

Valva posticâ sub apicè concavâ, posticè sinuatâ. *Zona* minimâ, spiculis tenuibus versus marginem munita. Lon. 10·0. Lat. 3·0 mm. Div. 90°."

"North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 08' N., lon. 171° 19' W., at a depth of 1006 fathoms; black sand and shells. Brought up in the sounding-cup by Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, U.S.N., on the sounding expedition of U.S.S. 'Tuscarora' in 1874, bottom temperature 35°·5 F. (Specimens obtained by H.M.S. Challenger in Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen Id., Southern Ocean, in 20–60 fms., for examination of which I am indebted to the courtesy of Rev. R. J. Boog Watson, are apparently identical with Captain Belknap's species.)" *Loc. cit.*, p. 317.

I have quoted the last paragraph in full, as Dall refers to some Challenger specimens. I received only one minute specimen from Kerguelen Island, which will be found to differ considerably from *Leptochiton belknapi*. It is most probable that Dall refers to the two specimens from off the Philippine Islands which I have identified as *Leptochiton belknapi*.

*Locality*.—Station 205. November 13, 1874. Lat. 16° 42' N., long. 119° 22' E. Off Cape Bolinas, Luzon, Philippine Islands. 1050 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 37°.

*Shell*.—Brittle, closely covered with large round smooth tubercles. The sides meet at an angle of about 110°. Sutural laminæ small.

*Anterior valve*.—With a few irregular lines of growth, thickly covered with irregularly disposed tubercles.

*Intermediate valves*.—*Central areas*: with a shallow depression on each side of the median ridge, which gives the latter a pinched appearance; this depression is most apparent at the hinder border of each valve. The tubercles have a general arrangement in oblique lines radiating forwards from the keel, and at the same time in lines concentric to the umbo, but these two series of lines are not always regular, and the tubercles often appear to be irregularly disposed. A series of short concentric rows usually demarcate the anterior border of the lateral areas. *Lateral areas*: scarcely apparent; a groove indicating a line of growth occurs at a short distance from the girdle; tubercles irregularly disposed, with a tendency, however, to concentric lines.

*Posterior valve*.—With a small subcentral umbo, behind which is a slight depression. *Anterior area*: the lateral longitudinal depression causes the jugum to be slightly prominent, and thus gives the anterior area a somewhat trilobed appearance; the tubercles radiate from the rounded keel. *Posterior area*: with concentric lines of growth and closely set tubercles.

*Girdle*.—Narrow, thickly covered with delicate small oval scales: longer, narrower, and more pointed scales occur along the border, and in the angles between the valves.

*Colour*.—Greyish white.

*Size*.—Length about 12 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.; height about 2·5 mm.

*Gills*.—Forming a short posterior row, six or seven in number.