

Family KELLIIDÆ.

Kellia, Turton.*Kellia suborbicularis* (Montagu).

Mya suborbicularis, Montagu, Test. Brit., pt. i. p. 39, and pt. ii. p. 564, Suppl., pl. xxvi. fig. 6.

Kellia suborbicularis, Turton, Dithyra Brit., p. 56, pl. xi. figs. 5, 6.

Kellia suborbicularis, Forbes and Hanley, Brit. Moll., vol. ii. p. 87, pl. xviii. figs. 9, 9a, 9b, and Pl. O fig. 4.

Kellia suborbicularis, H. and A. Adams, Genera Rec. Moll., vol. iii. pl. cxiv. figs. 8–8c.

Kellia suborbicularis, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. ii. p. 225, vol. v. pl. xxxii. fig. 2.

Habitat.—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, in 28 fathoms; volcanic mud.

Two specimens from this locality I cannot distinguish from this well-known European species, which has not, I believe, been previously met with farther south than the Canary Islands. One of them exhibited a very trifling difference in the hinge-plate, which was not, however, maintained by the second example.

Kellia nuculina, Martens (Pl. XI. figs. 4–4b).

Kellia nuculina, Martens, Sitzungsberichte Gesellsch. naturf. Freunde, Berlin, 1881, p. 79.

Testa minuta, ovata, albida vel pallide straminea, nitida, concentric minute striata, modice convexa, inæquilateralis; umbones involuti, multum prominentes. Dentes cardinis validi, lateralibus apice haud remotis.

This minute shell is ovate, rather inequilateral, fairly convex, whitish, glossy, iridescent, and sculptured with very fine lines of growth. The ends are almost equally rounded, but the anterior is a trifle narrower than the posterior. The beaks are not very acute at the tips, and rather elevated above the curved hinge-line. The dentition of this little shell is rather well-marked. The right valve has a well-developed cardinal tooth in front of the umbo, and a second very slender one above, between it and the dorsal edge. The hinder lateral tooth in this valve is almost as near the beak as the cardinals, elevated, and separated from the outer margin by a broad deep groove. The two cardinals of the left valve are united above, forming a single angular tooth, and the posterior lateral is thick and elevated. The hinge-plate is continuous under the beaks, so that a rather large and somewhat triangular space occurs for the reception of the ligament.

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

Habitat.—Off Christmas Harbour, in 120 fathoms; and Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island, in 20 to 60 fathoms; also off Prince Edward Island, in 50 to 150 fathoms.

This species may at once be distinguished from *Kellia suborbicularis* by its different hinge and form. Not feeling perfectly certain with regard to the identification of these specimens, I therefore have given the above description.