

ridge down the middle from the apex to the lower extremity, and a more distinct keel nearer the dorsal margin, marking off a smooth upper area. The front dorsal margin is very oblique, somewhat curved, and shorter than the posterior, which is less sloping and rather concave. The ventral outline is widely arcuate in front and at the middle, but shallowly sinuate at the depression. The umbones are small, only slightly raised above the hinge-line, hardly incurved, and, at the extreme tip, do not appear to incline either anteriorly or posteriorly, although, when the valves are viewed externally, they curve over towards the hinder side. The right valve has a short but very erect lamellar lateral tooth on each side near the umbo, the posterior, however, is prolonged under the dorsal margin, in the form of a ridge, some distance along the rostrum. It also has, just in front of the apex, a small triangular dentiform projection of the dorsal margin. The left valve has no lateral, but a single thickish tubercular denticle, just in front of the apex. The ligament is small, oblique, and posteriorly inclined, not in a prominent process, but attached to the inner surface of the shell. The interior is glossy, exhibiting more or less of the external concentric ribbing, especially in the right valve. The muscular impressions are indistinct.

Length 6 mm., height  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , diameter 2.

*Habitat*.—Port Jackson, Sydney, in 2 to 10 fathoms (Challenger); Moreton Bay (British Museum).

#### SECTION K.

*Neæra claviculata*, Dall (Pl. IX. figs. 8–8b).

*Neæra claviculata*, Dall, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. ix., No. 2, p. 112.

*Habitat*.—Station 33, off Bermuda, in 435 fathoms; coral mud.

None of the Challenger specimens are as large as that described by Dall from Station 44 of the "Blake" Expedition, the largest being only 6 mm. in length. The right valve has a singular acute (almost hooked) denticle just in front of the apex, the left being entirely without teeth. The great feature of this species is the peculiar shelf-like expansion within the posterior dorsal margin, the special use of which is at present a matter of conjecture. It may be for the reception of the hinder adductor muscle, although I am inclined to believe such is not the case.

*Neæra congenita*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 1–1b).

Testa *Neæra claviculatæ* similis, sed angustior, minus convexa, postice latius rostrata, margine dorsi postico rectiusculo, ventrali postice vix sinuato, clavicula interna magis elongata, et ligamenti fossa angustiori instructa.