## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The following is a complete list of the Stations at which bivalves were obtained. The exact latitude and longitude, the depth and the nature of the bottom, will be given in this place, but not under the "habitat" of each species, so that needless repetition will be avoided. Only the number of the Station is quoted in the body of the work, but the geographical position is given to save the reader the inconvenience of constantly referring back to the subjoined list.

Under each Station are also given the names of the species there obtained, which will be of use to those interested in the study of special faunas.

The order of the Stations follows the course of the voyage, and such localities as have no Station number assigned to them follow those numbered Stations to which they are most closely situated.

STATION II.—January 13, 1873; lat. 38° 10' N., long. 9° 14' W.; depth, 470 fathoms; bottom, green mud (off the west coast of Portugal).

Limopsis minuta, Philippi. | Pecten sulcatus, var. Leda rectidorsata, Seguenza (?).

STATION VIII.—February 12, 1873; lat. 28° 3' 15" N., long. 17° 27' W.; depth, 620 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud (a little south of the Canary Islands).

Lyonsia formosa, Jeffreys.	Cryptodon croulinensis, Jeffreys.
Neæra teres, Jeffreys.	Limopsis minuta, Philippi.
Montacuta pura, n. sp.	Leda messanensis, Seguenza.

STATION 23.—March 15, 1873; lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W.; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze (off Sombrero Island, West Indies).

Neæra claviculata, Dall.	Limopsis aurita, Brocchi.
Neæra sp.	Lima (Limatula) confusa, n. sp.
Cryptodon sp.	Lima (Limatula) laminifera, n. sp.

STATION .- St. Thomas, West Indies; depth not stated.

Amussium cancellatum, n. sp.