

Only a single minute valve of this species is at present known, which probably does not nearly approach the full size it attains in a more adult condition. Considering the distinct character of the sculpture, and that it is very different from all the known species, I have thought it advisable to describe this species although represented by such slight material.

*Davila*, Gray.

*Davila* (?) *umbonata*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 1-1*b*).

Testa transversim ovalis, mediocriter inæquilateralis, albida, polita, incrementi lineis concentricis irregularibus sculpta. Umbones alti, producti, ad apicem erosi. Latus anticum breve, acute rotundatum, posticum longius, latius curvatum. Margo dorsalis anterior levissime arcuatus, valde obliquus, posterior minus descendens, subrectilinearis, ventralis late arcuatus. Dentes cardinales tres in utraque valva, quorum duo ante ligamentum siti sunt. In valva dextra anterior gracilis, prope marginem locatus, in sinistra medianus minimus. Impressiones musculares irregulares, antica minore. Linea pallii postice vix sinuata. Cartilago interna magna, fusca. Ligamentum aliud linearis infra umbones situm.

The shell is thinnish, white, glossy, and striated by fine lines of growth, at intervals some of the striæ being deeper than the rest, as if marking off periods of growth. In front a large lunule is marked off by a faint line not seen by the naked eye. The form is nearly transversely oval, except that the dorsal outline is interrupted by the beaks, which are situated a little excentrically and rather nearer the anterior side. They are eroded at the tips, a trifle prominent above the hinge-line, and scarcely turned towards the front. The hinge is composed of three unequal and divergent teeth in each valve, a largish internal cartilage having two of the teeth in front and the third posterior to it, and in addition a linear ligament along the dorsal edge immediately under and on both sides of the tips of the umbones. In the right valve the foremost tooth is slender, close to and parallel with the outer edge of the valve. The second or median tooth is also slender, a trifle larger than the anterior, from which it diverges somewhat, yet having a forward direction. The hindmost, likewise narrow, inclines backwards, and is separated from the outer edge by a deepish groove. In the left valve the anterior tooth is decidedly the largest, separated from the margin with which it is subparallel by a deepish furrow. The posterior is somewhat smaller, prominent, and close to the outer edges, and the median one is very small, just under the umbo, and scarcely rises to the level of the dorsal margin. The interior of the valves is glossy and white. The muscular impressions are subequal in size and rather irregular in outline. The pallial line is rather remote from the ventral margin, and exhibits the slightest indication of a posterior sinus or emargination.