

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES DREDGED BY THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.

Terebratula, Llhwyd.

Terebratula wyvillii, Dav. (Pl. II. figs. 7-9).

Shell somewhat subpentagonal, variable in shape, about as broad as long, sometimes almost square, with a depression in the dorsal valve and fold in the ventral one. Shell very thin, almost transparent, smooth, glassy, yellowish-white; length and breadth 17 or 18 mm., depth 9 mm. Valves in the young shell slightly and evenly convex; dorsal valve moderately convex, with a wide or narrow concave depression of greater or lesser depth, commencing close to the umbo, and gradually widening and deepening as it nears the front; front line wide, straight, or presenting an inward curve; ventral valve deeper and more convex than the opposite one, with a wide median longitudinal convex fold commencing near the beak and extending to the front. Beak very small, slightly incurved, truncated by a small, generally incomplete, circular foramen, laterally margined by deltidial plates. Surface of valves marked at intervals by concentric lines of growth; shell structure with minute widely-separated perforations or canals. In the interior of the dorsal valve the loop is short and simple. The adductor and other muscular impressions very small and delicate, the labial appendages extend to two-thirds of the length of the shell. In the interior of the ventral valve the muscular impressions are small, and occupy a limited area close to the beak.

Habitat.—This very interesting species appears to abound over a wide geographical range, and at depths varying from 1035 to 2900 fathoms.

Station 160 (Pl. II. fig. 7, *a*, *b*, *c*), March 13, 1874, lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E. Depth, 2600 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 0°·2 C. South Australia. One example was attached to a manganese nodule. Sea bottom, red clay.

Station 184, August 29, 1874, lat. 12° 8' S., long. 145° 10' E. Depth, 1400 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1°·8 C. Sea bottom, grey ooze.

Station 299 (Pl. II. fig. 8), December 14, 1875, lat. 33° 31' S., long. 74° 43' W. Depth, 2160 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1°·1 C. Sea bottom, grey mud. Off coast of Chili or Valparaiso; along with it was dredged *Waldheimia wyvillii* and *Discina atlantica*.

Station 302 (Pl. II. fig. 9), December 28, 1875, lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W. Depth, 1450 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1°·5 C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze. Off coast of Patagonia.

Station 317. One small example from the net weights, not far from Falkland Islands. February 8, 1876. Depth, 1035 fathoms.

Station 244, June 28, 1875, lat. 35° 22' N., long. 169° 53' E. Depth, 2900 fathoms. The greatest depth at which any Brachiopod was obtained by Challenger Expedition. Bottom temperature, 1°·2 C. Sea bottom, red clay.