adamsii, see fig. 210) was also obtained at a great depth (2450 fathoms) in the Atlantic, southwest of Sierra Leone. Yet this genus does not always dwell in such deep water, for the typical species (*Callocardia guttata*) was dredged by Arthur Adams off Quelpart, south of the Korea, at a depth of only 48 fathoms. As might be expected, the deep-water forms present no colour-markings, but in *Callocardia guttata* a few pale orange spots are scattered over the surface.

It is a curious fact, that, as far as the collection of Lamellibranchs has been studied, although the number of new species is very considerable, only a single new generic form has been discovered. This is contrary to one's expectations, and even among the few species dredged at depths exceeding 2000 fathoms I do not find one which we might not have expected from 100 fathoms or less. The new genus *Silenia* was obtained from 2650 fathoms, two Arcas from 2050 and 2150 fathoms, a *Malletia* from 2550 fathoms, and a *Lima* from 2500 fathoms, genera of which species are already known from less than 100 fathoms, and indeed in the case of *Arca* and *Lima* from low-water mark. Although the genera have such a wide bathymetrical range, of course it does not follow

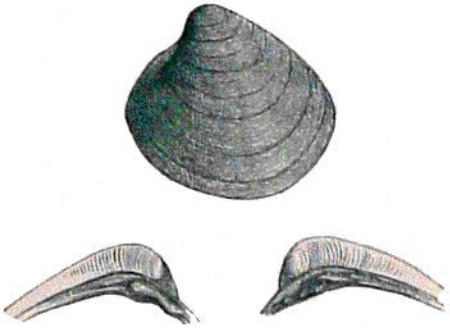

FIG. 210.—*Callocardia adamsii*, n. sp. Station 348, 2450 fathoms. Enlarged.

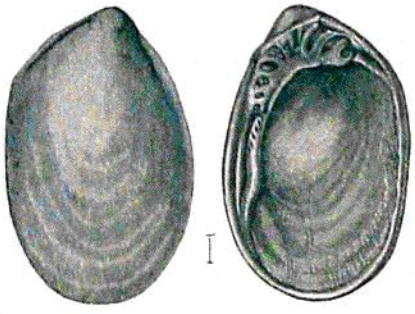

FIG. 211.—*Nuculina ovalis*, Searles Wood. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 15 to 20 fathoms. Ten times the natural size.

that the species will always exhibit a similar distribution. In some cases, however, this is known to occur, and it will no doubt be discovered in many more. As an instance of this I may cite the well-known *Ervilia castanea*, which may be dredged in less than 50 fathoms off Great Britain and elsewhere. Specimens of this species were obtained by the Challenger in 450 and 1000 fathoms off the Azores, agreeing precisely with shells from shallow water, *Cryptodon flexuosus* and *Cryptodon croulinensis* respectively, from 450 fathoms and 1000 fathoms off the Azores may also be got in British seas in less than 50 fathoms. I was in hopes that certain types which at present are known only in a fossil state, might still have been found existing at great depths. The discovery of some of the remarkable forms of *Trigonia*, *Pholadomya*, and other genera which abound as fossils have been hoped for in vain. One interesting occurrence, however, of a species in a living state hitherto known only from the 'crag,' is worth recording. The little *Nuculinaovalis* of Searles Wood (see fig. 211) was brought up from a depth