

Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm., height  $6\frac{2}{3}$ .

*Habitat*.—Station 78, east of the Azores, at a depth of 1000 fathoms; volcanic mud.

This species, although bearing a general resemblance to *Amussium lucidum*, differs (judging from the only two valves known) in being proportionally shorter from the beaks to the ventral outline, in comparison with the transverse diameter. Its hinge-line is longer, the apical angle of the beaks less acute, the left valve is radiately lirated instead of concentrically striate, the anterior ear in the same valve is quite distinct in form, and the internal liræ are more slender and fewer than in the Azorean examples of *Amussium lucidum*.

*Amussium cancellatum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 8–8c).

Testa compressa, parum pellucida, albida, haud polita, æquilateralis, rotundata, paulo inæquivalvis, valvis diverse sculptis. Valva dextra profundior, liris tenuissimis radiantibus numerosis aliisque gracilioribus confertioribus concinne cancellata, sinistra concentricè sulcata, sulcis regularibus, tenuibus, sensim accrescentibus. Auriculæ inæquales, posticis majoribus. Umbones acuti, lateribus convergentibus leviter concavis. Linea cardinis brevis, recta, fossa mediana ligamenti parva instructa. Pagina interna nitens, liris mediocriter fortibus circe 12 (aliis minoribus sæpe interpositis) munita.

This species is as a rule a trifle longer from the beaks to the lower margin than from side to side. It is compressed, slightly inequivalve, only a little transparent, whitish, hardly at all glossy, and has the valves differently sculptured. The right or somewhat deeper valve is ornamented with numerous fine thread-like radiating liræ, which are crossed by still finer concentric ones. The former are more slender and closer together down each side than towards the middle of the valve, and the latter, besides being finer than the radiating liræ, are also much more approximated to one another, those near the beaks being further apart than the rest. The left valve has somewhat of a silky appearance, and is finely and closely concentrically lirated, the liræ gradually becoming thicker and more remote with the growth of the shell. The auricles are small, somewhat unequal, the posterior being rather larger than the anterior. They are sculptured with fine lines of growth and sometimes denticulate at the top. The posterior end of the left valve is sinuated below, and is separated from the main part of the valve by a deepish groove, in which a slender ridge runs parallel with the dorsal slope. The beaks are small, acute, the slightly concave sides converging to an angle of about 117 degrees. The glossy interior of the valves is strengthened with numerous white fairly strong radiating liræ, visible exteriorly, especially in the right valve, which is a little more transparent than the left. They are about twelve in number, somewhat thickened towards the outer extremities,