

and the loop was not preserved. My identification is, therefore, given with reserve. The Mediterranean is the chief habitat of the var. *minor*. It occurs at Vigo Bay. Mr Friele was so fortunate as to dredge one specimen of this species off Jan Mayen Island during the Norwegian Arctic Dredging Expedition of 1877, in a depth of 263 fathoms. This identification was confirmed by Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, for whose inspection and my own Mr Friele kindly sent the specimen under the name of *Ter. arctica*. *Ter. minor* occurs fossil in the Pliocene formation of Sicily.

*Observations.*—I was rather surprised to find this small variety of *Terebratula vitrea* so far from the Mediterranean. I showed the Challenger specimens to Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, who placed them among a number obtained by himself from the Bay of Naples. Had we not previously marked the larger Cape specimens, we could not have distinguished them. This fact is, I think, sufficient proof of their identity. The question may, indeed, be further mooted, whether Philippi was not correct in considering *Ter. minor* or *affinis* as merely a small variety of *Ter. vitrea*. Professor Suess, however, believes the former shell to be specifically distinct from *Ter. vitrea*. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys and myself were also at one time disposed to consider the *Ter. davidsoni*, A. Adams (Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., vol. v. p. 12, 1860, dredged at Satanomoski, Japan), as identical with *Ter. vitrea* or *affinis*. This view is not, however, shared by our distinguished contemporary, Mr Dall.

*Terebratula moseleyi*, Dav., n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 12-14).

Shell broadly ovate, semiglobose, rather longer than wide, broadest anteriorly, slightly tapering posteriorly, marginally and laterally convex, nearly straight in front, margin sometimes thickened, surface smooth, white. Dorsal valve uniformly convex without fold or sinus, ventral valve slightly deeper than the opposite one, uniformly convex. Beak moderately produced, slightly incurved, and truncated by a circular foramen separated from the hinge-line by a very narrow and small deltidium; beak ridges not defined. In the dorsal valve the loop is short and simple, the labial appendages occupying about two-thirds of the length of the valve, united to each other by a membrane, the central coil making about three turns. Shell structure perforated by numerous small canals. Length 23, breadth 21, depth 14 mm.

*Habitat.*—Dredged west of Kerguelen Island on January 3, 1874, at Station 148, lat. 46° 47' S., long. 51° 37' E. Depth, 210 fathoms. Sea bottom, rock.

*Observations.*—Five specimens of this shell were obtained, all of about the same size. It seems to be a smaller species than *Ter. vitrea* and *Ter. cubensis* its nearest allies. It is less elongated, not quite as convex as in the last two species, and does not present the flatness and angularity observable in the mesial and labial portions of the ventral valve of *Ter. cubensis*. I made an examination of the animal of one of the specimens which did not differ materially from *Ter. vitrea*. The mantle is thin and not furnished with setæ at its