

is described by both those malacologists as differing from that of *Terebratulula vitrea*. Mr Dall observes that "The crura are short and blunt, that the interior part of the loop is characteristic and peculiar (Pl. II. fig. 10, *d*). It is strongly squarely convex in the middle, a deep narrow gutter extends on each side of this convexity, and is produced at each side into a point; between these points and the median convexity, on each side, is a deep slit or fissure; the anterior end of the convexity is much produced at each side into a point." The animal has also been minutely described by Mr Dall, and after an examination of one of the Challenger specimens, I am able to completely confirm his statement. The mantle in the dorsal valve of one of the specimens, showed in a very distinct and beautiful manner the four principal pallial sinuses (Pl. II. fig. 10, *a*), which again bifurcate as they approach the front or margin of the shell, the bifurcated extremities bifurcating before reaching the margin. Mr Dall is, I think, right in maintaining by a comparison of both the external and internal characters that *Terebratulula vitrea* and *Terebratulula cubensis* are distinct species. One of the specimens obtained by the Challenger was quite adult, and attached to a coral.

*Terebratulula vitrea*, var. *minor*, Philippi (Pl. II. figs. 5, 6).

*Terebratulula vitrea*, var. *minor*, Phil., Moll. Siciliæ, vol. i. p. 99, pl. vi. fig. 8, 1836.

*Terebratulula affinis*, Calcare, 1845.

*Terebratulula minor*, E. Suess, Über die Wohnsitze der Brachiopoden, 1859.

Shell elongated, oval or ovate, slightly subpentagonal, moderately globose, thin, semi-transparent, glassy, white, smooth. Dorsal valve moderately and uniformly convex, somewhat flattened along the middle. Front-line very slightly convex; ventral valve convex and a little deeper than the dorsal one, slightly flattened from about the middle of the shell to the front. Beak moderately incurved and truncated by a small circular foramen separated from the hinge-line by a narrow deltidium. Loop simple, short, and small. Shell structure perforated by minute canals. Length 15, width 13, depth 8 mm.

*Habitat*.—Two specimens without the animal, were dredged by the Challenger Expedition off the Cape of Good Hope, at Station 142, December 18, 1873, lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E., at a depth of 150 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 8°·3 C. Sea bottom, sand. Many examples of *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, var. *septentrionalis*, and large and fine specimens of *Kraussina pisum* were obtained at the same time. Another dead shell of *Terebratulula minor* was trawled on March 25, 1873, off Culebra Island, West Indies, at Station 24, in a depth of 390 fathoms, sea bottom, mud, and not far from the spot where *Terebratulina wyvillii* occurred. Several fragments of the var. *minor*, and one nearly perfect small dead shell was dredged on June 30, 1873, at Station 73, lat. 38° 30' N., long. 31° 14' W., close to the Azores, at a depth of 1000 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 3°·7 C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze. These last, however, were in a very fragmentary condition,