

eight) inequidistant radiating ridges, which do not, however, extend quite up to the beaks. These in both valves are smooth, rather glossy, almost snow-white, and well rolled in and forward. The right valve has a simple strong erect cardinal tooth immediately beneath the beak, which fits into a corresponding pit in the left valve, behind which is a stout process or denticle supporting the ligament. The interior is more or less stained with brown, the anterior scar elongate, the posterior rounder, and the pallial line faintly sinuated.

Length 6 mm., height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , diameter  $3\frac{2}{3}$ .

*Habitat*.—Station 33, off Bermuda, in 435 fathoms; coral mud; (Challenger); Hayti (Coll. Cuming in British Museum).

This interesting little species does not appear to agree with any of the numerous forms already described from the West Indian region. In the inequality of the valves it resembles *Corbula operculata*, Philippi, from St. Thomas Island, but differs from that species in size, form, the absence of the double keel in the right valve, and in the different sculpture of the left.

#### *Corbula monilis*, Hinds.

*Corbula monilis*, Hinds, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 58.

*Corbula monilis*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. pl. v. fig. 35.

Testa minuta, alba, globosa, paulo inæquilateralis, antice rotundata, postice leviter producta, plus minusve truncata. Margo dorsi utrinque valde declivis, leviter arcuatus, ventralis late curvatus, postice paululum sinuatus. Valvæ mediocriter tenues, valde inæquales, liris concentricis gracilibus instructæ. Umbones magni, inflati, prominentes, antrorsum curvati.

This species, several specimens of which were obtained, all of the same minute dimensions, is somewhat inequilateral, considerably inflated, moderately thick for so small a shell, white, inequivalve, and marked with fine concentric liræ. The dorsal slopes are somewhat curved and very oblique, the ventral outline being slightly arcuate, and a little sinuated posteriorly. The anterior end is sharply rounded, the hinder extremity being a little produced and somewhat truncated. The umbones are rather large, elevated above the hinge line, and terminate in a minute glossy tip curved over towards the front. The right valve has a single erect, strong tooth, immediately beneath the apex of the beak, and in the left there is a triangular pit for its reception.

Length 2 mm., height  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Habitat*.—Stations 186, 187, and 188, all in Torres Strait, North Australia, in 3 to 28 fathoms.

This minute form was originally described from specimens collected at the island of Luzon. The largest of these Philippine examples is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  high, and 2 in diameter.