

The cancellated surface, a feature rather uncommon in this genus, will readily distinguish this from other Atlantic forms. Although the above may not be the full dimensions reached by the species, I am of opinion that it does not attain a very much larger size.

*Circe jucunda*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 3-3b).

Testa rotundata, paulo inæquilateralis, latere antico postico angustiori, albida, incrementi lineis tenuibus, marginem inferiorem versus aliquanto, fortioribus, sculpta, costellis numerosis gracilibus radiantibus granulosis utrinque ornata. Umbones parvi, acuti, incurvati. Margo dorsalis antice vix convexus, leviter obliquus, postice minus descendens, rectiusculus, vel levissime convexus. Ventris margo arcuatus, antice sensim adscendens. Lunula mediocriter magna, linea gracillima impressa circumdata, haud ratiatim lirata. Dentes normales ut in *Circe castrense*. Margo dorsi posticus valvæ dextræ conspicue intus sulcatus, sulco elongato, profundo.

The valves here described are possibly only the young stage of the species, but the character of the sculpture is sufficiently peculiar that the adult form would be recognisable without much difficulty. It is a roundish species, a little longer than high, slightly inequilateral, the anterior side as usual being the shorter. It is white, somewhat convex, sculptured with fine striæ or lines of growth, which become rather coarser as the shell enlarges. In addition there are, on each side, numerous very slender radiating liræ which are a trifle arcuate, especially those upon the anterior end, and, being crossed by the concentric striæ, become finely and very prettily granular. The umbones are rather small, acute, curve over towards the anterior end, and are but little elevated above the dorsal line. This is slightly convex, and rather oblique in front, and forms with the slowly ascending basal margin, which is broadly curved, a narrower, more acutely rounded end than at the opposite extremity. The hinder slope is less oblique and nearly rectilinear at first, then rounding into the lateral outline. The lunule is moderately large, scarcely sunken, enclosed by a very fine impressed line, prominent along the middle, broadly lanceolate in form, and sculptured only with the fine lines of increment. The hinge is composed like that of other species of *Circe*. In the left valve the central tooth is thick, triangular, and much stouter than either of the two others. In the right valve it is also triangular and thickish, but not much stouter than the posterior, which is rather longer. The hinder dorsal slope in the latter valve is conspicuously grooved within, the groove being elongate and extending nearly to the extremity. In the left valve there is a corresponding elevated ridge between the extreme outer edge of the slope and the inner margin of the hinge-plate. The ligament would be internal, or scarcely visible from the exterior. The anterior