

Arca (Macrodon) dalli, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 10-10*b*).

Testa transversa, oblonga, valde inæquilateralis, antice rotundata, postice obliquiter arcuatim truncata, ad extremitatem acute rotundata, sordide albida, epidermide fusco-olivacea concentricè lamellata induta. Valvæ mediocriter tenues, undique tenuiter liratae, incrementique lineis sculptæ. Pagina interna cæruleo-albida, nitida, tenuiter radiatim striata, margine externo vix crenulato. Area ligamenti angustissima, linearis. Linea cardinalis dentibus paucis (circiter 8-10) inæqualibus anticis, duobus posticis perelongatis, margine dorsali parallelis, instructa.

This species is very inequilateral, oblong, transverse, moderately convex, rounded in front, obliquely curvedly truncate behind, and sharply rounded at the extremity. The valves are not particularly thick, but rather thin, dirty whitish, and covered to a great extent with a brownish-olive epidermis which at short intervals is concentrically lamellated. The sculpture consists of fine close-set radiating liræ and fine lines of growth, some at intervals, which mark the position of the epidermal lamellæ, being especially conspicuous. The umbones are small, close together, not more than a millimetre apart, and situated at scarcely a fourth of the whole length from the anterior end. The ligamental area is very narrow indeed, the ligament being principally behind the beaks in a groove on the hinge-margin. There are eight or ten denticles upon the anterior half of the hinge-plate, of which the front ones are the largest, and at the posterior end are two or three elongated ones parallel with the dorsal outline. The interior is bluish-white, exhibiting concentric zones and radiating fine but distinct striæ, except on the margin outside the pallial line.

Length 31 mm., height 18, diameter 12.

Habitat.—Station 233A, off Kobé, Japan, in 50 fathoms; sand.

The posterior teeth are not so long as in the type of the section *Macrodon*, but still quite different from any other species of recent Arcidæ with which I am acquainted.

It is interesting to find this fossil form occurring in the Pacific Ocean, it having already been recorded from deep water in the West Atlantic by Mr. Dall (Report Moll. "Blake" Exped., 1877-79, p. 120), with whose name I have the pleasure of associating the present species.

Family JULIIDÆ.

Julia, Gould.

Julia exquisita, Gould.

Julia exquisita, Gould, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. (1862), vol. viii. p. 284.

Julia exquisita, Gould, Otia Conch., p. 241.

Julia exquisita, O. Semper, Journ. de Conch., 1865, vol. xiii. p. 297.

Prasina borbonica, Deshayes (1863), in Maillard's Ile de la Réunion, vol. ii. Annexe E, p. 29, pl. iv. figs. 4-8.

Testa minuta, oblonga, antice producta, rostrata, ante umbones concave depressa,