

oblique leviterque arcuatus; ventris margo aliquanto late arcuatus. Latus anticum altum, obtusum, posticum paulo acutius rotundatum. Dentes cardinis in valva sinistra normales, antico bifido, crasso, postico gracili, elongato. Margo dorsi ante umbonem intus profunde effossus, supra dentem bifidum levissime emarginatus vel depressus. Ligamenti sulcus haud profundus, marginalis, angustus. Impressiones musculorum magnæ, elongatæ.

The shell of this small species is thin, rather globose, rounded, a little longer than high, concentrically finely striated, and exhibits at short distances minute elevated ridges or liræ. It is white, slightly glossy, and inequilateral, the anterior side being a trifle shorter than the posterior. The front dorsal margin is very slightly concave near the beaks, then somewhat excurved, rising a little before commencing the descent to the side. The hinder margin is feebly arcuate, and slopes more obliquely than the anterior. The ventral outline is broadly curved, and forms with the dorsal margin a sharper curve behind than in front. The umbones are very small, only a very little elevated above the hinge-plate, not very acute at the tip, and are situated a trifle in advance of the centre. In the left valve the front tooth is stout, strongly grooved at the top, falls immediately beneath the tip of the beak, and inclines but very slightly towards the front. The hind-tooth is very slender and oblique, elongate, and is almost connected with the anterior tooth at the upper end, and at the lower extremity runs into the inner edge of the hinge-plate, being separated from the other tooth by a deep triangular pit. The anterior half of the hinge-plate is just a trifle broader than the posterior, remarkably deeply and widely grooved. The hinder portion is also deeply channelled, a narrow elongate slip behind the umbo being partitioned off for the ligament, which would scarcely be visible externally. The muscular scars are elongate and very large.

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

*Habitat.*—Station 187, west of Cape York, North Australia, in 6 fathoms; also Station 188, a little farther west of Cape York, at a depth of 28 fathoms.

This species is distinguished from *Diplodonta subglobosa* by its more ventricose form. The anterior end is higher and more obtuse than the posterior, whilst in the other species, on the contrary, the latter extremity is the more broadly arcuate. The hinge-plate, too, in the present species is broader and more deeply grooved, the posterior tooth in the left valve is longer and more oblique, the ligamental furrow is narrower, and the double tooth is not so deeply bipartite as in the following species.

*Diplodonta subglobosa*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 10–10a).

Testa parva, rotundata, subglobosa, tenuis, haud nitida, striis concentricis tenuissimis sculpta, semipellucido-alba, paululum inæquilateralis. Umbones parvi, parum