

Limopsis, Sassi.

Limopsis marionensis, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 2–2b).

Testa valde inæquilateralis, crassiuscula, oblique ovata, postice paulo angustata, latere antico late arcuato, postico subacute rotundato. Valvæ probabiliter albidæ, epidermideque hirsuta amictæ, striis tenuibus numerosis radiantibus aliisque concentricis decussatæ. Area ligamenti profunda, excavata. Dentes cardinis numerosi, circiter 20–24.

This is a larger and more solid species than *Limopsis straminea*, and differs from it also both in form and sculpture. It is not dilated posteriorly like that form, but on the contrary is even faintly pointed or at all events more sharply rounded. The sculpture is much stronger, and the hinge-teeth are more numerous.

Length 28 mm., height 22, diameter 12.

Habitat.—Station 145, Marion Island, in 140 fathoms, and Prince Edward Island, in 100 to 150 fathoms.

All the specimens of this species which were obtained are old dead valves, and in poor condition, but retain sufficient of their characters for description.

Limopsis pelagica, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 3–3a).

Testa forma habituque *Limopsis marionensis* sed sculptura dissimilis. Valvæ antice et in medio striis punctatis tenuibus radiantibus, postice liris tenuissimis elevatis incrementi lineis decussatis ornatae. Epidermis pallide olivacea, tenuiter fibrosa.

This species closely resembles *Limopsis marionensis* in form, the character of the hinge, the ligamental area, and the interior of the valves, and is mainly distinguished by a difference of sculpture. This consists of numerous shallowly pitted radiating lines which develop behind into slender liræ, decussated by the concentric lines of growth which are more elevated here and in front than upon the central portion of the valves. The epidermis consists of very fine short pale olive fibres, which are very closely set around the outer margin, forming a dense, soft fringe.

Length 22 mm., height 20, diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 106, Mid Atlantic, depth 1850 fathoms; also Station 232, off Inosima, Japan, at a depth of 345 fathoms.

A single shell from the latter locality, dredged without the animal, I can in no way distinguish from those obtained at a depth of 1850 fathoms in Mid Atlantic. This is another instance, of which several have already been recorded, of shells found in Japanese waters being identical with those inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic Oceans.

This species is very like *Limopsis aurita*, and may be only a large thin form of it.