

thinnish, equilateral, moderately convex, white, and ornamented with innumerable minute elevated granules arranged in quincuncial fashion. The dorsal margin is considerably oblique on both sides of the prominent beak which is well curved over towards the front, and smooth and glossy at the tip, in front of which there is a lunular depression, which is not, however, defined by a line. The anterior dorsal slope is a trifle concave, the posterior side, on the contrary, being slightly convex, exhibiting a sharpish keel or ridge very close to the edge, marking off a linear dorsal area. The single cardinal tooth is large, strong, erect, and situated immediately beneath the apex of the umbo. The interior of the valve is whitish and somewhat pearly.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm., height $4\frac{1}{2}$, diameter of valve $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat.—Station 185B, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 155 fathoms; coral sand.

This is a shorter shell than the European *Poromya granulata* of Nyst, with more sloping dorsal margins and a more curved ventral outline. It is also more coarsely granulated, and the pit containing the internal ligament is smaller and more equilaterally triangular.

Poromya lævis, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 3–3b).

Testa inæquilateralis, ovata, antice paulo acuminata, postice latior, leviter subtruncata, alba, tenuis, nitida, incrementi lineis levibus striata, undique microscopice subpunctata. Margo dorsi utrinque declivis, postice subrectilinearis, antice leviter excurvatus, prope umbonem contractus, lunulam parvam concavam formans. Margo ventris late arcuatus. Umbones parvi, paulo supra marginem dorsalem producti, aliquanto post medium siti. Valva dextra dente unico subvalido infra umbonem instructa, lineaque cardinis antice profunde sulcata. Proxime sub margine dorsali pone umbonem est ligamenti sulcus parvus haud profundus. Pagina interna nitida, submargaritacea, radiatim substriata.

Of this species only three right valves are at present known. It is of an ovate form, a little acuminate in front, broader and somewhat truncated behind. It is not very convex, rather inequilateral, the anterior side being the longer. It is thinnish, white, glossy, sculptured with very fine lines of growth, and everywhere exhibits a microscopic shagreened surface, only visible under a compound lens. The front dorsal margin is a little curved and sloping, the posterior being shorter, straighter, and more oblique, and turned at right angles to the rest of the valve, forming a narrow dorsal area. The ventral outline is regularly and widely arcuate, ascending equally at both ends. The beaks are small, slightly raised above the hinge-line, are situated behind the centre, and curve towards the front over a small concave lunule. The interior is glossy, semipearly, and finely radiately substriated, especially towards the lower margin. There