

that the shell occurred off Port Jackson Heads, South Australia, and the Challenger Expedition dredged four separate valves on April 17, 1874, off Port Jackson, in 2 to 10 fathoms.

I regret that as my plates were finished prior to the discovery of this species among the Challenger shells, that it could not be figured, but good illustrations of it have already been given by both myself and Mr Lovell Reeve.

It is possible that the so-termed *Bouchardia* (?) *fibula* of Reeve may be only a large example of *M. cumingi*, and belong to the same sub-genus. It is likewise said to have been dredged alive somewhere off South Australia, and not very far from where *M. cumingi* is known to occur.

Megerlia, King.

Megerlia (?) *incerta*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 17, 18).

Shell semicircular, small, somewhat broader than long. Hinge-line long and straight, rather exceeding two-thirds of the breadth of the shell, with obtuse cardinal angles, semi-transparent, whitish. Dorsal valve very slightly convex, most so at the umbo; ventral valve a little deeper and more convex than the opposite one, slightly longitudinally depressed along the middle. Beak small and truncated by an incomplete circular foramen, laterally margined by small deltidial plates; beak-margin very sharply defined, leaving between them and the hinge-line a sharply-defined narrow area. Surface of both valves marked by numerous rounded radiating ribs with concave interspaces, some bifurcating near the front, or increasing in number by the interpolation of shorter ribs between the longer ones. Surface of valves crossed at irregular intervals with concentric lines of growth. Shell perforated by minute canals. Length 8, breadth 9, depth 4 mm.

Habitat.—One young specimen attached to *Limopsis aurita* (?), Brocchi, and two or three more aged examples were dredged by the Challenger Expedition, August 25, 1873, in lat. 1° 47' N. long 24° 26' W., between Sierra Leone (Africa) and Fernando de Noronha (South America) south of Cape Verde Islands, in 1850 fathoms, associated with *Discina atlantica*.

Observations.—I am uncertain with respect to the genus to which this small Brachiopod should be referred, as I am unacquainted with the shape and character of its loop. I did not like to run the risk of opening the shell or separating its valves, but the strong general resemblance it bears to *Megerlia truncata* induces me to provisionally leave it in that section of the Terebratulidæ. The long straight hinge-line and sharply-defined area are well exposed in three of the specimens. When young the ribs were few in number, and the interspaces between them wide, the ribs becoming more numerous and close as the shell acquires age and growth.