the lateral outline in a rounded angle. The side itself is only slightly excurved, whilst the opposite margin is semicircularly arched, as is also the basal edge. The umbones are slightly elevated above the hinge-line, and terminate in obtuse circular glossy shield-like bosses. The hinge is composed of two cardinal teeth in the left valve and a single one in the right. They slope forwards and are strong for so fragile a shell. In the right valve there is also an elongate slender lateral tooth, parallel with the hinder dorsal margin, from which it is separated by a narrow furrow, into which fits a corresponding tooth in the other valve. The internal ligament is small, situated immediately beneath the obtuse apices and behind the cardinal teeth in both valves. The interior is rather glossy, and, owing to the thinness of the shell, exhibits the radiate character of the external sculpture, which produces a crenulate margin to the valves.

Length 6 mm., height 6, diameter  $4\frac{1}{3}$ .

Habitat.—Station 194D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, in 28 fathoms; volcanic mud. This curious little species externally is not unlike a delicately sculptured Cardium.

Kellia adamsi, (Angas).

Lepton adamsi, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 910, 911, and 928, pl. xliv. fig. 11.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, in 2 to 10 fathoms.

Only a single right valve in poor condition was obtained. This species is wrongly placed in the genus *Lepton*, for the binge-characters are quite different from those of that genus, but agree perfectly with those of *Kellia rotunda*, *Kellia suborbicularis*, &c. No doubt it was the punctate surface down each side of the valves which misled Mr. Angas in the location of this interesting species.

## Montacuta, Turton.

Montacuta paula (A. Adams) (Pl. XII. figs. 1-1b).

Pythina paula, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 47. Pythina peculiaris, A. Adams, op. cit., p. 47.

Habitat.—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms (Challenger); Raine Island, Torres Strait (Adams); Ceylon for Pythina peculiaris (A. Adams).

I have very carefully studied the two forms, which I here unite as one species, and have come to the conclusion that the shell described as *Pythina peculiaris* is merely unusually distorted. The "tout ensemble" of the specimen, with the exception of the outline, is quite like that of *Pythina paula*, it is similarly sculptured, of the same texture, and has precisely the same dentition. This consists, in one valve (which may be regarded as the right), of two widely divergent cardinal teeth separated from the dorsal margins