

qui est assez développée chez les *Megerlia*, et beaucoup plus chez les Terebratules. L'appareil branchial ressemble donc à celui du *Platydia anomioides* mais la bouche boucle est moins large par rapport aux boucles laterales, les cirrhes des bras sont assez longs et disposés par paires ou plutôt chaque cirrhe semble se diviser, en deux filaments égaux. Ce caractère a été représenté chez la *Platydia anomioides* par M. Davidson."

After a lengthened examination of two specimens of this shell which I found adhering to two examples of *Waldheimia kerguelenensis* dredged off Marion Island, neither Dr Gwyn Jeffreys nor myself were able to detect any characters to distinguish them from the well-known Mediterranean *Platydia anomioides*. Other smaller examples, dredged by the Challenger Expedition off Prince Edward's Island, agreed exactly in shape and size with some specimens dredged by Edward Forbes in the Ægean Sea. I have also a specimen dredged by Mr W. S. Kent off the coast of Portugal near the Tagus, which appears to be identical in shape with the two examples from the Marion Islands.

The true *Terebratella appressa* of Forbes, or *Platydia anomioides* of Scacchi, from the Ægean Sea, is generally more circular or orbicular; but among the specimens dredged by my distinguished friend Edward Forbes, and given to me after his return from the Mediterranean, are two or three examples that are transversely oval, and which closely resemble larger specimens dredged by the Challenger Expedition. Owing to the extreme shortness of the peduncle, the ventral valve is kept so close to the object to which it is attached, that the asperities or irregularities of the rock or shell to which it is attached are often reproduced upon it. This peculiarity is especially observable on the smaller valve of *Platydia davidsoni*.

As the name *anomioides* is now in general use, I do not feel inclined to disturb it, although that of *appressa*, Forbes, seems to hold priority. The two species of *Platydia* at present known are of small dimensions, none exceeding 7 mm. in length by 10 mm. in breadth. The so-termed *Morrisia gigantea*, Deshayes, from off the Island of Bourbon, is an example of *Megerlia truncata*.

#### *Argiope*, E. Deslongchamps.

*Argiope decollata*, Gmel., sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 12, 13).

*Anomia decollata*, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. viii. p. 96, pl. lxxviii. fig. 705, and of the generality of modern authors.

*Anomia detruncata*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat.

*Terebratula unguis*, Retz, n. gen., Tert.

*Terebratula aperta*, Blainville, Dic. Sci. Nat.

*Terebratula dimidiata*, Scacchi = *Terebratula candida*, Risso = *Terebratula urna-antiqua*, Risso.

*Megantheris decollata*, D'Orb., and of Dall.

Shell small, generally wider than long, semi-oval or obscurely subpentagonal; hinge-line about as long as the greatest breadth of the shell. Dorsal valve semicircular,