

Family OSTREIDÆ.

Ostrea, Linné.*Ostrea imbricata*, Lamarck.

Ostrea imbricata, (Lamarck) Sowerby, Conch. Icon., vol. xviii. pl. xvii. figs. 36, *a*, *b*.

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

A single small specimen obtained at the above locality agrees with this species as determined by Sowerby, examples of which from China and Japan may be seen in the British Museum.

Besides this shell, another of immature growth, and belonging to a distinct species, was dredged at Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, in 38 fathoms; and four young odd valves, respectively from Fayal, Bermuda, the Philippines, and Tongatabu, none of which are safely identifiable, were also secured.

Family ANOMIIDÆ.

Anomia, Linné.*Anomia ephippium*, Linné, var.

Anomia ephippium, Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1150.

Anomia ephippium, Forbes and Hanley, Brit. Moll., vol. ii. p. 325, pl. lv. figs. 2, 3, 5, 7, and Pl. T. fig. 2.

Anomia ephippium, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. ii. p. 30, pl. i. fig. 4, vol. v. p. 165, pl. xx. fig. 1.

Anomia ephippium, Jeffreys, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 554.

Habitat.—Station 122, off Pernambuco, Brazil, in 350 fathoms; and off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, in 100 to 150 fathoms.

A few small valves from these localities apparently belong to this well-known European form. It has not, I believe, been previously obtained so far south.

Anomia laqueata, Reeve, var. (?).

Anomia laqueata, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xi. pl. iv. figs. 18, *a*, *b*.

Anomia laqueata, Schrenk, Reise Amur-Lande, vol. ii. p. 474.

Anomia laqueata, Dunker, Index Moll. Japon., p. 248.

Habitat.—Station 233A, off Kobé, Japan, in 50 fathoms.

The locality of this species was unknown to Reeve, and was first assigned to it by Schrenk. The Challenger specimens are smaller than the type, and do not exhibit the radiating ridging depicted in Reeve's figure. They possibly are merely a smooth variety, however, for the species of this genus, as in *Ostrea*, *Spondylus*, and some other genera, are excessively variable and very difficult to determine.