

muscular impression is elongate and a little smaller than the posterior. The pallial sinus has not been recognised.

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

Habitat.—Station 188, west of Cape York, North Australia, in 28 fathoms, green mud; and off the reefs at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in 40 fathoms.

Since writing the above description, based upon two valves from Station 188, three more valves from Honolulu have been forwarded to me which agree in every particular. They are rather larger than the figured valve, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long and $3\frac{1}{5}$ high. The radiating granular ridges, which in the Cape York specimen extend only a short distance from the sides, are produced almost to a central line down the middle of the valves, where they divaricate. From the general aspect of those specimens I am rather inclined to think that the species will prove permanently small, and possibly not much larger than the above dimensions indicate.

Circe amica, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 2-2*e*).

Testa transversa, ovata superne acuminata, paululum inæquilateralis, alba, ad marginem dorsalem utrinque rubro maculata, concentrice subcostata et sulcata, umbones versus lævigata, in sulcis et ad utraque latera radiatim lirata. Margo dorsi utrinque subæqualiter declivis, postice levissime arcuatus, antice aliquanto concavus. Ventris margo late curvatus, acute rotundatim in dorsalem anticam ambiens, cum postico obtuse angulatim junctus. Umbones parvi, acuti, paulo ante medium collocati. Lunula lanceolata, linea incisa circumdata, rubro tineta. Area angusta, subprofunda, marginibus subangulatis, postice rubro maculata. Dens medianus in utraque valva magnus, conicus, anticus valvæ dextræ eodem minor in valva sinistra. Cicatrices subprofundæ, antica parva, elongata, infra dentes laterales sita, postica latior. Sinus pallii mediocriter latus, sed minime profundus.

The shell of this species is a little inequilateral, the anterior side being rather shorter than the posterior. It is entirely white, with the exception of a spear-head-shaped red spot on the front part of the lunule and a smaller spot of the same colour on the hinder part of the posterior dorsal margin. It is considerably longer than high, about equally broad at each end, rather finely radiately lirated down both sides, and concentrically ridged and grooved near the ventral margin, at the beaks and for a short distance beneath them being almost smooth. The ridges are unequal in size, very little elevated, and somewhat granulous at the sides, where they are crossed by the radiating costellæ. The furrows too are shallow and unequal in width, and have a punctate appearance which is caused by the presence of fine radiating liræ interrupted by the concentric ridges. The dorsal margin descends about equally on each side, but whilst