

from the anterior end. The hinge-teeth are about thirty in number and remarkably excavated on the outside, those on the longer side being rather more numerous than those on the anterior margin, only extending along a trifle more than half its length. The interior of the valves is glossy, and along the middle of the rostrum exhibits a slight curved ridge.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm., height $2\frac{3}{4}$, diameter $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat.—Station 185, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 135 fathoms; coral sand.

Externally this curious little shell recalls to mind certain little rostrate forms of the genus *Neæra*.

Leda ramsayi, n. sp. (Pl. XX. figs. 3–3a).

Testa elongata, antice acute rotundata, postice producta, anguste rostrata, compressa, valde inæquilateralis, bicarinata, carinis ab umbonibus ad extremitatem posticam decurrentibus, concentricè subfortiter lirata, liris supra carinam inferiorem subito angulatis. Margo dorsi anticus leviter convexus, valde declivis, posticus fere duplo longior, incurvatus, minus obliquus. Ventris margo late arcuatus, postice haud profunde sinuatus. Area postica dorsalis lanceolata, concava, incrementi lineis tenuissimis striata, carina superiori filiformi marginata. Umbones læves, nitidi, longe ante medium collocati. Dentes numerosi, conferti, angulares. Pagina interna nitida, ad extremitatem rostri porca mediani brevi instructa.

This species is rather longly rostrate behind and sharply rounded in front. It is very inequilateral, the acute smooth umbones being situated at about one-third of the entire length of the shell from the anterior end. The front dorsal slope is short, very oblique, and somewhat excurved, the posterior, on the contrary, being very long, less sloping, and gently concave. The lower outline forms a broad curve with a very faint sinuation near the hinder shortly truncate end. The valves have two radiating ridges, whereof the upper is slender, keel-like, and extends from the apex to the upper corner of the rostrate extremity, the lower being rounded, broader, and descending to the inferior angle. The sculpture consists of rather strong concentric liræ, which are suddenly turned at right angles upon the slightly concave space between the radiating keels, and, owing to the produced character of that side of the valves, are further apart than on the other portion of the surface. The hinder dorsal area is concave, almost smooth, and sharply defined by the uppermost carina. The teeth are numerous, close-set, and angular, those on the posterior side extending along two-thirds of its length. Along the middle of the rostrate end internally is a short curved ridge.

Length 7 mm., height 4, diameter 2 .

Habitat.—Station 164, off Sydney, New South Wales, in 950 fathoms; green mud.