

*Circe obliquissima*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 6-6*b*).

Testa parva, valde obliqua, subpyriformis, inæquilateralis, antice producta, sublunulata, crassiuscula, albida, subdiaphana, concentricè fortiter costata et sulcata. Umbones prominentes, subacuti. Cardo crassus. Dentes in valva dextra tres; duo postici subæquales, anticus subobsoletus. Sulcus lateralis anticus latus, profundus. Ligamentum internum, elongatum, pone dentem postremum situm.

This shell is remarkably oblique, very inequilateral, the anterior end being much greater than the posterior. It is produced in front, pyriform, very strongly concentrically grooved and ridged, the ridges being continued to the margins. In front they are not interrupted by a decided groove, but merely crossed by a slight depression marking off an ill-defined lunule. The sulci are unequal, every alternate or third one being deeper and broader than those intervening. The colour is white, the texture subdiaphanous, and the surface somewhat glossy. The beaks are rather prominent, moderately acute, and directed somewhat towards the front. The hinge is strong for so small a shell, and consists of three cardinal teeth in the right valve. Of these the central is the largest and parallel with the hinder one, which forms the inner boundary of the ligamental pit. The front tooth in the single valve under examination is subobsolete, and forms as it were the upper extremity of the inner raised edge of the lateral dental groove. The ligament is oblique, parallel with and located within the posterior dorsal margin. The interior is glossy, and, owing to the transparency of the shell, exhibits the concentric sculpture of the exterior. The muscular scars and impression of the mantle are too indistinct for description.

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

*Habitat*.—Station 186, off Wednesday Island, North Australia, at a depth of 8 fathoms; coral sand.

This remarkable little shell is peculiar on account of the obliquity of its growth, and the strong character of the concentric sculpture. It is quite unlike any other species of the genus.

#### Subfamily DOSINIINÆ.

##### *Dosinia*, Scopoli.

*Dosinia deshayesii*, A. Adams (Pl. I. figs. 1-1*e*).

*Dosinia deshayesii*, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855, p. 223.

*Dosinia deshayesii*, Römer, Monog. *Dosinia*, p. 55.

*Habitat*.—Station 187, near Cape York, North Australia, at a depth of 6 fathoms (Challenger); North Australia (Mus. Cuming); Prince of Wales Channel, Torres Strait, in 5 to 7 fathoms (Dr. Coppinger of H.M.S. "Alert").