

more quadrate, and has fewer radiating lines. As but a single left valve was obtained I am unable to complete the description of the hinge; however, the right valve would probably have a single tubercular tooth.

*Verticordia tornata* (Jeffreys) (Pl. XXV. figs. 9-9b).

*Pecchiolia tornata*, Jeffreys, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, vol. xviii. p. 494.

*Habitat.*—Station 70, west of the Azores, in 1675 fathoms; also Station 106, Mid Atlantic, between Sierra Leone and Brazil, in 1850 fathoms.

Of this species only some fragments were described by Jeffreys. Two perfect valves from Station 70, and a complete specimen from Station 106, were obtained by the Challenger, and enable me to supplement the description in the Annals.

This species is globose, somewhat *Isocardia*-like, nearly equilateral, but a very little inequivalve, the right valve very slightly overlapping the left along the ventral margin and the hinder dorsal slope. The minute tubercles are arranged in more or less regular radiating series, their irregularity being especially noticeable at the hinder end. The umbones are well produced, involuted and directed towards the front, and the ligament is external and placed in a small sunken groove upon the hinge-line behind the conspicuous prominent tooth in the right valve, and posterior to the thickened termination of the front dorsal margin in the left.

Length 13 mm., height 13, diameter 10.

The somewhat different position of the ligament in this species is, I think, hardly of generic importance, as the form and granular surface so closely approach *Verticordia woodii* and *Verticordia quadrata*, which connect it with typical species such as *Verticordia ornata* and *Verticordia australiensis*.

#### Family TRIDACNIDÆ.

##### *Tridacna*, Bruguière.

*Tridacna crocea*, Lamarck.

*Tridacna crocea*, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., ed. 2, vol. vii. p. 10.

*Habitat.*—Station 186, off Cape York, North Australia, at a depth of 8 fathoms; coral mud.

The single specimen from the above locality agrees very fairly with the figure in the "Conchylien-Cabinet" of Chemnitz referred to by Lamarck. The species of this genus are extremely puzzling, and I believe that the young of the largest known shell (*Tridacna*