

increasing in number by the intercalation of shorter ribs. Apophysary system in dorsal valve consisting of two short, central, diverging branches, forked at their extremities. Interior surface tuberculated, a row of short, erect spine-like asperities rising perpendicularly close to, and all round the inner margin of valves. Its brachial appendages are small, the central spiral lobe especially so. Shell perforated by small canals. Length 7, breadth 7, depth 4 mm.

Habitat.—Five specimens of this small species were brought home by the Challenger Expedition attached to specimens of *Waldheimia flavescens*. They were obtained on June 3, 1874, at Port Jackson, near Sydney, South Australia. The specimens of *Waldheimia* being found close to the shore. The Rev. T. E. Tenison Woods, F.G.S., states in his Census of the Marine Shells of Tasmania and Adjacent Islands (p. 34, 1877), that *Kraussina lamarckiana* occurs in abundance under stones at low water at Tamar Heads, also in South-East Australia and New Zealand, and occasionally at Long Bay.

Observations.—*Kraussina lamarckiana* is distinguishable from *Kraussina pisum*, Lam., by its much smaller dimensions and comparatively stronger ribs. A very closely allied species, or variety of *Kraussina lamarckiana*, to which M. Vélain has given the name of *davidsoni* in his valuable Malacologie de l'Île de St Paul, occurs in vast abundance on the shore in the interior crater of the Island of St Paul. M. Vélain informs me that after having examined many hundred specimens, and compared them with the Australian *Kraussina lamarckiana*, he had determined to raise the St Paul shell to the rank of a new species. That during the ordinary low tides they are scarcely covered by water, and are alternately covered and left bare at the ebb and flow of the tide. They occur in an area of a few yards' width, and, consequently, at very shallow depth, doubtless because they find there those conditions to which they are accustomed in other localities. M. Vélain informs me that during his lengthened stay at the Island of St Paul, no other species of Brachiopod was dredged, that the shell referred to by Mr Dall as *Kraussina picta*, Val., Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., p. 894, 1865, as from the Island of St Paul has been nowhere described, and thus that name must be attributed to an incorrect citation.

Kraussina pisum, Val. *apud* Lam., sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 7, 8).

Terebratula pisum, Val. *apud* Lam., Anim. sans Vert., vol. vi. p. 330, 1819.

Terebratula natalensis, Kuster, 1843, and Krauss, Die sudafricanschen Mollusken, pl. ii. fig. 11, 1848.

Kraussia pisum, Dav., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 370, 1852, and Reeve, Mon. of *Terebratula*, Conch. Icon., pl. ix. fig. 26.

Kraussina pisum, Dall, Am. Journ. of Conch., vol. vi., part 2, p. 140, 1870.

Shell suborbicular, or oval, often rather wider than long, yellowish-white; dorsal valve very slightly convex with a groove-like central, longitudinal depression extending from the umbo to the front. Hinge-line nearly straight, and rather more than half as long as the breadth of the shell. Ventral valve deeper than the dorsal one, longitudinally