

*Terebratella frielii*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 19, 20).

Shell small, ovate, slightly longer than wide, smooth, white. Dorsal valve moderately convex, slightly flattened or depressed anteriorly. Ventral valve deeper than the dorsal one. Beak short, truncated by an incomplete foramen, laterally margined by two very short and small deltidial plates. In the interior of the dorsal valve, the loop, which extends to about two-thirds of the length of the valve, is doubly attached, first to the hinge-plate, and again to a mesial septum. Length 10, width 9, depth 5 mm.

*Habitat*.—Two small specimens (Pl. III. fig. 19) were dredged off Halifax by the Challenger Expedition, at Station 47, lat. 41° 15' N., long. 65° 45' W., on May 7, 1873. Depth, 1340 fathoms. Sea bottom, mud. Two other examples (Pl. III. fig. 20), which seem to belong to the same species and of the same proportions, were likewise dredged by the same Expedition, at Station 201, on October 26, 1874, close to the Philippine Islands, in 82 to 102 fathoms. Sea bottom, gravel and stones.

*Observations*.—I have felt much uncertainty with respect to the identification of the two small immature shells from off Halifax above described, the only ones brought back by the Challenger Expedition. I forwarded one of them to Mr Dall for examination, and he wrote back that he could not positively identify it with any of the described species. Mr Jeffreys expressed a similar opinion, adding that the septum and coecal tubercles are very peculiar and remarkable, and that he felt certain that it is an undescribed species of *Terebratella*. Two other similarly shaped and sized shells were likewise dredged by the same Expedition (fig. 20) off the Philippine Islands, and which I could not distinguish from those obtained off Halifax.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in naming this species after Herr Herman Friele, of Bergen, Norway, whose series of elaborate observations, with respect to the modifications assumed by the loop in *Waldheimia cranium* and *Waldheimia septigera*, as seen in the fry and up to the full-grown condition, are worthy of much commendation.

### *Magasella*, Dall.

*Magasella flexuosa*, King, sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 5, a, b, c).

*Terebratula flexuosa*, P. P. King, Zool. Jour., vol. v. p. 337, 1835; Sow., Thesaurus Conch., parts 6 and 7, p. 347, pl. lxxix. figs. 23, 24, 1846.

*Terebratella flexuosa*, Dav., Classification of the Recent Brachiopoda, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 367, 1852; and Gray, Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 87, 1853.

*Terebratula magellanica*, L. Reeve, Conch. Icon., Mon. of Terebratula. (Not of Chemnitz.)

*Magasella flexuosa*, Dall, Am. Jour. of Conch., part 2, p. 135, 1870, and Cat. of Recent Brach., Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, p. 189, 1873.

Shell somewhat subtetragonal, about as wide as long, yellowish or light reddish-brown. Dorsal valve moderately convex, mesially longitudinally depressed from about