I have felt somewhat undecided with regard to the identification of this species. Some specimens bear a certain resemblance to *Waldheimia lenticularis*, but *Waldheimia kerguelenensis* is a smaller shell, more ovate or regularly oval, and especially so in the young and intermediate ages. I forwarded two examples for Dall's examination, and he informs me, "I have carefully compared it with D'Orbigny's *Waldheimia fontaineiana*, and feel more sure than ever of the correctness of my reference of his species to *Waldheimia venosa*. It is certainly not this fine species (*Waldheimia kerguelenensis*)." I consider myself justified, therefore, in regarding *Waldheimia kerguelenensis* as a new and undescribed form. I believe it, however, to be identical with that erroneously described and figured by G. Sowerby at p. 359 (Pl. XXI. figs. 99–101) of his Thesaurus Conchyliorum, 1846, as the *Terebratula globosa* of Lamarck. The specimen he figured under that name, said to have been taken from Lamarck's collection, was, I am assured, obtained in Paris by Mr Cuming, and it is now in the British Museum. Sowerby seems, however, to have gone rather far when he adds, "It agrees perfectly with the representation in the Encyclopédie Méthodique (tab. 339, fig. 2)." Still the foramen is not quite complete, although Lamarck gives "foramine integro" as one of its characters. If we refer to Lamarck's description of *Terebratula globosa*, and look at the figure in the Encyclopédie to which he refers, we are at a loss to see the perfect agreement alluded to by Mr Sowerby. The figure, which is not a very good one, represents a shell 68 mm. in length by 54 mm. in breadth, and most approaches in size the *Waldheimia venosa* of Solander, to which Lamarck's species has been more than once referred. As some uncertainty must, therefore, prevail with reference to the species named *Terebratula globosa* by Lamarck, I would propose to call the shell under description and the one figured by Sowerby in the Thesaurus Conchyliorum, *Waldheimia kerguelenensis*, admitting at the same time *Waldheimia lenticularis* as its nearest ally.

Waldheimia flavescens, Val. *apud* Lam. (Pl. III. figs. 10–12).

Terebratula flavescens, Val. apud Lamarck, Anim. sans Vert., vol. vi. p. 246, 1819.
Terebratula dentata, ibid.
Terebratula australis, Quoy and Gaimard, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Zool., p. 551, pl. lxxxv. figs. 1–5, 1834.
Terebratula recurva, ibid., p. 554, pl. lxxxv. figs. 11, 12, 1834.
Terebratula australis, G. B. Sowerby, Thes. Conch., parts 4 and 7, p. 349, pl. lxix. figs. 25–33, 1846.
Waldheimia australis, King, Mon. of Permian Fossils, Pal. Soc., p. 145, pl. xx. figs. 11, 12, 1849.
Waldheimia flavescens, Dav., Brit. Foss. Brach., Introduction Pal. Soc., vol. i. p. 64, figs. 6, 7, 1853.
Waldheimia australis, Woodward, A Manual of the Mollusca, p. 216, figs. 113, 114, 1854.
Terebratula australis, Gratiolet, Études anatomiques sur la Terebratule australe, Journ. de Conch., October 1857.
Waldheimia australis, Hancock, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc., vol. cxlviii., 1858.
Waldheimia flavescens, L. Reeve, Mon. of Terebratula, pls. i. and ii., 1861.
Waldheimia flavescens, Dall, Amer. Journ. of Conch., vol. vi. part 2, p. 180, 1870; and Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, p. 181, 1873.

Shell longer than wide, ovate or subpentagonal, broadest about the middle, straight