

Only a single right valve is at present known, and this probably does not represent the maximum size of the species. It is rather compressed, thin, about equilateral, rather squarely truncate behind, rounded in front, and gently curved below. The small acute umbo being rather prominent, and the dorsal margin in front rather concave, the upper part of the shell has a peaked appearance. The sculpture consists of fine acute close-set liræ, which become more elevated and lamellar on the posterior side, the lamellæ being somewhat interrupted down the middle by a shallow impression, so that on the posterior dorsal margin and on a slight angle radiating from the beak to the lower hinder extremity they form two separate crests. There is a single cardinal tooth in this right valve, and a small and remote lateral on each side. The ligament lies in a narrow groove under the dorsal edge.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm., height $4\frac{1}{4}$, supposed diameter of the perfect shell 2.

Habitat.—Station 185B, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 155 fathoms; coral sand.

Lucina (Divaricella) irpex, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 4-4a).

Testa subcircularis, fere æquilateralis, modice convexa, alba, liris elevatis tenuibus paulo ante medium oblique divaricatis instructa, crassiuscula, spatiis incrementi concentricè gradata. Umbones parvi, vix ante medium siti, antrorsum versi, parum elevati. Margo dorsi postice oblique arcuatus, antice minus curvatus, aliquanto obliquior. Lunula minuta, profunda. Dens cardinalis in valva dextra unicus, crassus, obtusus; dentes duo valvæ sinistræ parvi, fossa triangulari sejuncti, posteriori valde obliquo. Fossa ligamenti elongata, utrinque attenuata, intra marginem sita. Cicatrix antica angusta, elongata. Margo valvarum fortiter serratus.

This species is almost circular, about as long as high, white, almost equilateral, moderately convex, and ornamented with fine, much elevated ridges or costellæ which divaricate at an angle of about 45° at a slightly arcuate and oblique line radiating from the umbo and marking off from the anterior end rather more than a third of the valve. The ridges are interrupted at intervals which mark periods of growth, by which the surface of the valves present a graduated appearance. The grooves, which are equal to or a little broader than the costellæ between them, are conspicuously deep, especially at the sides, so that the outline is prettily and strongly dentate. The margin is well curved all round, except along the anterior dorsal slope, where it is a trifle less arcuate. The beaks are small, curve over towards the front, are but very slightly raised above the hinge-line, located scarcely in advance of the centre, and have a most minute, deeply sunken lunule immediately beneath them. The hinge is composed of a single thick, obtuse tooth in the right valve which fits in between two smaller ones in the left. The ligament is internal, located in an elongate deepish groove, attenuated at both ends.