

This species is not quite so elongate as the European *Modiolaria marmorata* of Forbes, but corresponds in other respects, so that it is questionable whether it should not take varietal rather than specific rank.

Another species described by Fischer under this name (Journ. de Conch., vol. xxx. p. 53) may be called *Modiolaria fischeri*. It was dredged in the Bay of Biscay, at a depth of 1160 metres.

Modiolaria semigranata (Reeve).

Lithodomus semigranatus, Reeve, January 1858, Conch. Icon., vol. x. pl. v. figs. 28, *a, b*.

Modiola subclavata, Libassi, Atti Accad. Sci. Palermo, 1859, vol. iii. p. 13, fig. 7.

Habitat.—Station 70, west of the Azores, in 1675 fathoms (Challenger); Lanzerote and Tenerife (M'Andrew).

None of the specimens from this locality are as large as the fossil shells figured by Libassi. In the living state they are more or less covered with a yellowish epidermis, which is of a hirsute character on the posterior portion of the valves. They vary considerably in form, some being longer and narrower than others; all, however, exhibit the median sinuation at the ventral margin. The largest of them is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, but a specimen from Lanzerote presented to the British Museum by the late R. M'Andrew, Esq., exceeds that by 2 mm.

Modiolarca, Gray.

Modiolarca trapezina (Lamarck).

Modiola trapesina, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., ed. 2, vol. vii. p. 24.

Modiola trapezina, Küster, Conch.-Cab., vol. viii. Heft. iii. pl. vi. figs. 16, 17.

Modiolarca trapezina, Gray, Synopsis Brit. Mus., 1840, p. 151; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847, p. 199.

Modiolarca trapezina, H. and A. Adams, Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. iii. pl. cxxii. figs. 1, 1a.

Modiolarca trapezina, Cheu, Man. de Conch., vol. ii. p. 156, fig. 777.

Phaseolicama trapezina, Hupé, Gay's Hist. Chile, Malacologia, pl. viii. fig. 9.

Phaseolicama magellanica, Rousseau, Voy. au Pol. Sud. Moll., p. 116, pl. xxvi. figs. 2, *a-d*.

Gaimardia trapesina, Gould, Wilkes's United States Explor. Exped., pl. xli. fig. 568.

Habitat.—Station 311; off the coast of Patagonia, in 245 fathoms, a single dead valve only. Station 315, off the east side of the Falkland Islands, living at a depth of 12 fathoms; also dead shells at Marion Island, south-east of the Cape of Good Hope, in 50 to 100 fathoms; and finally in Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, "on the surface," no doubt attached to floating Algæ, and also dead, in 28 fathoms.

The form of this species is somewhat variable, especially with regard to the anterior end, some specimens (*vide* Gould's figure) having this part considerably narrower and more prolonged than others. The hinge is generally composed of a single small