoda.</b>											
<i>Umbrella, Chem.</i>											
<i>Mediterranea, Lam.</i>							*				
<i>Tylodina, Rafinesque.</i>											
<i>citrina</i>									*		
<i>Aplysia, Gmel.</i>											
<i>hybrida, Sow.</i>	*	*	*	*				*	*		
<i>Pattersoni</i>					*						
<i>ocellata</i>									*		
<i>Philina, Ascanius.</i>											
<i>aperta, Lin.</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>quadrata, Searles Wood</i>	*	*	*	*							
<i>scabra, O. Müller</i>	*	*	*	*	*		*				
<i>catena, Mont.</i>				*							
<i>punctata, Clark</i>				*							
<i>pruinosa, Clark</i>			*	*							
<i>Smaragdineella, A. Adams.</i>											
<i>Algira, Hanley</i>							*				



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<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Scaphander, Montfort.</i>											
<i>lignarius, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	.....	*				
<i>librarius, Lovén</i> .....	*	*									
<i>Amphisphya, Lovén.</i>											
<i>hyalina, Turton</i> .....	*	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....		*	*	
<i>Cylichna, Lovén.</i>											
<i>cylindracea, Pen.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	.....	*	*	*	*	
<i>truncata, Mont.</i> .....	* ?	.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>obtusa, Mont.</i> .....	.....	.....	*					*	*		
<i>mamillata, Phil.</i> .....	.....	.....		*			*	.....	*		
<i>umbilicata, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*	.....	*		
<i>fragilis, Jeffreys</i> .....	.....	.....					*	.....	*		
<i>alba, Lovén</i> .....	*	*									
<i>Akera, O. F. Müller.</i>											
<i>bullata, Müll.</i> .....	.....	.....	*	*	*	*					
<i>Hanleyi, A. Ad.</i> .....	.....	.....	*								
<i>Bulla, Lin.</i>											
<i>hydatis, Lin.</i> .....	.....	.....		*	*	*	*				
<i>Cranchii, Leach</i> .....	.....	.....	*	*			*	.....	*		
<i>ovulata, Phil.</i> .....	.....	.....					*				
<i>sp. nov. ?</i> .....	.....	.....							*		
<i>sp. nov. ?</i> .....	.....	.....				*					
<i>sp. nov. ?</i> .....	.....	.....				*			*	*	
<i>striata, Brug.</i> .....	.....	.....				*	*				
<i>ampulla ?, Lin.</i> .....	.....	.....							*	*	
<i>Tornatella, Lam.</i>											
<i>fasciata, Lam.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>Auricula, Lam.</i>											
<i>alba, Jeffreys</i> .....	.....	.....	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>denticulata, Mont.</i> .....	.....	.....	*	*							
<i>Ferminii, Payr.</i> .....	.....	.....							*		
<i>Pedipes, Adanson.</i>											
<i>sp.</i> .....	.....	.....							*	.....	*
<i>Chiton, Lin.</i>											
<i>fascicularis, Lin.</i> .....	} .....	} .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>discrepans, Brown</i> .....											
<i>Hauleyi, Bean</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>ruber, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>cinereus, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	.....	.....	*			
<i>albus, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>asellus, Chem.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*						
<i>cancellatus, Sow.</i> .....	.....	*	*	.....	*						
<i>lævis, Pen.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	.....	*				
<i>marmoreus, O. Fab.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>fulvus, Wood</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	*					
<i>Cajetanus, Poli</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	*				
<i>Rissoi, Payr.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*				
<i>siculus, Gray</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*				
<i>Poli, Phil.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*				
<i>Canariensis, Webb &amp; Berth.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			*		
<i>alveolus, Sars</i> .....	*	*									
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		*	*		

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
Dentalium, <i>Lin.</i>											
entalis, <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
tarentinum, <i>Lam.</i> .....											
dentalis, <i>Lin.</i> .....					*	*	*	*	*	*	
rubescens, <i>Desh.</i> .....							*		*	*	
sp. ined. ....					*						
sp. ined. ....	*										
Siphonaria, <i>Poli.</i>											
Algesira, <i>Quoy</i> .....							*	*			
Gadina, <i>Gray.</i>											
Garnoti, <i>Payr.</i> .....							*				
Afer ?, <i>Gray</i> .....									*		
Acmaea, <i>Eschscholtz.</i>											
testudinalis, <i>Müller</i> .....	*	*	*								
virginea, <i>Müller</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			
Lepeta, <i>Gray.</i>											
ancyloides, <i>Forbes</i> .....			*								
cæca, <i>Müller</i> .....	*	*									
Pilidium, <i>Forbes.</i>											
fulvum, <i>Müller</i> .....	*	*	*								
Patella, <i>Lin.</i>											
vulgata, <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*?			*?
cærulea, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*				
athletica, <i>Bean</i> .....			*	*			*?				
crenata, <i>D'Orb.</i> .....									*	*	
guttata, <i>D'Orb.</i> .....									*	*	
aspera, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*				
Loweii, <i>D'Orb.</i> .....								*?	*	*	
scutellaris, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*				
Candei, <i>D'Orb.</i> .....									*	*	
tenuis, <i>Dillwyn</i> .....									*	*	
Gussonii, <i>Costa</i> .....									*	*	*
nigropunctata, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*				
pellucida, <i>Lin.</i> .....	*		*	*	*			*			
Pileopsis, <i>Lam.</i>											
Hungarica, <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*				
Crepidula, <i>Lam.</i>											
unguiformis, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*				
gibbosa, <i>Defr.</i> .....							*				
Calyptræa, <i>Lam.</i>											
Sinensis, <i>Lin.</i> .....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Emarginula, <i>Lam.</i>											
reticulata, <i>Sow.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
rosea, <i>Bell</i> .....			*	*	*						
crassa, <i>J. Sow.</i> .....		*	*								
elongata, <i>Costa</i> .....							*		*		
pileolus, <i>Michaud</i> .....							*				
sp. ined. ....										*	*
Puncturella, <i>Lowe.</i>											
Noachina, <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*								
Fissurella, <i>Lam.</i>											
reticulata, <i>Don.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
rosea, <i>Lam.</i> .....							*	*			

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<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Fissurella, Lam.</i>											
<i>gibba, Phil.</i> .....					*	*	*		*		
<i>Ianthina, Lam.</i>											
<i>communis, Lam.</i> .....							*		*	*	*
<i>prolongata, Blainv.</i> .....										*	*
<i>exigua, Lam.</i> .....									*	*	*
<i>sp. ?</i> .....					*						
<i>Scissurella, D'Orb.</i>											
<i>crispata, Flem.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Bertheloti, D'Orb.</i> .....									*		
<i>angulata, Lovén</i> .....	*										
<i>Haliotis, Lin.</i>											
<i>tuberculata, Lin.</i> .....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>lamellosa, Lam.</i> .....							*				
<i>sp. ?</i> .....									*		
<i>Adeorbis, Searles Wood.</i>											
<i>subcarinatus, Mont.</i> .....				*	*			*			
<i>Margarita, Leach.</i>											
<i>helicina, O. Fab.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>undulata, Sow.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>alabastrum, Beck</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>cinerea, Couthouy</i> .....	*	*									
<i>Trochus, Lin.</i>											
<i>zizyphinus, Lin.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>conulus, Lin.</i> .....							*		*	*	*
<i>granulatus, Born.</i> .....				*			*		*	*	*
<i>striatus, Lin.</i> .....				*	*	*	*		*	*	*
<i>Montagui, Gray</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
<i>millegranus, Phil.</i> .....	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*
<i>exiguus, Pulteney</i> .....				*	*	*			*	*	*
<i>crenulatus, Phil.</i> .....						*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>tumidus, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
<i>cinerarius, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
<i>umbilicatus, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>magus, Lin.</i> .....			*	*	*		*		*	*	*
<i>lineatus, Costa</i> .....				*	*		*		*	*	*
<i>canaliculatus, Phil.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>fanulum, Gmel.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>fragaroides, Lam.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>indecorus, Phil.</i> .....							*		*	*	*
<i>Saulcyi, Webb &amp; Berth.</i> .....							*		*	*	*
<i>Richardi, Payr.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>Laugieri, Payr.</i> .....				*	*	*	*		*	*	*
<i>sp.</i> .....				***							
<i>Viellotti, Payr.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>Jussieui, Payr.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>articulatus, Lam.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>divaricatus, Lin.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>dubius?, Phil.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>sanguineus, Lin.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>villicus, Phil.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>Bertheloti (Monodonta),     D'Orb.</i> .....								*	*	*	*

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<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Phasianella, Lam.</i>											
pullus, <i>Lin.</i>			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
intermedia, <i>Scacchi</i>						*	*				
Vieuxii, <i>Payr.</i>						*	*				
<i>Turbo, Lin.</i>											
rugosus, <i>Lin.</i>					*	*	*	*	*	*	*
sp. ined.								*			
<i>Neritina, Lam.</i>							*				
viridis, <i>Lin.</i>							*		*	*	
<i>Truncatula, Lowe.</i>											
truncatula, <i>Drap.</i>							*		*		
<i>Skenea, Flem.</i>											
planorbis, <i>O. Fab.</i>	*	*	*								
sp.	*	*									
sp.											
<i>Rissoa, Frem.</i>									*		
striatula, <i>Mont.</i>				*			*				
lactea, <i>Mich.</i>					*		*	*			
Zetlandica, <i>Mont.</i>			*								
crenulata, <i>Mich.</i>				*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Beanii, <i>Hanley</i>			*								
abyssicola, <i>Forbes</i>			*								
calathus, <i>Forbes &amp; Hanley</i>		*	*	*	*						*
granulata, <i>Phil.</i>							*				*
sculpta, <i>Phil.</i>			*	*							
punctura, <i>Mont.</i>				*							
costata, <i>Adams</i>				*	*		*		*		
striata, <i>Mont.</i>	*	*	*	*	*		*		*		
parva, <i>Costa</i>	}	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
interrupta, <i>Adams</i>											
costulata, <i>Alder</i>				*	*		*				
rufilabrum, <i>Alder</i>			*	*			*				
labiosa, <i>Mont.</i>			*	*	*		*		*		
semistriata, <i>Mont.</i>				*							
rubra, <i>Alder</i>				*					*?		
cingillus, <i>Mont.</i>			*	*	*						*
vitrea, <i>Mont.</i>			*	*	*						
ulvæ, <i>Pennant</i>	*	*	*	*	*						
Barleei, <i>Jeffreys</i>			*								
violacea, <i>Desm.</i>					*		*		*	*	
monodonta, <i>Bivon</i>						*	*				
Bruguieri, <i>Payr.</i>							*				
auriscalpium, <i>Lin.</i>							*				
Montagui, <i>Payr.</i>							*				
Desmarestii, <i>Forbes</i>							*				
Canariensis, <i>Webb &amp; Berth.</i>									*	*	
sp. ined.							***				
sp. ined.									*****		
sp. ined.										***	
<i>Lacuna, Turton.</i>											
pallidula, <i>Costa</i>		*	*	*							
puteolus, <i>Turton</i>			*	*	*						
vineta, <i>Mont.</i>	*	*	*	*							



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<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Turritella, Lam.</i>											
<i>communis, Risso</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
<i>triplicata, Brocchi</i> .....									*		
<i>Mesalia, Gray.</i>											
<i>brevialis, Lam.</i> .....						*	*	*			
<i>striata, A. Ad.</i> .....							*			*	
<i>Aporrhais, Aldrovandus.</i>											
<i>pes-pelecani, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>pes-carbonis, Brongniart</i> ..	*		*								
<i>Triforis, Deshayes.</i>											
<i>adversa, Mont.</i> .....			*	*							*
<i>perversa, Brug.</i> .....					*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>Macandrei, A. Ad.</i> .....	*	*									
<i>Cerithiopsis, Forbes.</i>											
<i>tubercularis, Mont.</i> .....			*	*			*		*		
<i>Cerithium, Brug.</i>											
<i>reticulatum, Costa</i> .....		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>metula, Lovén</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>lacteum, Phil.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>angustum, Forbes</i> .....						*			*	*	
<i>vulgatum, Brug.</i> .....						*			*		
<i>fuscatum, Costa</i> .....						*	*		*		
<i>Stylina, Flem.</i>											
<i>sp.</i> .....									**?		
<i>Eulima, Risso.</i>											
<i>polita, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*				
<i>distorta, Desh.</i> .....			*	*			*		*	*	*
<i>subulata, Donovan</i> .....				*	*	*	*				
<i>bilineata, Alder</i> .....	*	*	*						*	*	
<i>nitida, Lam.</i> .....							*		*	*	*
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*	*	*
<i>Chemnitzia, D'Orb.</i>									*	*	*
<i>elegantissima, Mont.</i> .....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>rufa, Phil.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	
<i>formosa, Jeff.</i> .....				*	*				*	*	
<i>fenestrata, Forbes &amp; Jeff.</i> ..				*	*						
<i>fulvocincta, Thompson</i> .....			*	*	*	*					
<i>scalaris, Phil.</i> .....				*	*		*				
<i>rufescens, Forbes</i> .....		*	*								
<i>indistincta, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*				*		
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....	*										
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....							***				
<i>Eulimella, Forbes.</i>											
<i>acicula, Phil.</i> .....			*	*			*				
<i>affinis, Phil.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Scillæ, Phil.</i> .....		*	*				*		*	*	
<i>Ocostomia, Flem.</i>											
<i>conoidea, Brocchi</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>acuta, Jeff.</i> .....				*			*		*		
<i>spiralis, Mont.</i> .....			*	*			*		*		
<i>interincta, Mont.</i> .....			*	*			*		*	*	
<i>conspicua, Alder</i> .....						*					
<i>plicata, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*	*					*?	*	

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Odostomia, Flem.</i>											
<i>obliqua, Alder</i> .....			*	*					*		
<i>glabrata, Muhlfeldt</i> .....				*					*		
<i>unidentata, Mont.</i> .....			*	*					*	*	
<i>tricincta, Jeff.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>Velutina, Flem.</i>											
<i>lævigata, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*						
<i>flexilis, Mont.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Lamellaria, Mont.</i>											
<i>tentaculata, Mont.</i> .....				*	*		*		*		
<i>perspicua, Lin.</i> .....			*				*		*	*	
<i>prodrata, Lovén</i> .....	*										
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*		
<i>Sigaretus, Lam.</i>											
<i>haliotideus, Lin.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>Natica, Lam.</i>											
<i>monilifera, Lam.</i> .....			*	*	*						
<i>nitida, Don.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*		*				
<i>sordida, Phil.</i> .....			*	*			*				
<i>helicoides, Johnston</i> .....	*	*	*				*				
<i>pusilla, Gould.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Montagui, Forbes</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>clausa, Sow.</i> .....	*										
<i>aperta, Lovén</i> .....	*										
<i>intricata, Don.</i> .....						*	*				*
<i>textilis, Reeve.</i> .....							*				
<i>olla, M. De Serres</i> .....							*				
<i>millepunctata, Lam.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>Guilleminii, Payr.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>macilenta, Phil.</i> .....							*				
<i>porcellana, Webb &amp; Berth.</i> .....								*	*	*	
<i>Sagrana, D'Orb.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*	*	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*	*	
<i>Ovulum, Lam.</i>											
<i>patulum, Pen.</i> .....				*							
<i>spelta, Lin.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>carneum, Lin.</i> .....							*				
<i>? acuminatum, Brug.</i> .....			*	*			*				
<i>Erato, Risso.</i>											
<i>lævis, Don.</i> .....			*	*	*		*				
<i>Cypræa, Lin.</i>											
<i>Europea, Mont.</i> .....		*	*	*	*	*	*				
<i>pulex, Solander</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>candidula, Gaskoin</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>spurca, Lin.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>pyrum, Lin.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>moneta, Lin.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>lurida, Lin.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>Marginella, Lam.</i>											
<i>miliacea, Lam.</i> .....							*	*	*	*	
<i>clandestina, Brocchi</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>guancha, D'Orb.</i> .....							*		*	*	

[illegible]



Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland)	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Gasteropoda</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).											
<i>Maugelia</i> , <i>Leach</i> .											
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....										**	
<i>navalis</i> , <i>Lorén</i> .....	*										
<i>balteata</i> , <i>Beck</i> .....							*		*		
<i>Conus</i> , <i>Lin.</i>											
<i>Mediterraneus</i> , <i>Brug.</i> .....						*	*		*		
<i>papilionaceus</i> , <i>Brug.</i> .....									*		
<i>Columbella</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>rustica</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....						*	*		*	*	*
<i>scripta</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....							*	*			
<i>minor</i> , <i>Scacchi</i> .....							*	*			
<i>cribraria</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....								*	*	*	
<i>Broderipii</i> , <i>Sow.</i> .....								*	*		
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....										**	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....											*
<i>Dolium</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>galea</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>Cassidaria</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>echinophora</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....							*				
<i>Cassis</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>sulcosa</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>saburon</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....					*	*					
<i>Purpura</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>lapillus</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*						
<i>hemastoma</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....					*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>viveratoides</i> , <i>Webb &amp; Berth.</i> .....									*		
<i>Ringicula</i> , <i>Desh.</i>											
<i>auriculata</i> , <i>Mont.</i> .....					*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>Nassa</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>reticulata</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
<i>incrassata</i> , <i>Müller</i> .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
<i>pygmæa</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....				*	*	*	*		*		
<i>variabilis</i> , <i>Phil.</i> .....							*	*	*	*	
<i>prismatica</i> , <i>Brocchi</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>mutabilis</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>neritea</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....							*	*	*		
<i>grana</i> , <i>Lam.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>trifasciata</i> , <i>A. Ad.</i> .....					*	*	*	*			
<i>glaberrima</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> .....							*	*	*		
<i>corniculum</i> , <i>Oliv.</i> .....					*		*	*			
<i>Terebra</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>sp.</i> .....									*		
<i>Buccinum</i> , <i>Lin.</i>											
<i>undatum</i> , <i>Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*	*							
<i>Dalei</i> , <i>J. Sow.</i> .....	*										
<i>Humphreysianum</i> , <i>Bennet</i> ..	*		*								
<i>fusiforme</i> , <i>Brod.</i> .....	*	*									
<i>cyaneum</i> , <i>Müller</i> .....	*										
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....								*	*		
<i>Fusus</i> , <i>Lam.</i>											
<i>Islandicus</i> , <i>Chem.</i> .....	*										
<i>gracilis</i> , <i>Costa</i> .....	*	*	*	*							
<i>propinquus</i> , <i>Alder</i> .....			*	*							

Species.	Northern Scandinavia (Finmark and Nordland).	Drontheim.	Scotland.	British Channel.	North of Spain.	Portugal.	South of Spain and Mediterranean.	Mogador.	Canary Islands.	Madeira.	Azores.
<b>Gasteropoda (continued).</b>											
<i>Fusus, Lam.</i>											
<i>Berniciensis, King</i> .....			*								
<i>antiquus, Lam.</i> .....	*	*	*	*							
<i>Norvegicus, Chem.</i> .....	*		*								
<i>contrarius, Lam.</i> .....					*						
<i>Syracusanus, Lin.</i> .....							*				
<i>corneus, Lin.</i> .....							*				
<i>pulchellus, Phil.</i> .....							*		*		
<i>rostratus, Olivi</i> .....							*		*		
<i>craticulatus, Phil.</i> .....							*				
<i>moroccanus</i> .....									*		
<i>sp.</i> .....							*				
<i>Trophon, De Montfort.</i>											
<i>clathratus, Lin.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>muricatus, Mont.</i> .....			*	*	*						
<i>Barvicensis, Johnston</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Gunneri, Lovén</i> .....	*	*									
<i>craticulatus, Fab.</i> .....	*										
<i>Trichotropis, Brod.</i>											
<i>borealis, Sow.</i> .....	*	*	*								
<i>Cancellaria, Lam.</i>											
<i>cancellata, Lam.</i> .....							*				
<i>assimilis, Sow.</i> .....							*				
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....							*		*	*	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....									*	*	
<i>viridula (Admete), O'Fab.</i> ....	*										
<i>Triton, Lam.</i>											
<i>nodiferus, Lam.</i> .....					*	*	*		*		*
<i>corrugatus, Lam.</i> .....					*	*	*				
<i>cutaceus, Lam.</i> .....					*	*	*		*		
<i>olearius ?, Lin.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>scrobiculatus, Lam.</i> .....						*	*				*
<i>pilearis, Lam.</i> .....									*	*	
<i>tuberosus, Lam.</i> .....									*		*
<i>Ranella, Lam.</i>											
<i>laevigata, Lam.</i> .....									*		
<i>Pisania, Biron.</i>											
<i>D'Orbignii, Payr.</i> .....							*				
<i>maculosa, Lam.</i> .....							*				*
<i>Typhis, Montf.</i>											
<i>Sowerbii, Brod.</i> .....							*				
<i>Murex, Lin.</i>											
<i>erinaceus, Lin.</i> .....			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
<i>trunculus, Lin.</i> .....						*	*				
<i>brandaris, Lin.</i> .....						*	*		*		
<i>corallinus, Scacchi</i> .....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Edwardsii, Payr.</i> .....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>cristatus, Brocchi</i> .....						*	*		*	*	
<i>torosus, Lam.</i> .....							*			*	
<i>sp. ined.</i> .....								*	*	*	
<b>Cephalopoda.</b>											
<i>Spirula, Lam.</i>											
<i>Peronii, Lam.</i> .....				*		*		*		*	*

Number of species enumerated :—

Acephala, 275 ; Pteropoda, 14 ; Gasteropoda, 460 : Total 750.

Number of species obtained in the most northern district (Finmark and Nordland) :—

88 Acephala, 100 Gasteropoda ; total 188 species, of which

72	Acephala,	88	Gasteropoda	= 160,	were found as far south as	North Drontheim.
64	"	71	"	= 135	"	Scotland.
50	"	43	"	= 93	"	British Channel.
37	"	36	"	= 73	"	North of Spain.
35	"	25	"	= 60	"	Portugal.
35	"	24	"	= 59	"	S. of Spain & Mediterranean.
19	"	15	"	= 34	"	Mogador.
8	"	8	"	= 16	"	Canary Islands.
6	"	4	"	= 10	"	Madeira.

Of 83 Acephala and 93 Gasteropoda = 176 species from the coast of North Drontheim—

77	Acephala	and	80	Gasteropoda	= 157	found as far south as	Scotland.
60	"		51	"	= 111	"	British Channel.
45	"		43	"	= 88	"	North of Spain.
41	"		30	"	= 71	"	Portugal.
41	"		29	"	= 70	"	Mediterranean.
23	"		18	"	= 41	"	Mogador.
16	"		11	"	= 27	"	Canary Islands.
10	"		8	"	= 18	"	Madeira.
69	"		82	"	= 151	"	north as Nordland and Finmark.

Of 117 Acephala, 1 Pteropod, and 142 Gasteropoda = 260 species found on the coasts of Scotland—

97	Acephala,	103	Gasteropoda	=200,	extend south to the	British Channel.
81	"	86	"	=167	"	North of Spain.
76	"	69	"	=145	"	Portugal.
76	"	65	"	=141	"	Mediterranean.
47	"	46	"	= 93	"	Mogador.
36	"	36	"	= 72	"	Canary Islands.
26	"	25	"	= 51	"	Madeira.
70	"	83	"	=153	extend as far north as	Drontheim.
59	"	72	"	=138	"	Nordland and Finmark.

Of 122 Acephala, 136 Gasteropoda = 258 species from the south coast of England—

103	Acephala,	114	Gasteropoda	=227,	are found as far south as the	North of Spain.
98	"	94	"	=192	"	Portugal.
98	"	90	"	=188	"	Mediterranean.
59	"	59	"	=118	"	Mogador.
45	"	48	"	= 93	"	Canary Islands.
30	"	33	"	= 63	"	Madeira.
91	"	99	"	=190	"	north as Scotland.
51	"	49	"	=107	"	Drontheim.
46	"	42	"	= 88	"	Nordland and Finmark.

Of 94 Acephala, 123 Gasteropoda = 217 from the north coast of Spain, including Vigo—

88	Acephala,	95	Gasteropoda	= 183,	are found as far south as	Portugal.
86	"	89	"	= 171	"	Mediterranean.
49	"	61	"	= 110	"	Mogador.
35	"	46	"	= 81	"	Canary Islands.
22	"	34	"	= 56	"	Madeira.
81	"	91	"	= 172	"	north as South of England.
62	"	66	"	= 128	"	Scotland.
38	"	38	"	= 76	"	North Drontheim.
30	"	33	"	= 63	"	Nordland and Finmark.

Of 90 Acephala, 74 Gasteropoda=164 species of Mollusca from the coast of Portugal—

88 Acephala, 65 Gasteropoda =153, extend to the S. of Spain and Mediterranean.

54	"	47	"	=101	"	as far south as	Mogador.
37	"	40	"	= 77	"	"	Canary Islands.
24	"	27	"	= 51	"	"	Madeira.
75	"	54	"	=129	"	as far north as	North of Spain.
67	"	38	"	=105	"	"	South of England.
45	"	27	"	= 72	"	"	Scotland.
28	"	14	"	= 42	"	"	North Drontheim.
21	"	11	"	= 32	"	"	Nordland and Finmark.

Of 184 Acephala, 7 Pteropoda, 233 Gasteropoda, 1 Cephalopod=425 species from south of Spain and Mediterranean—

91 Acephala, 6 Pteropoda, 116 Gasteropoda, 1 Cephalopod=214, extend S. to Mogador.

69	"	6	"	100	"	1	"	=176	"	Canary Islands.
46	"	6	"	64	"	1	"	=117	"	Madeira.
122	"	"	"	120	"	1	"	=243	"	N. to Portugal.
109	"	"	"	103	"	1	"	=213	"	North of Spain.
99	"	"	"	82	"	"	"	=181	"	S. of England.
73	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	=130	"	Scotland.
42	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	= 61	"	North Drontheim.
33	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	= 53	"	Nordland & Finmark.

Of 44 Acephala, 64 Gasteropoda=108 species obtained at Mogador—

20 Acephala, 38 Gasteropoda =58 extend southward to the Canary Islands.

10	"	27	"	=37	"	are found in	Madeira.
43	"	45	"	=80	"	extend North to the	Mediterranean.
36	"	34	"	=70	"	"	Portugal.
31	"	32	"	=63	"	"	North of Spain.
27	"	24	"	=51	"	"	South of England.
21	"	16	"	=37	"	"	Scotland.
14	"	7	"	=21	"	"	North Drontheim.
11	"	5	"	=16	"	"	Nordland and Finmark.

Of 78 Acephala, 9 Pteropoda, 179 Gasteropoda, and 1 Cephalopod=267 species of Mollusca obtained in the Canary Islands—

48 Acephala, 5 Pteropoda, 86 Gasteropoda=139, were found in Madeira.

73	"	6	"	108	"	1	"	=188	"	reach Nwd. to Mogador.
73	"	6	"	104	"	1	"	=184	"	Mediterranean.
53	"	"	"	67	"	1	"	=121	"	Portugal.
49	"	"	"	60	"	1	"	=110	"	North of Spain.
45	"	"	"	46	"	"	"	= 91	"	South of England.
33	"	"	"	32	"	"	"	= 65	"	Scotland.
16	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	= 29	"	North Drontheim.
10	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	= 19	"	Nordland & Finmark.

Of 56 Acephala, 6 Pteropoda, 107 Gasteropoda=169 species from Madeira—

48 Acephala, 5 Pteropoda, 86 Gasteropoda=139, are found in the Canary Islands.

10	"	"	"	27	"	= 37	"	Mogador.
46	"	6	"	64	"	=116	"	Mediterranean.
24	"	"	"	27	"	= 51	"	Portugal.
22	"	"	"	34	"	= 56	"	North of Spain.
30	"	"	"	33	"	= 63	"	South of England.
26	"	"	"	25	"	= 51	"	Scotland.
10	"	"	"	8	"	= 18	"	North Drontheim.
6	"	"	"	4	"	= 10	"	Nordland and Finmark.

To judge of the marine Mollusca of the Azores from the few species received from thence, they appear to be generally identical with those of the Mediterranean, except a very few species not identified, and several littoral species, such as *Littorina striata*, *Mitra fusca*, *Mitra zebrina*, *Pedipes*, which are not European, but common to Madeira and the Canary Islands.



*Concluding Observations.*

The acephalous or bivalve Mollusca possess generally a capacity to exist through a greater bathymetrical range than univalves, several species of the former being to be found in all the zones of depth from the margin of the sea to a hundred or more fathoms, and it is these same species which are most widely distributed geographically, as might indeed be reasonably inferred, it being evident that the depths of the ocean can be comparatively but slightly affected by changes of temperature and of climate, and that, consequently, a species removed to a distance northward or southward from its most congenial habitat, would encounter less change in climatal conditions by seeking a greater depth.

Those species which inhabit a great vertical range, such as *Saxicava arctica*, *Venus striatula*, *Venus ovata*, *Lucina borealis*, &c., have generally their maximum of development and attain their greatest dimensions in shallow water; and I call the attention of geologists to this fact as it may occasionally be of service in determining the depth at which strata have been deposited. Another important point, deserving attention on account of its bearing on geology, is the modifications of growth, incident to all the individuals taken from a great depth, as compared with individuals of the same species taken from a moderate depth. Some of these vary in different species, but the general characteristics of deep-water specimens are deficiency of colour and of solidity, and smallness of size.

Northern species generally diminish greatly in size as they approach southern latitudes; but the converse of the rule cannot be so generally applied to southern species, for while some of these are smaller, others increase in dimensions as they approach the northern limit of their range. As examples of the latter, I may mention *Ringicula auriculata* and *Macra rugosa*, which attain their maximum size in Vigo Bay, *Halotis tuberculata* in Guernsey, and *Tellina balaustina* in the West of Ireland and the Hebrides.

To give an idea of the comparatively small number of species existing in high northern latitudes, I may mention that I obtained 50 per cent. more of species in the Canary Islands than in the northern provinces of Norway, although I bestowed at least thrice the amount of time and labour in dredging the latter, under more favourable circumstances, and through a greater range of latitude.

The correct division of the marine Mollusca into provinces, or as they are called "Faunas," is a subject deserving consideration, as it may be of assistance to us in our endeavours to become acquainted with the laws regulating the distribution of species.

The Arctic and Tropical faunas are tolerably well defined by the zones after which they are named, except that the former, on the European side of the Atlantic, recedes a few degrees within the Arctic Circle, in consequence of the current which sets northward along the coast of Norway. It is the division of the temperate zone into the Boreal, Celtic, and Lusitanian or Mediterranean provinces, which offers some difficulty, and I take the liberty of submitting the following suggestions with reference to it.

Two sets of Mollusca of very different type advance from the sub-arctic and sub-tropical regions towards each other. In the course of their progress each loses by the way many of its most characteristic members, which one after another become extinct, so that when they reach their point of contact, the species are comparatively few in number, and not the most characteristic of their northern or southern origin. In order to remedy this state of things and to accomplish an equable distribution of Mollusca throughout the temperate zone, it is necessary that there should exist an *intermediate* fauna, pervading more or less the ground occupied by both the others, and having

its principal development at their point of meeting, and this I believe to be neither more nor less than what actually occurs. The point at which the north temperate or boreal, and the south temperate faunas meet, I conceive to be about lat. 50°, or at the British Channel, which marks the limit of some of the most characteristic northern forms, viz. *Buccinum undatum*, *Fusus antiquus*, *Cyprina Islandica*, &c., as well as of the genera *Haliotis*, *Lachesis*, *Calyptrea*, *Venerupis*, *Gastrochæna*, *Auricula*, and numerous species of southern type. Supposing my view to be correct, it is at once seen why there can be no *peculiar* species in the Celtic (or as I would rather call it), the *English* or *intermediate* fauna. It is difficult to lay down an exact line of division between one animal province and another, the transition being gradual; but I would consider the “intermediate” fauna to be contained between the 45th and 55th parallels of latitude, which will include the larger portion of the Bay of Biscay and a considerable part of the North Sea. All species which attain their maximum of development within these limits I would consider legitimately to belong to it, and among the most characteristic of these may be mentioned *Purpura lapillus*, *Natica monilifera* and *N. nitida*, *Trochus zizyphinus*, *Lacuna puteolus*, *L. pallidula*, all the British *Pholades*, *Macra solida*, *Tellina crassa*, *Pecten opercularis*, *P. pusio*, and *Venus striatula*.

Although, as already stated, the transition from one fauna to another takes place gradually, the change is much greater at certain geographical points than at others, and the neighbourhood of Cape St. Vincent is remarkable as the northern limit on the Atlantic coast of about a hundred southern species, including the following genera:—

Solemya.	Siphonaria.	Ranella.	Conus and
Cardita.	Sigaretus.	Mitra.	Cypræa (except the
Chama.	Crepidula.	Columbella.	sub-genus <i>Trivia</i> ).
Spondylus.	Cancellaria.	Polia.	

Though *Cardita* and *Mitra* reappear in the Polar seas represented each by a single species, and *Cancellaria* under the form *Admete*. *Cymba* extends to the neighbourhood of the rock of Lisbon; *Ringicula* to Vigo; *Triton*, *Turbo*, *Cassis*, and *Lithodomus* to *Asturias*; *Adeorbis*, *Haliotis*, *Calyptrea*, *Lachesis*, *Gastrochæna*, *Venerupis*, *Galeomma*, and *Avicula* to the south coast of England.

The circumstance of so many characteristic forms disappearing at Cape St. Vincent, may perhaps be accounted for by the change which there takes place in the direction of the coast and consequent set of the current. It will be noticed that the disappearance of species is all in one direction, and that the point in question is not known to form the southern limit of a single species; also that nearly all the genera enumerated as not passing it are to be found six or seven degrees further north in the Mediterranean.

A circumstance analogous to what occurs at Cape St. Vincent takes place about the South of Scotland with reference to northern forms of Mollusca. Of 135 Norwegian species which extend to Scotland, no less than 42 are absent from the South of England; and this fact is, I conceive, to be explained by the change in the nature of the sea-bottom, which may also account for the circumstance that many species, and among them the peculiarly northern forms of *Trichotropis*, *Cemoria*, and *Pilidium*, are common to the coast of Norway and the Hebrides, and even extend as far south as the Clyde, while they are altogether absent from, or but very rarely found upon the east coast of Scotland.

The Mediterranean fauna may be considered a branch of the north temperate Atlantic, agreeing with it in its general character, though possessing some peculiarities, a natural result of its isolated condition.