

Cryptodon sp.

Habitat.—Station 23, off Sombrero Island, West Indies, in 450 fathoms.

A single right valve of a small species was dredged at this locality, which appears to be distinct from any previously described. It is somewhat like *Cryptodon croulinensis* in size and form, but does not exhibit any depression down the posterior side.

Family UNGULINIDÆ.

Diplodonta, Bronn.

Diplodonta subgranulosa, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 7-7a).

Testa subinflata, inæquilateralis, alba, antice angustata, acute rotundata, postice longe latior, concentric leviter striata, ubique minute rugosa vel subgranulata. Umbones parvi, acuti, leviter involuti. Margo dorsi posticus subhorizontalis, rectiusculus, anticus valde obliquus, levissime curvatus. Margo ventris arcuatus, antice multum adscendens. Margo dorsalis antice breviter, haud profundeque intus sulcatus. Dens cardinis duplex valvæ sinistræ infra umbonem situs, profunde fissus, valde erectus; dens posticus tenuis, lamellaris, obliquissimus. Ligamenti fossa intra marginem locata.

This species is rather convex, considerably inequilateral, much narrower in front than behind, white, not glossy, exhibiting fine concentric lines of growth, and sculptured throughout with a very fine subgranulation. The dorsal outline is scarcely curved on either side, the hinder portion being horizontal and the anterior part very oblique. The front extremity is sharply rounded, whilst the opposite side is much more broadly curved, forming at the upper part an obtusely rounded shoulder. The umbones are small, but very little raised above the hinge-line, acute, somewhat incurved and directed forwards. The hinge-plate beneath the beaks is broadish, so that the teeth do not project beyond it. The double one in the left valve is thick, prominent, triangular, deeply cleft at the top, and falls perpendicularly immediately beneath the apex of the beak. The posterior tooth is very slender and oblique, and the ligamental groove is within the outer margin, so that scarcely any portion of the ligament itself would be visible exteriorly. Besides this groove the hinder margin exhibits only the faintest furrow, but the anterior side is more distinctly sulcate, the groove, however, being short and shallow.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm., height $4\frac{2}{3}$, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 208, Philippine Islands, in 18 fathoms; blue mud.

The form and the surface, which has a minutely shagreened appearance, are the characteristics of this species.