

posterior side, marking off as it were a dorsal area. The umbones are very prominent, much inflated, well curved over towards the front, and a little remote from one another. The anterior outline is oblique, broadly and somewhat irregularly arcuate, there being a slight bulge near the upper extremity. The posterior side is straighter, very faintly sinuated by the radiating depression, and regularly rounding beneath into the ventral margin, which is obliquely subsemicircular. The dorsal area is narrow, broadest in front of the beaks, gradually attenuating posteriorly. It has the central line elevated anteriorly, and sunken at the opposite end beneath the ligament. This is small and of course narrow, bounded on each side by the acute raised edges of the area, of a black colour, and located in a few parallel grooves forming a much elongated diamond-shaped figure. The hinge-line is slender, almost equalling the shell in length, and armed with a few rather irregular teeth, at times more or less obsolete near the centre. The interior of the valves is white, and on account of the thinness of the shell partly exhibits the character of the external sculpture, and is more or less radiately faintly punctate, the rows of minute feeble pittings corresponding with the liræ of the exterior.

Length 20 mm., height 25, diameter $19\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 184, east of Cape York, North Australia, at a depth of 1400 fathoms; Station 194, south of Amboina, in 200 fathoms; Station 198, off the north-eastern extremity of Celebes, at a depth of 2150 fathoms; Station 216A, north-west of New Guinea, in 2000 fathoms; Station 271, Mid Pacific, depth 2425 fathoms; and finally, Station 300, near the Island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilian coast, in 1375 fathoms.

This species is very unlike the typical forms of *Barbatia*, being far more globular, of very thin substance, more finely sculptured, and clothed with a thinner epidermis. There are, however, intermediate species which it more nearly resembles in some of the above mentioned particulars, so that I think it may (at all events for the present) be considered a very aberrant form of that group.

Arca (Acar) congenita, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. figs. 6–6a).

Testa oblonga, crassiuscula, inæquilateralis, antice angusta, oblique curvata, postice latior, oblique truncata, superne inferneque angulata, albido-fuscenscens, lamellis concentricis, crassis, liris radiantibus minus conspicuis crenulatis, sculpta. Valvæ pone angulum cristatum ab umbone ad extremitatem posticam decurrentem concavæ, in medio leviter depressæ. Umbones parvi, parum remoti, circa in $\frac{2}{7}$ longitudinis collocati. Area ligamenti angusta; dentes ad sedecim utrinque obliqui. Pagina interna alba, subnitida.

This is a fairly solid little species, whitish brown, very inequilateral, of an oblong form, narrow in front and gradually widening towards the posterior end, which is