

Megerlia truncata, Linné (Pl. III. figs. 15–18).

- Anomia truncata*, Lin., Syst. Nat., 1152. Born, Chemnitz, Gmelin, Dillwyn, Poli, &c.
Terebratula truncata, Retz, n. gen., p. 14. Lamarck, Sowerby, Blainville, Costa, and others.
Terebratella truncata, D'Orb., Ann. Sci. Nat., 1848, vol. viii., pl. vii. figs. 11, 12, 16, 37.
Terebratula monstruosa, Scacchi, Osser. Zool., vol. ii. p. 1.
Anomia disculus, Pallas, Misc. Zool., p. 184, pl. xi. fig. 1.
Terebratula disculus, Blainville, Dic. Sci. Nat., vol. liii. p. 138.
Orthis truncata, Philippi, Moll. Sicil., vol. ii. p. 69.
Terebratula oblita, Mick. Brach. Fauna Misc., pl. ii. fig. 21.
Meganthyris oblita, D'Orb., Prodrome, vol. iii. p. 134.
Terebratula scobinata, Gmelin; *Terebratula decussata*, Blainv.; *Terebratula irregularis*, Blainv.; vide Reeve.
Megerlia truncata, King, Perm. Foss., p. 145. Davidson, Gray, Reeve, Woodward, Chemnitz, Suess, Dall, H. & A. Adams, Jeffreys, Monterosato, and the generality of modern authors.
Morrisia gigantea, Deshayes, Cat. des Moll. de l'Île de la Reunion (Bourbon) annexe E., p. 37, pl. xxxii. figs. 9–11.

Shell transversely oval or semicircular, somewhat depressed, fulvous white. Hinge-line nearly straight. Dorsal valve gently convex, mesially longitudinally depressed from close to the umbo to the front. Ventral valve deeper than the dorsal one, and longitudinally keeled. Beak very slightly incurved, and truncated by a large circular incomplete foramen, with two small deltidial plates, area flat, sharply defined. Surface of valves marked with numerous fine pustulate radiating riblets, increased in number at variable distances from the beaks by the intercalation of shorter ribs. Surface crossed by concentric lines of growth. Shell structure perforated by minute canals. Loop trebly attached, first to the base of hinge-plate, to the median short septum, and again by lateral branches departing from the reflected upper part of the loop to the upper anterior extremity of the septum. Brachial or labial appendages forming two ear-shaped processes, connected by a membrane forming two large lateral lobes and a short median spiral one. Dimensions, length 13, width 14, depth 6 mm. (Some Mediterranean examples have exceeded these proportions by a third.)

Habitat.—This species was dredged in great profusion by the Challenger Expedition off Gomera, Teneriffe, on February 10, 1873, in 70 or 75 fathoms, with *Argiope decollata* adhering to it. It seems to enjoy a very extended geographical range. It occurs in the Mediterranean, and abounds on the adjacent Atlantic shores. Signor Costa obtained it from near the Island of Capri, Ischia, Palmieri, and the Gulf of Taranto. E. Forbes in his report on the Mollusca of the Ægean Sea, 1844, found it living at from 60 to 105 fathoms. It was also dredged off the coast of France, Morbihan, Ile de Noirmoutier in Vendée, Guetaria, North Spain. Mr Dall mentions, that a specimen under the name of *Megerlia truncata* was sent to the Smithsonian Cabinet with the habitat of New South Wales, but this locality requires further confirmation, especially as Mr Dall observes that “the spiral lobe of the branchia, prominent in the European species, seemed to be nearly wanting in the Australian shell, the fringes in the former