

the left. The lateral teeth are distinct on both sides, the anterior in the right valve and the posterior in the left being separated from the outer margin by a deepish groove, the posterior in the former and the front one in the latter being, on the contrary, on the margin. The hinge-plate between the cardinal and lateral teeth is seen under the microscope to be finely transversely striated, and the outer margin is strongly dentate within.

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

Habitat.—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms; green mud.

This species is remarkable for its small size and the crowded transverse tubercles on the radiating costæ, which are separated by very narrow but deep intervening grooves.

Family CRASSATELLIDÆ.

Crassatella, Lamarck.

Crassatella aurora, A. Adams and Angas.

Crassatella aurora, A. Adams and Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1863, p. 426, pl. xxxvii. fig. 15.

Habitat.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, in 38 fathoms; sand and shells.

The types of this species, liberally presented to the British Museum by G. F. Angas, Esq., were collected at Banks Strait, Tasmania. They are rather more finely ribbed than would appear to be the case judging from the figure. The Challenger specimens, which are all smaller than the shell figured, have, however, coarser ribbing, the ribs being attenuated laterally and scarcely reaching to the dorsal margins. The two interrupted brownish rays appear to be a constant character, and the interior exhibits more or less of a delicate rose colour. The hinge-plate on both sides of the cardinal teeth is also rose-tinted, and the inner edge of the valves along the ventral margin is finely crenulated.

Crassatella rhomboides, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. figs. 1-1a).

Testa compressa, quadrata, albida, vel pallide rufescens, valde inæquilateralis, concentricè subdistanter tenuiter lamellato-costata, striis microscopicis interruptis concentricis undique sculpta. Margo dorsi posticus subhorizontalis, rectus, elongatus, anticus abrupte obliquus, subperpendicularis, rectilinearis. Margo ventralis vix curvatus, dorsali postico subparallelus. Latus anticum inferne rotunde angulatum, posticum truncatum, supra et infra subrecte angulatum. Umbones parvi, acutissimi, ad apicem conico-producti, partem anticam versus collocati. Dentes cardinales graciles, elongati. Margo valvarum internus inferne denticulatus.