

none of the numerous examples brought back by the Challenger Expedition exceeded the dimensions already given. The manner in which the *Lingulæ* slide their valves upon one another has been admirably described by Professors Semper, E. Morse, and W. King.

Some of the Philippine specimens of *Lingula anatina* approach very nearly in shape, and vivid verdigris-green brilliancy of colour to *Lingula ovalis*, of Reeve, from Honolulu, one of the Sandwich islands. I may, however, mention that the name *ovalis* cannot be made use of for the recent species, as it had been given many years previously to a fossil one. I, therefore, propose to substitute the specific designation of *Lingula reevii* for the recent species.

Discina, Lamarck.

Discina atlantica, King (Pl. IV. figs. 17, 18).

Discina atlantica, King, Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Dublin, vol. v. p. 170–173, 1868; Dav., Brit. Foss. Brach., vol. iv. sup., p. 2, pl. i. fig. 11, 1874.

Discinisca (?) *atlantica*, Dall, Cat. Recent Brach., Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, p. 177, July 1873.

Discina atlantica, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist., p. 252, 1876, and Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, "Porcupine" Expedition, 1869. Station 19a, 1366 fathoms.

Shell very small, slightly longitudinally oval, broadest anteriorly, sometimes marginally almost circular. Shell very thin, semitransparent, corneous, light yellowish-brown, marked with numerous concentric lines, or ridges of growth. Dorsal or upper valve conical; vertex almost central, or situated at about one-third of the length of the valve from the posterior margin; ventral valve flat, exceedingly thin. Length 3, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Habitat.—This species was not known previous to 1862. Since then it has been dredged in no less than eight separate and widely-spread localities. It appears to be a very abundant shell, but occurs only at very great depths. It was obtained at seven or eight different localities by the Challenger Expedition:—

Station 106 (Pl. IV., fig. 17, *a, b, c*), August 25, 1873, lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 26' W.$ Bottom temperature, $1^{\circ} 8 C.$ Sea bottom, globigerina ooze. Three examples attached to *Limopsis aurita*, Brocchi, associated with one example of *Megerlia* (?) *incerta*, Dav. Depth, 1850 fathoms. This station is situated between the Cape Verde Islands or Sierra Leone (Africa), and Fernando de Noronha (South America).

Station 194, September 29, 1874, lat. $4^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $120^{\circ} 58' E.$ Depth from 200 fathoms to 360 fathoms. Sea bottom, volcanic detritus.

Station 237 (Pl. IV. fig. 18), June 17, 1875, lat. $34^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $140^{\circ} 32' E.$ Depth, 1875 fathoms. Bottom temperature, $1^{\circ} 7 C.$ Sea bottom, mud. Some examples of the upper valve were got in washing the dredge, along with one specimen of *Terebratula dalli*.

Station 246, July 2, 1875, lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $178^{\circ} 0' E.$ Depth, 2050 fathoms.