

Fleeming Jenkin's private journal, which he has kindly placed in my hands for reference, that an example of *Caryophyllia*, a true coral (Fig. 4), was found naturally attached to the cable at the point where it gave way; that is to say, at the bottom in 1,200 fathoms water.

Some portions of this cable subsequently came into the custody of M. Mangon, Professor at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris, and were examined by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, who read a paper upon the organisms attached to them, at the Academy of Sciences, on the 15th of July, 1861.<sup>1</sup> After some introductory remarks which show that he is thoroughly aware of the value of this observation as a final solution of the vexed question of the existence of animal life at depths in the sea greatly beyond the supposed 'zero' of Edward Forbes, M. Milne-Edwards gives a list of the animals which he found on the cable from the depth of 1,100 fathoms. The list includes *Murex lamellosus*, CRISTOFORI and JAN, and *Craspedotus limbatus*, PHILIPPI, two univalve shells allied to the whelk; *Ostrea cochlear*, POLI, a small oyster common below 40 fathoms throughout the Mediterranean; *Pecten testæ*, BIVONA, a rare little clam; *Caryophyllia borealis*, FLEMING, or a nearly allied species, one of the true corals; and an undescribed coral referred to a new genus and species under the name of *Thalassiotrochus telegraphicus*, A. MILNE-EDWARDS.

<sup>1</sup> Observations sur l'Existence de divers Mollusques et Zoophytes à de très grandes profondeurs dans la Mer Méditerranée: Annales des Sciences Naturelles; quatrième série—Zoologie. Tome xv. p. 149. Paris, 1861.