

ture, 8°·3 C. Sea bottom, sand (Pl. II. figs. 6-9). Also along with *Platydia anomioides* and *Waldheimia kerguelenensis*, December 27, 1873, lat. 46° 40' S., long. 37° 50' E. Depth, 150 fathoms. It may seem strange to find the same species so far south as the Cape, but neither Dr Gwyn Jeffreys nor myself, after a lengthened comparison could discover any character, however small, to distinguish the Cape shell from that found near the northern coast of the United States. P. Couthouy in his description of *Ter. septentrionalis*, states that it has been found at Lubec Bay by Dr C. T. Jackson, during his geological survey of the State of Maine, and that it is probably an inhabitant of deep water on the whole New England coast. Dr Gould mentions having found it in considerable numbers in the stomachs of fishes, and occasionally on the sea-beach, and that its usual residence is in the laminarian or deep-sea coral zones of northern seas. Eastport at low water; common off Isle of Shoals, 20 fathoms; Cape Cod; Grand Manan, common (Packard, Stimpson); Halifax Harbour, common (Willis).

Observations.—The animal of *Ter. caput-serpentis* and its variety *septentrionalis* has been so minutely and admirably anatomically studied and described by Albany Hancock in his memoir on the Organisation of the Brachiopoda,¹ by M. E. Deslongchamps,² by E. Morse in his two remarkable memoirs on the Early Stages of *Terebratulina septentrionalis*, by Kowalevsky, on the Embryology of *Terebratula*,³ 1875, and others that it will not be necessary to repeat in this report the details so elaborately given in the works alluded to, to which the reader is referred. I may add, however, that I have had several opportunities of examining in detail the animal of both *Ter. caput-serpentis* and of the variety *septentrionalis*, and can confirm the accuracy of the details given by those distinguished zoologists.

The animal of *Ter. caput-serpentis* had attracted the attention of early naturalists, for we find the brachial appendages roughly described and illustrated by Pennant⁴ in 1773, and in 1774 Gründler gave a good description and enlarged illustrations of the same appendages.

Some difference of opinion has prevailed with respect to the variety *septentrionalis*. Certain malacologists consider it a distinct species, others a simple variety of *Ter. caput-serpentis*. Gould in 1838 states it to be distinct, and in his report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts (2d edition by W. H. Binney, 1870), we find stated at p. 208, "An examination of the descriptions of *Ter. caput-serpentis* given by Linnæus, Müller, and Chemnitz, and a comparison of them with our shell had well satisfied me of their correspondence. The downy epidermis is a character too rare and singular to be overlooked. This, however, is rubbed off very easily. The shell is much thinner, in general more

¹ Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 1858.

² Recherches sur l'Organisation du Manteau chez les Brachiopodes articulés, Caen, 1864.

³ Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. ii., 1869.

⁴ Nova acta Regii Societatis Upsaliensis, vol. i. p. 39.