

Low water to 100 fathoms most common at about 50 to 60. 600	<p>27, pl. i. figs. 1-3, 1865. It is a smallish species which both Dr Gwyn Jeffreys and Mr Dall consider to be distinct from either <i>T. caput-serpentis</i> or its var. <i>T. septentrionalis</i>.</p> <p>(1)<i>Terebratulina unguiculata</i>, Carpenter, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 201, 1865. Attains the dimensions of the largest <i>Ter. septentrionalis</i>, and is considered by Dall distinct.</p> <p>* (1)<i>Terebratulina murrayi</i>, Dav., Proc. Royal Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 437, 1848. The loop is that of <i>Terebratula</i> or <i>Terebratulina</i>, but the labial appendages differ considerably in their shape from those peculiar to these genera. It is, therefore, only provisionally placed in <i>Terebratulina</i>.</p>	<p>dies; off Chorrea, Cuba; near Cojima; off Double-headed Shot Key, near Tennessee Reef; off Rio de Janeiro.</p> <p>North-West Coast of America, from the Aleutian Islands to San Diego, Cal. Monterey, Vancouver.</p> <p>Near Kerguelen Island; South of Fiji Islands.</p>
Genus or Sub-genus <i>Gwynia</i> , King.		
Genus and species uncertain, no loop or septa have been observed.		
8 to 25	<p>(1)<i>Gwynia (Terebratula) capsula</i>, Jeff., Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. iii. pl. ii., 1859. Jeffreys placed this shell into <i>Terebratula</i>, then into <i>Argiope</i>, but now admits the sub-genus <i>Gwynia</i>, into which he places his species (Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 410, 1878). Dall considers it the fry of <i>Wahl. cranium</i>, but from this view Herman Friele dissents.</p>	<p>Belfast Bay; East and South Coast of Ireland (Hyndman); Plymouth; Weymouth; Guernsey; Etretat; Sluys-kill, Zealand (Jeffreys); near Belgian Frontier (Colbeau). <i>Fossil</i>: Norway.</p>
Genus <i>Waldheimia</i> , King.		
Loop elongated, reflected, simply attached; a longitudinal septum in dorsal valve.		
Shore to 10 fathoms.	<p>*<i>Waldheimia flavescens</i>; Val. apud Lamarck., Anim. sans Vert., vol. vi. p. 246, 1819, = <i>Ter. australis</i> and <i>Ter. recurva</i>, Quoy and Gaimard, 1834, = <i>Ter. dentata</i>, Val., 1819. A very variable species.</p>	<p>Port Jackson, Sydney, South Australia.</p>
5 to 50	<p><i>Waldheimia venosa</i>, Solander. <i>Anomia venosa</i>, Sol., Dixon's Voyage, p. 355, pl. xi. 1788, = <i>Ter. globosa</i>, Lam. = <i>T. gaudichaudi</i>, Blainv. = <i>T. fontaineana</i>, D'Orb. = <i>T. kochei</i>, Küster, = <i>T. physema</i>, Val. = <i>T. exemia</i>, Phil. = (1) <i>T. dilatata</i>, Lam. This is the largest species of recent Brachiopod at present known. A specimen, dredged by Admiral Sullivan, measured, length, 82; breadth, 67; depth, 47 millimetres.</p>	<p>Orange Harbour, Terra del Fuego, 5 to 50 fathoms, with <i>T. pulvinata</i> and <i>Magasella laevis</i> and <i>M. patagonica</i> (Dall); Outer harbour of Port William, Falkland Island, in 6 to 7 fathoms (Rear-Admiral B. J. Sullivan, 1843).</p>
5 to 690	<p><i>Waldheimia cranium</i>, Müller. <i>Anomia cranium</i> Müller, Prod. Zool. Dan., p. 209, 1870, = <i>T. sub-vitrea</i>,</p>	<p>Scandinavian and North British Seas to Vigo Bay,</p>