as subærial valleys, now submerged. (See papers in Proceedings Scientific Association, 1877, p. 103, and Agricultural Record, 1891, p. 79.) The first Boca (Boca de Monos) is barely half a mile wide, the second (Boca Huevos) a little wider. The third (Boca Navios, so called, I suppose, because ships do not use it), about the same. The Grand Boca is about six miles wide. These widths may be taken to be the clear widths in the narrowest parts. The rapid currents through these channels have kept them scoured out, and the depth reaches 120 fathoms. No mud or sand of any kind is deposited in these Bocas. The bottom is one of rocky inequalities whose existence is evidenced in the violent eddies and ripples of the so-called 'remu,' a phenomenon which occurs when the water outside the Bocas is at its lowest and consequently the water surface gradient from the middle parts of the Gulf the greatest. Outside the Gulf the Caribbean Sea varies in depth from 20 to 60 fathoms except in the line of the great downthrow passing along the axis of the Grand Boca. Here the depth attains 120 fathoms, and is probably not less than 90 in any part. This line of depression seems to be a terrestrial feature of some magnitude. Its extension north-eastward from the Boca Grande, between the islands of Grenada and Tobago, is indicated by deep water marking the boundary between the volcanic region of the Antilles and the non-volcanic region to the south and east thereof."

It is strange now to myself that in writing my paper on the Microzoic Deposits of Trinidad I should have given so little weight to the bearing the existence of this depression must have on any theory of the movements of the earth's crust in this region. I am unable now to go further into this subject, but I cannot forbear pointing out that this great depression of a portion of the earth's surface, which evidence clearly shows to have been formerly a continuous land surface, had most probably an intimate connection with, or rather was part of, those movements, which among other events broke up and elevated the Naparima Rocks and tilted them on edge.

IX.—TWO NEW SPECIES OF OSTRACODA OF TITHONIAN AGE FROM NESSELSDORF, AUSTRIA.

By FREDERICK CHAPMAN, A.L.S., F.R.M.S.

THE following descriptions of Ostracoda from the Tithonian of Austria relate to specimens kindly forwarded to me by Dr. M. Remeš. They were obtained, together with numerous other fossils, including Foraminifera, from the Red Limestone of Nesselsdorf.

The Ostracoda seem to be very rare in these beds, for the two specimens now described were the only forms obtained by Dr. Remeš, whilst other microzoa were fairly numerous.

BYTHOCYPRIS, G. S. Brady [1880].

Bythocypris (?) *Jurassica*, sp. nov. (Figs. 1a-c.)

Carapace somewhat compressed; from the side subreniform, the greatest height a little in front of the middle, anterior extremity broad and rounded, posterior rounded but narrower. Edge view,

anteriorly rather sharp, posteriorly slightly swollen. End view, dorsal edge acute, ventral well-rounded. Surface of shell finely punctate; this latter feature renders the generic determination as *Bythocypris* a little doubtful. Length, .56 mm.; height, .26 mm.; thickness of carapace, 18 mm.

From the Red Limestone of Nesselsdorf, Austria (Tithonian).

This species approaches *B. reniformis*, Brady,¹ in general form, but in the side view of the latter, the posterior extremity is more broadly rounded.

FIG. 1.—*Bythocypris Jurassica*, sp. nov. FIG. 2.—*Bairdia Nusselsdorfensis*, sp. nov.
× 30. × 30.

BAIRDIA, McCoy [1844].

Bairdia Nusselsdorfensis, sp. nov. (Figs. 2a-c.)

Lateral view of carapace subtriangular, dorsal margin boldly arched, ventral nearly straight, but slightly incurved near the lowest third. The postero-dorsal margin incurved, postero-ventral angle rounded. The antero-dorsal margin with numerous small and pointed tubercles. Edge view elliptical, with rounded ends; edges of right valve embraced by the left. End view subcircular.

Length, .6 mm.; height, .25 mm.; thickness of carapace, .26 mm.

From the Red Limestone of Nesselsdorf, Austria (Tithonian).

REVIEWS.

- I.—ON A COLLECTION OF STONE IMPLEMENTS IN THE MAYER MUSEUM, MADE BY MR. H. W. SETON-KARR IN THE MINES OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS, DISCOVERED BY HIM ON THE PLATEAUX OF THE NILE VALLEY. By HENRY O. FORBES, LL.D., Director of Museums to the Corporation of Liverpool. Reprinted from *Bulletin Liverpool Museum*, II, Nos. 3 and 4 (20th January, 1900). With Illustrations.

WE have here the results of Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr's examination and survey of the district where he collected stone implements in two of his Egyptian journeys (1896 and 1897), together with his account of the conditions under which they occur on the surface of a part of the Eastern Egyptian Desert, traversed by the Wady el Sheikh, about 50 miles long, from S.E. to N.W., and entering the

¹ Rep. Chall., 1880, Zool., pt. iii, p. 46, pl. v, figs. 1a-l.