

Circe gibbia (Lamarck).*Cytherea gibbia*, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 577.*Cytherea gibbia*, Sowerby, Gen. of Shells, fig. 3.*Circe gibbia*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. cxxxvii. figs. 4-7.*Circe gibbia*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 21, a-d.*Venus (Cytherea (Crista)) gibbia*, Römer, Mal. Blätt., 1863, p. 17.*Venus (Cytherea (Crista)) gibbia*, Römer, Monog. Veneridæ, vol. i. p. 176, pl. xlvii. fig. 2.*Habitat.*—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms; green mud.

This species has been recorded from several localities in the Indian Ocean, from the Philippine Islands, and from New Caledonia.

Circe bermudensis, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1-1b).

Testa parva, trigono-rotundata, paulo inæquilateralis, albida (?), mediocriter convexa, utrinque rotundata, liris radiantibus et concentricis tenuibus cancellata. Margo dorsi utrinque valde declivis, postice leviter arcuatus, antice rectiusculus, ventralis parum curvatus. Umbones mediocres, aliquanto ante medium siti, acuti, incurvati. Lunula impressa, late lanceolata. Dentes cardinales normales, postico valvæ dextræ et mediano sinistræ maximis. Sinus pallii indistinctus.

This species is longer than high, and becomes proportionately longer as it increases. It is a little inequilateral, the anterior end, as is usually the case in the Veneridæ, being shorter than the posterior. It is beautifully ornamented with fine concentric liræ, which are crossed by others equally slender radiating from the apices, the points of intersection being somewhat granular. It is probably whitish, but I am unable to speak with certainty upon this point, as all the valves before me are more or less worn. It is rather rounded when very young, but becomes more trigonal in older shells, the umbones being more elevated, and thus producing this appearance. The dorsal margin descends considerably on both sides, is rather longer and a trifle arcuate behind, in front being nearly rectilinear. The two ends are subequal, the posterior, if anything, rather narrower than the anterior, the reverse being the case in the earlier stages of growth. The ventral margin ascends more in front than behind, and is not very much curved at the middle. The lunule is broadly lanceolate, faintly sunken, defined, and exhibits lines of growth. The hinge is normal in construction, the hinder tooth in the right valve and the central one in the left being rather larger than the others. The muscular impressions and the pallial line are too distinct for description.

Length 7 mm., height $6\frac{1}{2}$, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$.*Habitat.*—Station 33, off Bermuda, at a depth of 435 fathoms; coral mud.