

shell enlarges. The front dorsal margin may be described as a little arcuate and interrupted by a slight notch at the groove which circumscribes the lunule. The posterior margin does not descend so much in young specimens, and is very nearly rectilinear. The hinder extremity is somewhat squarish, very feebly rounded, forming an obtuse angle above, and curving more gently into the ventral margin which is but little arcuate in the middle. The umbones are only a little prominent, generally tinged with red, and curved over towards the front. The lunule also is generally stained with light red, especially anteriorly. It is of a longish heart shape, prominent and very distinctly parted off from the rest of the surface by a groove which cuts through the concentric costellæ, the fine ends of which form the only ornamentation of the lunule. These costellæ are rather close together in some specimens and more remote in others, in front and upon the central portion of the valves being in the form of fine rounded ridges and posteriorly become lamellar, thin, and erect. The radiating striæ are fine, cover the entire surface with the exception of the lunule and the narrow posterior area. A few towards the hinder extremity are rather closer together than the rest, and others at the opposite end crossing the concentric ridges give them a crenulated aspect. The two front teeth in the right valve slope towards the anterior end. Of these the anterior is the more slender, lamellar, and subparallel with the outer margin of the valve, the other being more divergent. The third tooth is considerably stouter, has a posterior inclination, is distinctly bifid at the top and quite separated from the neighbouring tooth. In the left valve the central one is much the stoutest, situated very slightly posterior to the apex of the umbo, and also bipartite. The hindmost tooth is the smallest, thin, and almost bounds the ligament. The front one is also rather thin, very divergent anteriorly from the central tooth. The front muscular scar is elongate, subpyriform, and narrower than the posterior, which is of a roundish pear shape. The pallial sinus is moderately deep, acutely rounded at the apex. The crenulation of the margin within the valves is fine, especially at the hinder extremity, whilst upon that portion which includes the lunule it is especially coarse, and consists of elongate transverse denticles.

Length 7 mm., height  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter  $3\frac{2}{3}$ .

*Habitat.*—Station 187, off Cape York, North Australia, in .6 fathoms; coral mud.

Only young specimens of this species were obtained at the above locality, and the dimensions given do not approach those of more adult examples in the British Museum dredged by Dr. Coppinger of H.M.S. "Alert" at Thursday Island, Torres Strait. The largest of these has a length of 19 mm., is 15 high, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter. The form alters considerably with the growth of the shell. In the earlier stages the posterior end is broader than the anterior and subtruncate, the hinder dorsal margin being also less oblique than that in front. On the contrary, in more adult shells the hinder extremity becomes even narrower than the front, and the dorsal slope on the latter side is hardly so descending as that on the former.