

the right valve is slender at first, then becomes broader below the first angle, or, in other words, along the truncation, with a narrow groove along the middle which receives the acute edge of the left valve. In the latter the margin is most expanded at the upper angle. There does not appear to be any trace of a ligamental groove.

Cryptodon sp.

Habitat.—Station 344, off Ascension Island, South Atlantic, in 420 fathoms; volcanic sand.

As but a single minute valve, only about a millimetre in length, was obtained, I refrain from giving more than a mere record of its discovery. It doubtless is the young state of a probably new form approaching *Cryptodon croulinensis*, but rather less oblique, rounder, and not so peaked at the umbones.

Cryptodon marionensis, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 6–6a).

Testa parva, tenuissima, albida, subpellucida, irregulariter rotundata, mediocriter convexa. Valvæ impressionibus duabus radiantibus haud profundis postice notatæ, incrementi lineis striatæ, sculptura peculiari quasi microscopice subpunctata undique ornata. Margo dorsi ante umbones leviter concavus, posticus vix convexus. Latus anticum rotundatum, posticum haud profunde bisinuatum. Umbones parvi, acuti, mediani, antrorsum versi. Cardo edentulus, sed linea cardinis in valva sinistra infra apicem paulo incrassata et producta. Ligamentum omnino internum, in sulco angusto infra marginem dorsalem situm.

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

Habitat.—Prince Edward and Marion Islands, in 100 to 150 fathoms.

This species is the southern form of *Cryptodon gouldii*, Philippi, and *Cryptodon flexuosus*, Montagu, both of which species it closely resembles. It is, however, flatter, and perhaps a trifle longer than either, and the lower of the two furrows, or rather depressions, down the hinder side of the valves is rather broader and certainly not so deep as in *Cryptodon flexuosus*. The ligament also in the present species appears to be set in a somewhat deeper groove, and the prominence of the hinge-line beneath the umbo in the left valve is more marked than in either of the two species referred to. If these differences, slight as they are, prove constant, I think it right they should be held of specific importance.