

Diplodonta scalpta, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 8-8a).

Testa subcompressa, alba, subpellucida, inæquilateralis, concentricè exillissime striata, lineis elevatis subdistantibus opacis concinne ornata. Umbones parvi, parum prominentes, in $\frac{3}{4}$ longitudinis positi, paulo prominuli. Margo dorsi utrinque rectiusculus, antice intus anguste prelongateque sulcatus, oblique descendens, postice magis horizontalis. Latus posticum altum, late arcuatum, superne indistincte subangulatum, anticum acutius rotundatum. Ventris margo late curvatus. Cardo angustus. Dens duplex profunde fissus, intus projectus. Ligamenti sulcus parvus, angustus, supra marginem situs.

This species has a rather compressed shell. It is thin, semitransparent white, finely striated with the lines of growth, and ornamented at intervals with thread-like white ridges or liræ which, under a lens of low power, have the appearance of concentric scratches. It is somewhat inequilateral, and a little longer than high. The hinder dorsal outline is somewhat oblique and almost rectilinear, the anterior being equally straight, but more sloping. The lower margin is broadly arcuate, and ascends rather more anteriorly than behind. The posterior end is broader or higher, and more gently curved than the front, and at the upper part forms an indistinct obtuse angle with the dorsal margin. The umbones are very small, acute, a trifle antemedian, and only a little elevated above the hinge-plate. This is narrow, and but slightly developed on either side of the cardinal teeth. Of these the double triangular one is remarkable, is deeply slit at the top and projects within the valve beyond the hinge-plate. The other tooth in both valves is narrow, divergent, and not united at the upper extremity to the larger tooth. The anterior dorsal margin has a shallow groove within in both valves, which is peculiar as it reaches to the middle of the lateral outline. The hinder margin is not grooved, but only has a furrow upon the border for the reception of the ligament, which may be described as subexternal. The muscular impressions are scarcely observable, and too indistinct for description.

Length 7 mm., height $6\frac{1}{2}$, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 187, off Cape York, North Australia, in 6 fathoms; coral mud.

Its compressed form, the prolonged shallow groove within the front dorsal and lateral margins, and the very deeply-fissured tooth projecting within beyond the hinge-plate, are the most prominent features distinguishing this species.

Diplodonta corpulenta, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 9-9a).

Testa parva, globosa, tenuis, rotundata, subdiaphana, vix inæquilateralis, concentricè tenuiter striata et subdistanter gracillime sublirata. Umbones minuti, parum prominentes, paulo ante medium collocati. Margo dorsalis antice curvatus, subhorizontalis, postice