

Occasion has already been taken to remark upon the great similarity existing between two species of this genus, the one (*Corbula sulcata*) from the shores of Western Africa, the other (*Corbula tunicata*) from Amboina, the Philippines, North and East Australia. In the present instance I have to repeat the record of the existence of the very same shell from all these localities; with the exception of East Australia. A single example dredged by Captain Knocker, R.N., at Whydah, on the Dahomey shore, was referred to this species by myself in 1871. I have again most carefully examined it, and see no reason for altering that location. The apices of the umbones are of the same smooth porcelaneous whiteness, bordered in front with a pinkish stain as in eastern specimens, the concentric ribbing is identical, the colour of the interior the same, and the hinge and muscular scars correspond in every respect.

If there were more specimens for examination, it is possible some distinguishing feature might present itself, but at present I feel certain of the identity of these shells from such widely remote and distinct zoological provinces.

*Corbula philippii*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 4-4b).

Testa parva, valde inæquivalvis, inæquilateralis, triangulariter ovata, alba, valva sinistra epidermide fibrosa prope marginem induta. Valvæ crassiusculæ, diverse sculptæ. Valva dextra convexa, postice breviter rostrata, ad extremitatem truncata, obtuse bicarinata, costellis rotundatis, crassiusculis, concentricis, prope carinam anteriorem fere evanidis, instructa. Valva sinistra longe minor, incrementi lineis striata, liris paucis radiantibus ornata. Umbones valde prominentes, involuti, nivei, lævigati. Linea cardinis utrinque declivis, rectiuscula, fusco tincta.

This compact little species is very inequivalve, rather convex, somewhat inequilateral, triangularly ovate with the umbones well raised. The anterior end is sharply rounded, the posterior subrostrate, shortly and slightly obliquely truncate, the lower margin being well curved in front and at the middle, and very faintly incurved behind near the lower angle of the rostrum. It is white with the exception of a slight tinge of brown upon the hinge-margin, chiefly behind the beaks, and the left valve is clothed more or less, principally towards the lower outline, with a yellowish fibrous epidermis. The right valve, which is far the larger, has an obtuse ridge running from the apex obliquely to the lower end of the hinder truncation, marking off a definite and somewhat concave posterior area, and within this, close to the dorsal margin, it has a second less noticeable rounded carina. Its sculpture consists of rounded concentric ridges which gradually thicken as the shell increases. They are numerous, broader than the intervening grooves, attenuated (in some instances obsolete) anteriorly, and become mere striæ between the radiating carinæ behind. The left valve merely exhibits fine concentric lines of growth and a few (about