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On the occurrence of *Beania mirabilis* at Shanklin, Isle of Wight

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and desirous of knowing the why and wherefore of the varied scenery and the many interesting points in the geographical structure of the district, and in its mineral and other products. Some sections, with outline views and a map, would, of course, greatly increase the value of this little book; and we trust that there are enough geological inquirers in Shropshire to use up this, and make way for an illustrated edition. In that reprint the technical names of "formations" should be more uniformly printed, either with or without capital letters. *Mytillus*, *Keüper*, and *Megalocervus* are nearly all the *errata* we observe. The careful manner in which the authoress has collected, used, and acknowledged the results of others' work is an example to many writers. Being an original observer, personally interested in her subject, and having clear views of what is before her, Miss Eyton gives a lucid and readable account of her district, from the old Cambrian rocks to the most recent alluvium, supplying trustworthy information to all, and a good basis of facts and notions for new observers to start from.

Figures of Characteristic British Fossils, with Descriptive Remarks.
By W. H. BAILY, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. 8vo, Part II. London:
Van Voorst, 1869.

This welcome continuation of Mr. Baily's useful work contains:—1st, pages xxv–xxxvi of Descriptive Remarks, including some clear and concise descriptions of the elementary constitution of Corals, Crinoids, and Polyzoans (with diagrams), as well as notes on the fossils of the Caradoc and Llandovery strata; 2nd, pages 31–61 of the Explanation of Plates (XI.–XX.), conveying very much information in a condensed form. The figures of the Fossils are necessarily well chosen by so experienced a palæontologist as the author, whether they be original or copied from published types. The printing of plates and text is better than at first. A few *errata* occur (*septa* for *septa*, *Upper Caradoc* for *Llandovery*, *Ostracoda* for *Phyllopoda*, &c.), warning us that, with the greatest care a professional man can give to his "proofs," errors will creep in with the innumerable facts he has to notice and compile. Certainly geologists both at home and abroad must be glad to get Mr. Baily's work in their hands; and such slips of the pen are willingly lost sight of in so large a mass of carefully arranged and well illustrated information as is here offered to the student and general geologist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Occurrence of Beania mirabilis at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
By HENRY LEE, F.L.S. &c.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN, — I notice with pleasure the mention made by Mr. F. C. S. Roper of his having found *Beania mirabilis* at Eastbourne,

and beg to record its occurrence in another locality on our southern coast—namely, Dunnose, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Whilst residing there, three years ago, I one day brought in from a pool on the jutting spit of rock locally known as “the Ledge,” a quantity of *Atea anguina* (the snake’s-head polyp), which grows abundantly there on *Rytiphlea pinastroides*. I placed some of it in a “zoo-phyte-trough,” and, whilst examining it under the microscope, I saw, to my surprise and delight, a few cells of *Beania mirabilis* entangled with it. The little daughter of a brother microscopist who was with me accidentally upset the trough, and my newly found treasure was lost. I left Shanklin on the following day, and have had no opportunity since then of searching for *Beania mirabilis* in the rock-pools of Dunnose.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

HENRY LEE.

Cuttlefish (Sepia) of the Red Sea. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S.

Savigny, in his plates on the ‘Mollusca of Egypt,’ figures a cuttlefish (*Sepia*), t. 5. f. 1–3, from the Red Sea. Audouin, in his explanation of these plates, considered it *Sepia officinalis*. This plate was copied in Férussac’s ‘Seiches’ (t. 4) as *Sepia Savigniana*; Blainville and D’Orbigny altered this name to *S. Savignii*; and Ehrenberg, in his ‘Symbolæ Physicæ,’ gives to the figure the name of *Sepia Pharaonis*.

The bone of this species has not been described or figured.

Professor Ehrenberg obtained from the Red Sea, near Haman, a bone of a cuttlefish which is about 3 inches long and 1 inch wide, round at each end, and without any posterior spine, which he calls *Sepia gibbosa* (Symbolæ Physicæ, 1831); D’Orbigny altered the name to *Sepia gibba*.

M. Lefebvre obtained at Cosseir some Cuttlefish-bones, which are described and figured by M. d’Orbigny under the name of *Sepia Lefebvrei*, Paléont. Univ. t. 4. f. 5, 6, 1845 (Férussac and D’Orb. Céphalop. t. 24. f. 1–6).

Mr. MacAndrew observed bones of Cuttlefish similar to the one here figured on the shores of the Gulf of Suez, and brought two specimens which are now in the British Museum. I think there can be little doubt that *S. Lefebvrei* is the same as *S. gibbosa*; and they both, as suggested by M. d’Orbigny, are the bones of *Sepia Savignii*, the bones of which have not otherwise been seen or described.

But the latter suggestion may be doubtful, as Mr. Feilder said that he had examined with his finger all the cuttlefish he saw in the market at Suez (where they are eaten, as they are in most of the towns on the shores of the Mediterranean), and that they all appeared to have a shell without the protuberance so peculiar in *S. Lefebvrei*; indeed Mr. MacAndrew brought home a specimen of a cuttlefish-bone without the protuberance on the inner side, and very like the bone of *Sepia officinalis*, and still more like *Sepia Rappeana*, from the Indian Ocean.