

coloured sand grains, for every chamber of the series into which the test was divided. The new form, however, was found not to be divided into chambers, but to have its cavity continuous throughout, "though traversed in every part of its length by irregular processes, built up partly of sand-grains and partly of sponge-spicules," resembling those described by Dr. Carpenter in the gigantic fossil form *Parkeria*.¹ One extremity of this chamber is arched over, spaces being left between the agglutinated sand-grains, through which it appears that the gelatinous being within communicates with the outer world by protruding its sarcode processes. The other end was so constantly broken off, leaving a rough fracture, that Dr. Carpenter was inclined to believe that this form to which he gave the generic name of *Botellina*, grew attached to the bottom or to some foreign body.

The cold area teems with echinoderms. In the channel north and west of Shetland, we added to the fauna of the British area besides a large number of species new to science, nearly every one of the forms described by the Scandinavian naturalists as inhabiting the seas of Norway and Greenland.

In comparatively shallow water *Cidaris hystrix* was most abundant, and of large size. The large form of *Echinus flemingii*, BALL, was rare; but every haul at all depths brought up some variety or other which was referred with doubt to *E. elegans*, D. and K., to one or other form of *E. norvegicus*, D. and K., or to *E. rarituberculatus*, G. O. SARS; and although it may, perhaps, be necessary still to describe all these which certainly in their extreme forms present very

¹ Philosophical Transactions, 1869, p. 806.