

olivacea induta. Superficies nitida, incrementi lineis, in medioque aliis paulo obliquis sculpta. Margo dorsi anticus brevis, leviter declivis, rectiusculus, posticus vix obliquus, levissime incurvatus. Margo ventralis late arcuatus antice curvatim ascendens. Umbones paulo prominentes, latus anterior versus inclinati, in $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis collocati. Lunula angustissima, impressa; area postica angusta, utrinque bicarinata. Linea cardinis gracilis, dentibus numerosis instructa. Pagina interna nitens, cæruleo-albida, lineam pallii mediocriter profunde sinuatam exhibens. Ligamentum olivaceo-fuscum, prominens.

This interesting species is rather thin, convex, markedly inequilateral, of an oblong, squarish form, especially at the posterior side, which is obliquely and slightly arcuately truncate. Down the posterior side two faint depressions radiate from the umbones, the one to the lower rounded extremity, the other to the middle of the truncated side. The epidermis is glossy, thin, of a pale olive tint, and exhibits rather strong lines of growth, especially in front, and on the central portion of the valves other elevated thread-like lines crossing them obliquely. These slanting lines are not present in the early stages of growth. The front dorsal margin is short, nearly rectilinear, and just a little oblique, the posterior being much longer, nearly horizontal, and very slightly incurved. The lower outline is very gently arcuate, and rises more gently in front than behind. There is a very narrow lunule, which is sunken and well defined. The posterior dorsal area is also narrow, excavated, bounded by a raised slender ridge, and has a slender thread-like keel on each side, mid-way between the central divisional line and the outer ridges. The umbones are a little raised above the dorsal line, incline towards the front, a trifle incurved, and located at about one-third of the entire length of the shell from the anterior end. The hinge-plate is rather slender, and bears (in the largest specimen under examination) about fifty-five not very long teeth, of which about fourteen are in front of the umbones. The ligament is prominent and of a brownish-olive tint. The interior is glossy, bluish-white, and on account of the thinness of the shell exhibits more or less of concentric sulcation, corresponding to the external ornamentation. The pallial sinus is moderately deep, not reaching to the centre, and sharply rounded at the end.

Length $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height $12\frac{1}{2}$; diameter 8.

Habitat.—Station 191, near the Arrou Islands, in 800 fathoms; green mud.

Malletia obtusa, G. O. Sars.

Malletia obtusa, G. O. Sars, Moll. Reg. Arct. Norv., p. 41, pl. xix. figs. 3, a, b.

Malletia obtusa, Jeffreys, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 586.

Yoldia obtusa, Sars, Remark. Forms Animal Life, p. 23, pl. iii. figs. 16–20.

Yoldia abyssicola, Sars, Forhandl. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania, 1858, p. 86.

Habitat.—Station 47, south of Nova Scotia, in 1340 fathoms; and Station 45, off the east coast of the United States, in 1240 fathoms.