

posticam decurrentem tenuioribus, umbonesque versus subobsoletis. Margo dorsi anticus valde obliquus, subconcavus, posticus minus declivis, fere rectilinearis, elongatus. Margo ventris in medio late sinuatus, utrinque leviter excurvatus. Umbones parum prominentes, albi vel rubescentes, lævigati. Pagina interna alba, plus minusve olivaceo-fusco maculata, margine exteriori valvæ sinistrae in testis adultis hic illic minute denticulato. Dens cardinis valvæ dextræ erectus, acutus.

This is a large species, very long, not particularly convex, whitish, only slightly inequivalve, but very inequilateral. It is nearly twice as long as high, rounded at the anterior end, obliquely and sharply truncated behind, terminating in an acute point. The valves are moderately thick, and divided into two unequal parts by a sharp keel running obliquely from the beaks to the hinder extremity. They also exhibit a shallow depression down the middle, causing a sinus or incurvation in the ventral margin, which otherwise is slightly arcuate. The dorsal slopes are unequal, the anterior being short, very oblique and faintly concave, the posterior longer, less descending and nearly rectilinear. The sculpture consists of moderately strong, concentric ridges, which gradually increase in thickness with the growth of the shell, becoming behind the radiating carina slighter than in front. In addition, the entire surface exhibits very numerous, excessively fine, radiating lines, which are minutely granular, especially conspicuous in the grooves between the costæ. The beaks are only a little prominent, curve over towards the front, and are almost smooth at the tips, which are usually white, but at times pinkish. The single cardinal tooth of the right valve is erect, curved, and acute. The interior of the valves may be either almost totally white, or more or less stained with olive-brown, or occasionally with a pinkish tint. The margin of the left valve in old specimens is more or less minutely denticulated all round, a corresponding groove just within the circumference of the right valve being minutely pitted.

Length 26 mm., height 13, diameter 9.

*Habitat.*—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud.

Young shells of this species and of *Corbula scaphoides* are very much alike. The latter are, however, flatter, more inequilateral, and have fewer and less elevated ridges, which are much more obsolete behind the oblique keel.

This species is not likely to be mistaken for any other on account of its large size and very elongate form. *Corbula crassa* offers some resemblance, but is proportionally higher, more equilateral, thicker, more coarsely ridged towards the umbones, more suddenly contracted at the posterior or rostrated extremity, and has stronger hinge characters.