

bergen expedition in the 'Maclean nets,' and in the same year O. Torell alludes to one of the crustaceans from that depth being of a bright colour.¹

In 1846 Captain Spratt, R.N., dredged at a depth of 310 fathoms forty miles east of Malta a number of mollusca which have been subsequently examined by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys and found to be identical with species dredged at considerable depths in the northern seas during the 'Porcupine' expedition. The list includes *Leda pellucida*, PHILIPPI; *Leda acuminata*, JEFFREYS; *Dentalium agile*, SARS; *Helatenella*, JEFFREYS; *Eulima stenostoma*, JEFFREYS; *Trophon barvicensis*, JOHNSTON; *Pleurotoma carinatum*, BIVONA; and *Philine quadrata*, S. V. WOOD. Captain Spratt observes that he "believed animal life to exist much lower, although the general character of the Ægean is to limit it to 300 fathoms."²

In 1850 Michael Sars, in an account of a zoological excursion in Finland and Loffoten, expressed his conviction that there is a full development of animal life at considerable depths off the Norwegian coast. He enumerated nineteen species taken by himself at depths beyond 300 fathoms, and pointed out that two of these were the largest species known of their respective genera.³

¹ Nachrichten der Königl. Gesellsch. der Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Marz 1846.

² On the Influence of Temperature upon the Distribution of the Fauna in the Ægean Sea. Report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the British Association, 1848.

³ Beretning om en i Sommeren, 1849, foretagen zoologisk Reise i Lofoten og Finmarken. Christiania, 1850.