

Station 24, March 25, 1873; off Culebra Island; lat. $18^{\circ} 38' 30''$ N., long. $65^{\circ} 5' 30''$ W.; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Station 33, April 4, 1873; off Bermuda; lat. $32^{\circ} 21' 30''$ N., long. $64^{\circ} 35' 55''$ W.; depth, 435 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

Station 78, July 10, 1873; off the Azores; lat. $37^{\circ} 26'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 13'$ W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 85, July 19, 1873; off Palma Island (Canaries); lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$ N., long. $18^{\circ} 6'$ W.; depth, 1125 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 120, September 9, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat. $8^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 28'$ W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 122, September 10, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 50'$ W.; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 185, August 31, 1874; off Raine Island; lat. $11^{\circ} 35' 25''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 2' 0''$ E.; depth, 135 fathoms; bottom, coral sand.

Station 335, March 16, 1876; Tristan da Cunha to Ascension Island; lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$ S., long. $13^{\circ} 5'$ W.; depth 1425 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Cavolinia,¹ Abildgaard.

1791. *Cavolina*, Abildgaard, Om *Cavolina natans*, *Anomia tridentata* Forskalæi, Skriv. Naturhist. Selsk., Bd. i. Heft. ii. p. 173 (*non* Bruguière, 1792).

1797. *Rheda*, Humphreys, Museum Calonianum.

1801. *Hyalæa*, Lamarck, Système des animaux sans vertèbres, p. 139.

1810. *Archonta*, Montfort, Conchyliologie systématique, t. ii. p. 50.

1815. *Tricla*, Oken, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, t. i. p. 327 (*err. typ.* 273).

1825. *Pleuropus*, Eschscholtz, Bericht über die Zoologische Ausbeute während der Reise von Cronstadt bis St. Peter und Paul, Oken, Isis, 1825, Bd. i. p. 735.

1842. *Diacria*, Gray, Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum.

1859. *Orbignyia*, A. Adams, On synonyms and habitats of *Cavolinia*, *Diacria*, and *Pleuropus*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. iii. p. 45.

Characters and Description.—The shell, which is generally of a horny brown colour, is especially characterised (in the adult state, of course) by its much-contracted aperture, which is, however, very broad transversely. The lateral portions of this aperture, which are narrower than the middle part, are almost separated from it by a more or less developed tooth rising from the ventral lip and fitting into a dorsal depression. The dorsal lip, which is longer than the ventral, is always more or less ventrally recurved; the ventral lip, much recurved dorsally, is constricted a little in front of the aperture, and then reflected ventrally. The ventral surface is always bulging. The special form of *Cavolinia* depends on the fact that the sides of the shell

¹ Named after Cavolini or Caulini.