

Length  $6\frac{1}{3}$  mm., height nearly 5, diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Habitat*.—Off Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, depth 25 fathoms; also Prince Edward Island, 150 fathoms, and Marion Island, 100 fathoms.

*Variety*.—This form is more compressed than the type, thinner, higher in proportion to the length, with smaller, less inflated, non-eroded beaks, and the line circumscribing the lunule is less distinct.

Length 7 mm., height  $5\frac{2}{3}$ , diameter 3.

*Habitat*.—Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, in 20 to 60 fathoms.

The specimens from Prince Edward and Marion Islands, which, I believe, belong to this species, are all young, and in this state do not exhibit any trace of a lunule.

This species does not quite correspond in the hinge with the typical form of *Davila*, *Davila plana* of Hanley having in the left valve a small, anterior, lateral tooth, which is absent in *Davila umbonata*. The very insignificant emargination of the pallial line is equally apparent in both.

#### Family SCROBICULARIIDÆ.

##### Subfamily SEMELINÆ.

##### *Semele*, Schumacher.

##### *Semele amabilis*, A. Adams.

*Semele amabilis*, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1853, p. 97.

*Amphilesma amabilis*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. viii. pl. v. fig. 32.

*Habitat*.—Station 189, Arafura Sea, in 25 to 29 fathoms, green mud (Challenger); Port Curtis (A. Adams).

This is a very elegant shell, and remarkable on account of the thin elevated and up-turned concentric lamellæ which adorn the surface. It is somewhat longer than high, moderately compressed, almost equilateral, white and stained with brown down the posterior side of the left valve. The front dorsal slope is somewhat concave near the umbones, then oblique and straightish, the posterior being a little arched and scarcely so sloping. The ventral margin is regularly curved, and forms in front, together with the dorsal edge, a broadly rounded end. The hinder extremity is more irregular, terminating in an obtuse angle, and exhibiting more or less of an oblique truncation below the angle. The two valves are not similar at the posterior part. In the left there is a single broadish depression radiating from the beak, subparallel with and only a short distance from the hinder dorsal margin, causing a flexure in the concentric lamellæ. In the right valve there are two such depressions and a corresponding double sinuosity of the lamellæ. The lunular depression is pretty deeply lanceolate, and the hinder dorsal area is also narrow, sunken, and defined by carinate edges. The sculpture consists of the remark-