

present form. On the contrary, the left or smaller valve of *Corbula tunicata* has only the earlier portion strongly ridged, the rest of the surface exhibiting only lines of growth coated with a fibrous epidermis. The contrast between the two styles of ornamentation is so marked that the valve presents the appearance of having the umbonal portion of a differently sculptured species fixed on to its own smoother surface. The peculiarity, in the two specimens from the Arafura Sea, consists in their having a much larger proportion than usual of this valve strongly sculptured. In one there is scarcely any cessation of the concentric ridging, whilst in the other it extends over about two thirds of the surface. The ridges in this species are both more numerous and more rounded than in *Corbula crassa*, which also presents another distinction in very adult examples that is never met with in any specimens of any age of *Corbula tunicata*. I refer to the presence of fine denticulation upon the dorsal and ventral margins of the left valve. A still closer approach to the present species is met with in *Corbula sulcata* from West Africa. Here is a species which not only has the same form, but offers scarcely any difference in sculpture, and is mainly distinguished by a variation in colour.

*Corbula crassa*, Hinds, var.

*Corbula crassa*, Hinds, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 53.

*Corbula crassa*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. figs. 8 a-c.

*Habitat*.—Torres Strait, in 3 to 11 fathoms (Challenger); Port Essington (J. B. Jukes, Esq., in Brit. Mus.); Straits of Macassar, Malacca (Hinds); Bais, Island of Negros, Philippines (Cuming).

The specimens from the above localities are somewhat different from the normal form found at the Philippine Islands. In stoutness and outline they correspond very closely, but are at once distinguished by the microscopic sculpture. The entire surface of the valves is covered with a dense mass of minute circular granules, arranged more or less regularly in closely packed radiating series. In the typical form the rows of granules, which are of the same character, are much farther apart, and the apices of the valves are smoother than in the variety which has the concentric ribs developed somewhat earlier. Beyond these differences there does not appear any reason for separating these two forms.

*Corbula macgillivrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 8-8b).

Testa magna, elongata, crassa, albida, paulo inæquivalvis, valde inæquilateralis, antice rotundata, postice oblique truncata, ad extremitatem acute angulata, concentrice costata, et radiatim minute granulato-striata, costis pone carinam ab umbone ad extremitatem