

*Verticordia deshayesiana*, Fischer.

*Verticordia deshayesiana*, Fischer, Journ. de Conch., 1862, vol. x. p. 35, pl. v. figs. 10, 11.

*Verticordia japonica*, A. Adams, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1862, ser. 3, vol. ix. p. 224.

*Habitat*.—Station 122, off Pernambuco, in 350 fathoms; also Station 185, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 155 fathoms.

A single valve from each of the above localities is all that was obtained of this species. They are of the same convex character as the shells described by Fischer and Adams, and not so compressed as *Verticordia cardiiformis* from the Crag, which is considered identical by Jeffreys. I have never seen a specimen of Philippi's *Verticordia acuticostata*, but, judging from his description and figure alone, I am not convinced that it is the same species as *Verticordia deshayesiana*. His description and figure of the costæ do not accord with the species before me.

*Verticordia australiensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. figs. 6–6b).

Testa tenuissima, parva, late cordata, inæquilateralis, alba, tenuiter radiatim lirata, liris parum elevatis, minutissime granulata. Margo dorsi posticus leviter arcuatus, obliquus, anticus infra umbones excavatus. Ventris margo in medio acute rotundatus, utrinque valde adscendens. Umbones prominentes, ad apicem aliquanto obtusi, modice ante medium siti.

This species is small, very fragile, white, rather inequilateral, broadly heart-shaped, longer than high, and moderately convex, and exhibits a very faint depression at the posterior end from the beaks to the ventral margin. It is, as seen under the microscope, everywhere minutely granular, and ornamented with fine, very slightly raised, radiating liræ, which are about twenty-four in number and subequidistant. The dorsal margin is oblique on both sides, longer posteriorly than in front, and a little excurved, being decidedly excavated anteriorly beneath the beaks. These are fairly prominent, rather large at the apex, curved towards the front, and situated decidedly in advance of the centre. Both ends of the shell are narrowed, especially the anterior, and sharply rounded as is the lower outline at the middle, which is much ascending on both sides. The interior is glossy and the muscular scars and the pallial line not discoverable. The hinge is composed of a single tubercular tooth in the right valve immediately beneath the umbo, which fits into a corresponding break in the hinge-line in the left valve, behind which there is an indistinct tooth. The posterior dorsal margin of the right is also distinctly grooved for the reception of the acute edge of the left.