

curved, and decidedly more descending. There is in the left valve a single oblique lamellar tooth which is situated behind the umbo forming the posterior boundary to a narrow deep groove which is as it were lobed in front and extends a little beyond the apex of the beak. The muscular scars and pallial impression are very indistinct.

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

*Habitat*.—Station 244, Mid North Pacific Ocean, at a depth of 2900 fathoms; red clay.

A single specimen from the above great depth (nearly three and a third miles) was dredged up perfect, both as regards the shell and animal. In endeavouring to open the valves in order to determine the genus some slight damage was done, and it became necessary to boil the specimen so that the adductor muscles should relinquish their hold and allow the valves to separate. Unfortunately, the hinge-plate of the right valve was destroyed, but, judging from the left valve, its construction must have been all but identical with that obtaining in the following species.

*Callocardia* (?) *atlantica*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 8–8b).

Testa *Callocardiæ pacificæ* similis, sed brevior, æque longa ac alta.

Beyond the difference in form there is very little to distinguish this species from *Callocardia pacifica*. It is a very remarkable fact that shells so similar should exist at such great depths, at such remote localities, which, however, are situated almost upon the same parallels.

On placing side by side specimens of *Kelliella miliaris* from Hardanger Fiord, Norway, kindly furnished me by the Rev. A. M. Norman, with the Challenger examples of this species, and others from Davis Strait obtained by the "Valorous" expedition, and regarded by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys as the fry of *Isocardia cor*, I observe certain distinctions. In the first place, I have never seen or heard of a *Kelliella* from Norway attaining to the size (4 mm.) of the specimen from Station 73. In the next place, I perceive a difference in form, the ventral outline of these specimens being decidedly bulged or more excurved than that of *Kelliella*. In addition to this, there is a slight variation in the dentition, which accurate figures alone could well explain, and finally, in the minute specimens in question, I find a slight dorsal ridge, which marks off a posterior area, of which ridge I can discover no trace in *Kelliella*.

The fry of *Callocardia adamsii* must resemble this species very closely in form and dentition, but, judging from the apices of the known specimens, which may not, however, be full grown, it would be more strongly concentrically sculptured.

Length and height 4 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 73, west of Azores, in 1000 fathoms; also Station 78, off San Miguel, at a depth of 1000 fathoms.