

having the apices rolled up remote from one another and the hinge-line, and situated quite near the anterior end. The posterior dorsal margin is rather straight, only a trifle oblique, and joins the broadly arcuate lateral outline in a well-rounded curve. The anterior portion of the upper margin is very short, forming merely a rounded angle with the obliquely truncate, almost rectilinear, anterior side. The ventral outline is semicircularly curved, and more gently ascending posteriorly than in front. The interior is white, glossy, and apparently more or less iridescent. The anterior muscular impression is elongate, of an irregular form and high up, just beneath the umbones. Behind there are three impressions, one (the largest of all) is situated about the middle of the posterior side, the two others being under the dorsal margin. The hinge-line is simple and toothless, having a thin external ligament attached to the edge along nearly the whole extent. The internal ligament is very slender, located in a very narrow groove, near, but within the edge, and probably supported by a free ossicle.

Length 14 mm., height 16, diameter 12.

Habitat.—Station 133, Mid South Atlantic, in 1900 fathoms; Globigerina ooze.

Only a single dead specimen of this fine species was obtained. It differs from *Lyonsiella papyracea*, not only in form and smaller size, but also in having much more numerous liræ.

Silenia, n. gen.

Testa tenuis, ovato-oblonga, intus margaritacea, concentrice striata, sparsim granulata; cardo edentulus; ligamentum externum, marginale. Animal ovato-oblongum, convexiusculum; pallium inferne apertum, postice siphones infra clausum. Apertura siphonalis papillis elongatis conicis scabris circumdata; siphon branchialis magnus, externe haud prominens, intus in tuba magna productus, anali contra minimo, externe paulo exstanti, intus haud prolongato; pes parvus, gracilis, sulco byssali haud aratus. Papillæ orales inæquales; anticæ permagnæ, posticæ parvæ. Branchiæ insignes, utrinque in serie interrupta, posticeque serie altera transversa etiam in medio interrupta digestæ.

This remarkable form differs from *Lyonsiella* in possessing well-developed labial palpi, in the character and disposition of the branchiæ, and one or two points with regard to the siphonal opening and the foot, &c. The shell may be distinguished from that of *Lyonsiella* by the difference in the hinge-characters, the latter genus having an internal ligament supported by a free ossicle, whilst in *Silenia* it is external and without a shelly support.

Silenia sarsii, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. figs. 4-4b).

Habitat.—Station 157, about 1100 miles south-west of Australia, in 1950 fathoms; Diatom ooze; also Station 325, east of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, in 2650 fathoms; blue mud.