

and fewer in number, and the radiating sculpture is also of a coarser character. The constitution of the hinge is very similar, but in *Lucina levukana* the anterior lateral teeth are more remote from the cardinals than in this species. The edges of the valves of the latter are considerably thickened, and the denticles on the inner margin are fewer and stouter than in the Fijian form.

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

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

Lucina (Codakia) hawaiiensis, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 8–8a).

Testa inæquilateralis, oblongo-rotundata, paulo obliqua, ante umbones excavata, antice late curvata, postice angustior, alba, lamellis tenuibus parum elevatis costellisque crassioribus radiantibus minus elevatis cancellata. Margo dorsi anticus primo excavatus, leviter declivis, posticus brevior, magis obliquus, rectiusculus; umbones parvi, leviter prominentes, incurvati, antrorsum versi. Lunula parva, subprofunda, pellucida. Dentes cardinales duo in valva sinistra, unicus in dextra validus, triangularis, medianus. Laterales fortes, subæquidistantes, posticis paulo propius umbones positus. Ligamentum externum, supra marginem locatum. Pagina interna alba, cicatricibus magnis notata, ad marginem denticulata.

A single specimen and an odd valve, which probably do not represent the adult state of the species, are all that are at present known.

The shell is rather thin, having a semipellucid appearance, of an oblong irregularly rounded form, fairly convex, rather inequilateral, and somewhat oblique. The posterior dorsal margin is short, almost straight, and rather sloping, the anterior being longer, less oblique, concave at first, and then rounding into the broadly curved anterior end, which is wider than the hinder extremity. The beaks are small, smooth, opaque white, incurved over the small deepish pellucid lunule. The sculpture consists of slender slightly elevated concentric lamellæ which pass over less raised but thicker radiating costellæ. The hinge is composed of two cardinal teeth in the left valve and one in the right, and a small ligament placed in a narrow groove on the hinder dorsal edge in each valve. All the cardinals are strongish, those in the left valve being divergent, and separated by a triangular pit, which receives the strong central tooth of the right. The lateral teeth, too, are thickish and well developed, and moderately remote from the centre of the hinge-plate, the anterior being a little more distant than the posterior. The inner margin of the valves is rather coarsely dentate, the muscular scars are large, and the pallial impression is simple.

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