

Family ISOCARDIIDÆ (?).

Callocardia, A. Adams.*Callocardia* (?) *adamsii*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 7-7b).

Testa valde inæquilateralis, cordata, ventricosa, alba, concentrice tenuiter lirata. Umbones prominentes, magni, incurvati, haud approximati, longe ante medium collocati. Margo dorsi posticus elongatus, declivis, leviter arcuatus, anticus brevior, paulo convexus. Lunula magna, late cordata, infra umbones leviter depressa, in medio aliquanto prominens, linea profunde incisa circumdata. Area postica lanceolata, incrementi lineis striata, subconcava, bene definita. Dentes cardinales valvæ sinistrae duo irregulares, antico elongato sinuoso, infra umbones sito, postico minore obliquo. Valva dextra dente unico elongato irregulari munita. Ligamentum parvum profunde inter umbones supra marginem situm.

This species is somewhat cordate, a little longer than high, very inequilateral, more elongated and produced behind than in front. It is rather convex, moderately thick, white, not glossy, and sculptured with close fine concentric thread-like liræ, which become mere striæ upon the lunule and the posterior dorsal area. The front dorsal margin is a little excurved and rather abruptly descending, the posterior being longer, gently arcuate, and obliquely inclined, forming together with the upcurved ventral outline a rather more acute extremity than in front. The lunule is broadly cordate, a little concave immediately beneath the beaks, a trifle elevated along the centre, and circumscribed by a deeply incised line. The posterior dorsal area is narrow, lanceolate, and defined by subcarinate ridges extending from the beaks to the hinder extremity. The umbones are much elevated above the hinge-line, and curve over considerably towards the front. They are not quite adjacent, and terminate in minute smooth glossy apices which curve away some distance from the centre of the lunule. The hinge-teeth are peculiarly irregular in form, and not easily described. In the left valve there are two, of which the posterior one is narrow, oblique, small, and located below the ligament. The anterior forms an inner raised irregular sinuated and notched edge to the hinge-plate, being separated from the upper hinge-margin by a deep irregular groove. The right valve has but a single elongate tooth of a similar irregular conformation as the anterior in the opposing valve. The ligament is yellowish-brown, rather small, short, and situated deeply between the umbones. The interior of the valves is opaque white in parts, and bluish-white elsewhere, and exhibits numerous largish shallow pits or punctures irregularly disposed. The muscular scars and the pallial line are rather indistinct.

Length $12\frac{2}{3}$ mm., height $11\frac{1}{2}$, diameter 9.

Habitat.—Station 348, south of Sierra Leone, at a depth of 2450 fathoms.

It is doubtful whether this species really belongs to the genus *Callocardia*. It agrees with it in its cordate form, the curved over beaks, and the impressed line