

near Noumea, New Caledonia; also at Aneiteum, New Hebrides; and at Isle Nou, New Caledonia; and lastly, at the Sandwich Islands, whence it has been often quoted.

Mr Brazier tells me also that he has dredged in Port Jackson for the last twenty-five years, and never found a specimen of *Terebratulina* until quite lately, when he went to what he calls a new field, where one can only go when the wind is either north or north-east, with the sea smooth, so as to get close in to the rocks with a boat. The locality is Inner North Head, off Port Jackson, and the Old Man's Hat Point, 7 to 8 fathoms, rocks, stones, broken shells, and sandy mud. The first day he went, in washing out the dredgings, he obtained a specimen dead, and as black as ink, caused by being in mud. He examined it closely, and seeing that he had never found the like before in Port Jackson, continued dredging all day, and was rewarded with three more specimens in good condition. Mr Brazier believes this shell to be a dwarfed variety of *Terebratulina cancellata*, Koch.

Through the kindness of Mr Dall I have been able to examine the types of Gould's *Terebratella pulvinata* and *Terebratella patagonica* from the State Museum, Washington. I much fear that the first is no more than a young smooth specimen of *Terebratella dorsata*, while the second appears to me to be a young *Magasella (Ter.) flexuosa*, King. I also arrived at the conclusion, after examination of the type specimens of *Cistella rubro-tincta*, Dall, and *Cistella antillarum* and *Cistella schrammi*, Crosse, that all these three are synonyms of my *Cistella barrettiana* of which the type is in the Museum at Cambridge, and I believe that Mr Dall is disposed to take a similar view. *Cistella lutea*, Dall, cannot be well distinguished externally from *Cistella barrettiana*, but its median septum presents certain peculiarities which render it possible that it may be a distinct species.

*Discina tenuis* and *Discina levis*, Sow., evidently belong to a single species, and it may also remain a question for further consideration whether the large, square, oblong examples of *Lingula* from Moreton Bay, Australia, to which L. Reeve has given the name *tumidula* (see specimens in British Museum), may not be mere variations in shape of the more elongated *Lingula murphiana* that occurs in the same locality. It appears quite evident that on further study, with the aid of more ample material, the number of so-termed species of *Lingula* and *Glottidia* will have to be reduced. Unfortunately, of several of them, we are acquainted with one or two individuals only, and upon such scanty and insufficient material it is impossible to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. This remark will apply equally well to a certain number of the species belonging to other genera; and there is every hope that these matters will, with time, be set right by the numerous dredging expeditions that are now being carried on by nearly all the maritime nations.