

extremity, and gapes somewhat at both ends and along the back. It is dirty whitish, concentrically coarsely plicate-wrinkled, the rugæ being stronger upon the central portion of the valves, becoming more or less obsolete towards the dorsal margin on both sides. The surface or outer shell-layer is everywhere rough to the touch, minutely granular, and produced in the left or flat valve beyond the white shelly interior, forming a broadish buff border composed of a compact tessellation of thousands of the minutest plates as it were soldered together. The dorsal margin is slightly arcuate on the anterior side and somewhat oblique, posteriorly being almost rectilinear, and horizontal in the right or deep valve, but a trifle oblique and concave near the beak in the left. In this valve, on both sides of the umbo, it is turned over abruptly, almost at right angles towards the other valve. The lower outline is straightish along the middle, considerably up-curving in front, and only a little behind, forming with the oblique latter margin a well-rounded corner. The umbones are small, very acute, not at all inflated, and turn towards the hinder end. On this side the dorsal area is excavated at the beaks, where it is rather sharply margined on each side. The external ligament extends on both sides of the umbones, in front having a narrow short groove partitioned off for its reception. The internal cartilage is large, equilaterally triangular, located in a strong shelly process firmly soldered to the valves immediately beneath the beaks, which is unusual. The muscular scars are high up, the posterior being nearly circular, near the dorsal margin, and somewhat remote from the end of the shell. The anterior is in about the same position, elongate, narrow, bent in the middle. The siphonal inflection of the pallial line is deep, broad, rounded at the end, and extends across the valves about five-fourteenths of the entire length of the shell.

Length 58 mm., height 32, diameter 10.

*Habitat.*—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait; in 38 to 40 fathoms; sand and shells.

This fine large species is remarkable on account of its flattened compressed character, and being almost equilateral. The ligament-pit is very strong, and the outer epidermal shell-layer is peculiar. I have much pleasure in naming it after my friend the Rev. R. Boog Watson, who is carefully preparing a Report upon the Gasteropoda and Scaphopoda of the Expedition.

*Thracia myodoroides*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 6–6b).

Testa subcompressa, æquilateralis, aliquanto triangularis, postice late truncata, antice rotunde cuneata, albida, minutissime granulata, incrementi lineis hic illic inconspicuis arata. Margo dorsalis anticus valde obliquus, rectiusculus, vix excurvatus, posticus leviter declivis, rectilinearis. Ventris margo parum arcuatus, antice lente adscendens, cum dorsali acuto-rotundatim junctus. Umbones parvi, acuti, latus versus posticum vix