

210	* <i>Terebratula moseleyi</i> , Dav., Proc. Zool., vol. xxvii. p. 436, 1878.	West of Kerguelen Island.
500-600	<i>Terebratula subquadrata</i> , Jeff., Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 402, pl. xxii. fig. 4, 1878.	Setubal, Coast of Portugal (Kent, 1870).
10 to 600	* <i>Terebratula uva</i> , Brod., Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 142, pl. 22, fig. 2, 1833. Varies a good deal.	Gulf of Tehuantepec, Guatemala, 10-12 fms. (Brod.); Twofold Bay; off Buenos Ayres; off Heard Island.
1035 to 2900	* <i>Terebratula wyvillii</i> , Dav., Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 436, 1878. A very remarkable, widely-spread, and abundant deep-sea species.	Near South Australia; off Falkland Islands; off Valparaiso, &c. (see description of species).
1875 to (?)	* <i>Terebratula(?) dalli</i> , Dav., Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 437, 1878. One only specimen known, with loop broken, but it belongs to either <i>Terebratula</i> or to the sub-genus <i>Terebratulina</i> .	Off Yeddo, Japan.
	(?) <i>Terebratula malvinæ</i> , D'Orb., Voy. Amér. meré., vol. v. p. 674, pl. 85, figs. 27-29, 1847. I have never been able to obtain a sight of this small and very uncertain species. It is not to be found in the Jardin des Plantes collection, where it was sought for by Prof. Perrier. It is very uncertain whether it belongs to the genus <i>Terebratula</i> .	Falkland Islands (?), (Iles Malouines, D'Orb.)
Sub-genus <i>Terebratulina</i> , D'Orbigny.		
Loops short and simple, attached to the hinge plate; in the adult condition rendered annular by the union of the oral processes.		
390	* <i>Terebratulina wyvillii</i> , Dav., Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 436, 1878. The largest and finest species of the sub-genus hitherto discovered either in the recent or fossil condition. Two specimens known.	Off Culebra Island, N.W. of St Thomas, West Indies (Challenger Expedition).
30 to 40	* <i>Terebratulina cancellata</i> , Koch., in Kiister's Conchyl. Cab., vol. vi. p. 36, pl. 2 <sup>b</sup> , figs. 11-13. A well-marked species.	West Australian Coast, east of Monceur Island.
(i)	<i>Terebratulina radiata</i> , Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. iii. fig. 7, 1871. This seems to be a good species; depth wanted.	Gulf of Korea.
About 100	<i>Terebratulina (Agulhasia) davidsoni</i> , King, Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 4th ser., vol. vii. p. 111, pl. xi. figs. 1-8, 1871. This species, according to Dr Gwyn Jeffreys and Mr Dall should be referred to <i>Terebratulina</i> . It has the loop of <i>Terebratulina</i> , but its beak is very large and remarkable.	Agulhas Bank, South Africa. Mr Layard informed Dr Gwyn Jeffreys that this small species was got in near 100 fathoms, near Cape Town, on fishermen's lines, attached to coral, and not far from the coast.
0 to 1180	<i>Terebratulina caput-serpentis</i> , Lin., <i>Anomia caput-serpentis</i> Lin. Syst. Nat., ed. xii. 1767 = <i>Terebratulina cornea</i> , D'Orb. = <i>pubensis</i> , Lin. = <i>Terebratulina aurita</i> , Flem. = <i>Terebratulina costata</i> , Lowe = <i>Terebratulina striata</i> ,	Spitzbergen and Davis Straits; North-East European Seas; Oban and off Cumbrae Islands, Loch