

moderately convex, and sculptured with fine concentric liræ, which become more slender at the sides, and are crossed chiefly on the hinder part by fine radiating striæ. The dorsal margin is angled at the beaks, and descends about equally on both sides, the posterior portion, however, being rather longer than the anterior. The ventral outline is broadly arcuate, about equally ascendant on each side, and forms, together with the dorsal slope, acutely rounded extremities at both ends. The beaks are not much elevated, small, moderately acute, and curved over at the tip towards the hinder end. The hinge consists of a central large triangular cartilage-pit in both valves, which in the right is bordered in front with an erect oblique prominent tooth fitting into a corresponding deep groove in front of the cartilage-pit in the left valve. The anterior of the valves has a short ridge or thickening, which, arising beneath the umbones, descends to the inner side of the anterior muscular impression.

Length 5 mm., height $3\frac{2}{3}$, diameter 2.

Habitat.—Station 33, off Bermuda, in 435 fathoms; coral mud. Station 113A, off Fernando Noronha, in 25 fathoms; and Station 120, off Pernambuco, in 675 fathoms.

This species is very like *Ervilia nitens*, but apparently does not attain such large dimensions. It is more finely concentrically striated and prettily cancellated down the posterior side. In some instances, however, the radiating striæ extend more or less over the entire surface. There are specimens in the British Museum from St. Thomas and St. Vincent in the West Indies.

Ervilia sandwichensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. figs. 5–5b).

Testa inæquilateralis, compressiuscula, ovata, alba, liris concentricis tenuibus aliisque radiantibus concinne granoso-cancellata. Margo dorsi posticus leviter declivis, rectiusculus vel levissime arcuatus, anticus longior, prope umbones peculiare tuberculiformes et rufescentes paulo concavus. Latera æqualiter subacute rotundata; margo ventris late arcuatus.

This species is pure white, with the exception of the minute tuberculiform embryonic tips of the umbones, which are of a reddish tint. It is transversely ovate, equally and rather sharply rounded at the sides, and broadly curved beneath. It is somewhat compressed and inequilateral, and sculptured with numerous slender concentric liræ, and others which radiate from the beaks, forming a very pretty cancellated surface, as the points of intersection are more or less nodulose.

The structure of the hinge is normal as in *Ervilia castanea*. The interior is very glossy, and, owing to the transparency of the shell's texture, the external ornamentation is visible.

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

Habitat.—Off the Reefs at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in 40 fathoms.