

*Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, Lin., var. *septentrionalis*, Couthouy (Pl. I. figs. 3-9).

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Couthouy, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist., vol. ii. p. 65, pl. iii. fig. 18, 1838 or 1839.

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Sow., Thes. Conch., p. 344, pl. xviii. figs. 5, 6, 1846.

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Stimpson, Test. Moll. New England, p. 75, 1851.

*Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, Reeve, Mon. of Terebratula. Conch. Icon., 1861.

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Morse, On the Early Stages of *Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. ii. 1869.

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Gould's Invert. Mass., p. 208, 1867, and Binny's 2d edit., p. 208, fig. 500, 1870.

*Terebratulina septentrionalis*, Dall, Cat. of Recent Species of Brachiopod, Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, p. 180, July 1873.

Shell rather thin longitudinally, broadly obovate, pear-shaped or somewhat pentagonal, narrow and tapering posteriorly, abruptly widening below the beak, broadest anteriorly; front-line either nearly straight, slightly indented, or rounded. Colour yellowish-white, nearly diaphanous. Dorsal valve gently convex, most so about the middle, slightly depressed towards the front, eared at the umbo. Ventral valve feebly convex or slightly deeper than the dorsal one, somewhat depressed towards the front. Beak short, attenuated, slightly incurved and truncated by a moderately large and incomplete semi-elliptical foramen completed below by the umbo of ventral valve and laterally margined by small deltidial plates. Surface of both valves covered with a variable number of fine rounded radiating striæ (240 in some specimens when counted at the margin). These increase in number by numerous intercalations of shorter ribs at variable distances from the beaks. Ribs few, simple and stronger in the young shell. Valves crossed or decussated by fine concentric lines of growth. Shell structure perforated by numerous small canals. In the interior of dorsal valve the loop is short and simple, rendered annular by the union of the oral processes. Brachial appendages united to each other by a membrane, cirrated and developed from each side of the mouth, divided into three lobes, the two lateral ones extending to a little more than two-thirds of the length of the valve, the central one not exceeding half the length of the valve, spiral at its extremities (fig. 5). Proportions variable. Length 27, breadth 21, depth 12 mm.

*Habitat.*—The geographical range of the variety *septentrionalis* seems to be very great. The Challenger Expedition dredged it abundantly off the New York coast on May 3, 1873, at Station 48, lat. 43° 2' N., long. 64° 2' W., at a depth of 51 fathoms. Sea bottom, rock (Pl. I. figs. 4, 5). Also on May 20, 1873, at Station 49, lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W., at a depth of 83 fathoms off Halifax. Bottom temperature, 1°·8 C. Sea bottom, gravel and stone (Pl. I. fig. 5). Again, on December 18, 1873, abundantly at Station 142, lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E. off the Cape of Good Hope, associated with *Terebratula vitrea*, var. *minor* and *Kraussina pisum* in 150 fathoms. Bottom tempera-