

*Pullastra*, *Pinna*, and *Malleus*, at Singapore, and at the Philippine Islands." Dr Gould states, the "sculpture varies in strength; on young specimens the radiating striæ are scarcely developed, in older specimens, and especially those that have had to contend with irregularities in their place of attachment, the sculpture has a minutely-latticed character, like the grains of a thimble, or thicker, concave or convex, according to circumstances of habitation; and the position of the slit obviously varies with the position of the vertex in the opposite valve. On a flat place of attachment the sub-incumbent slit is nearly central, but when attached to a sloping or declivitous substance the vertex is pressed to one side, and the slit of the under valve follows the same direction."

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## APPENDIX.

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After my Report had been written and handed to Sir Wyville Thomson, the Rev. R. Boog Watson found among the Mollusca placed under his charge a few additional specimens of Brachiopoda.

*Discina atlantica*, King.

Station 184. August 29, 1874. 145° 10' E. Off Australia, with *Terebratula wyvillii*. Depth, 1400 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1.8° C. Sp. gr. 02.

*Crania*, sp.

Station 33. Off Bermuda. April 4, 1873. Depth, 435 fathoms. Mud.

Among some Mollusca dredged off Bermuda, a dead incomplete valve of a small *Crania* occurs, the only specimen of this genus obtained during the Challenger Expedition. The specimen is too imperfect to warrant a specific identification. It measured 4 mm. in length and breadth.

*Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, or *cailleti*.

Station 344. April 3, 1876. Off Ascension Island, along with *Terebratula cubensis*. Depth, 420 fathoms. Hard ground.

*Waldheimia dilatata*, Lam.

In the article Mollusca, in the Report on the Transit of Venus Expedition, in the year 1874-1875, Trans. of the Royal Society of London, vol. cxlviii. (extra volume), p. 192,