

most brilliant emerald green. Mr L. Reeve states in his monograph of *Lingula*—"Mr Cuming happened to be at Manilla in 1836 after an unusually boisterous typhoon, when as many as twenty bushels of this species were collected on the shore of the bay." It occurs, no doubt, in other places. In the British Museum there are specimens from Timor (Stoke's Coll.), and from the Fiji Islands (Hind's Coll.).

*Observations.*—This is the only species of the genus brought home by the Challenger Expedition. It is also one of the oldest and best known. Cuvier, who was the first (as far as I am aware) who described the animal in 1797 and 1802, observes: "Comme elles n'ont point de dents à leur charnière, on ne pouvait deviner, en les voyant isolées, qu'elles étoient bivalves; et Linnæus qui n'en avoit vu qu'une, l'avoit placée parmi les patelles, sous le nom d'*unguis*, sous lequel elle paroît encore, quoiqu' avec doute, dans l'édition de Gmèlin. Rumphe, et d'après lui Favanne avoient pensé que ce pouvoit être le bouclier testacé de quelque limace. Chemnitz ayant eu occasion d'en voir les deux valves, jugea, je ne sais trop pourquoi, qu'elle devoit passer dans le genre des jambonneaux, et la nomina *Pinna unguis*. Bruguière est le premier auteur systématique qui ait su que ces deux valves sont naturellement attachées à un pédicule membraneux, comme celle des *térébratules* et des *anatifes*, et qui en ait fait en conséquence, dans les planches de l'Encyclopédie, un genre particulier dont il ne donne point de description, parce que son ouvrage et sa mort l'empêchèrent de conduire jusqu'à la son dictionnaire d'Helminthologie. Mais le citoyen Lamarek a adopté et caractérisé ce genre."

The animal of *Lingula anatina* has been anatomically studied with great minuteness by several of our best contemporary zoologists. Professor R. Owen described it in 1833, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Zoological Society; and again in his chapter on the anatomy of *Terebratula*, in the Introduction to my work on British Fossil Brachiopoda. In 1845 the same subject was well treated by Dr C. Vogt, in his memoir, Anatomie der *Lingula anatina*. In 1856 it was studied by Dr S. P. Woodward in his excellent Manual of the Mollusca, in 1858 the anatomy of *Lingula anatina* was admirably treated by Albany Hancock, in his memorable memoir On the Organisation of the Brachiopoda, published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Then followed, in 1860, Dr Gratiolet's remarkable memoir, Études anatomiques sur la *Lingule anatina*, printed in the Journal de Conchyliologie. We have likewise Professor Semper's important observations On the Animal of *Lingula anatina*, in the Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie, vol. ii. p. 100, 1859, and in the *Reisebericht* in the Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie, vol. xiv. p. 424, 1864; and lastly, Professor King's instructive memoir, on some characteristics of *Lingula anatina*, in the 4th ser., vol. xii., 1873, of the Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. To all these works the reader is referred.

When young, and up to a certain age, *Lingula anatina* is very oval, and rounded at its anterior margin; the beaks tapering more than in the adult condition. Some specimens also attained somewhat larger proportions than those above recorded, but