

of the radiating costæ towards the lunule are thicker than the rest on the central part of the valves, and others just in advance of the dorsal area are much more slender and not granular, being crossed by the concentric liræ which at this particular part rise into very thin, frill-like lamellæ. The dorsal margin descends very obliquely on both sides, is a little arcuate, and near the hinder extremity generally exhibits an indication of a feeble sinuation, which, together with a similar faint incurvation in the lower outline, gives this portion of the shell a somewhat rostrate character. The lunule varies in form, in some examples being lanceolate and in others longish heart-shaped. It is radiately-granulose ridged, concentrically striated, prominent along the middle, and enclosed by a narrow deep groove. The area is comparatively smooth, without radiating liræ, merely sculptured with very fine striæ of growth, and generally marked with largish brown cross-bars or spots. The interior is white, variously stained with purplish or violet-brown. The hinge is not very strong and narrow. The central tooth in the left valve and the two posterior in the right are grooved or bifid at the top. The anterior scar is subovate, the posterior broader, rounder. The pallial sinus is small, narrow, and sharply rounded at the apex. The margin is very finely crenulated along the lower part, and most minutely on the posterior and anterior slopes, remarkably so at the lunule.

Length $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height $16\frac{1}{2}$, diameter 10.

Length 18 mm., height $15\frac{1}{2}$, diameter 10.

Habitat.—Station 212, south of the Philippine Islands, in 10 to 20 fathoms; sand.

This species has a close resemblance to *Venus marica*, Linn., and indeed was confused with it by M. Deshayes when he named the Veneridæ in the National Collection. It is distinguished from that species by its generally narrower posterior end, closer and coarser beaded radiating costæ and concentric ridges, the latter posteriorly forming longer thin erect lamellæ and not short scales as in *Venus marica*. In the latter the dorsal area is sculptured with fine radiating granulose liræ which are wanting in *Venus recognita*, in which species the denticulation of the margin is very much finer than in the Linnean form. *Venus costellifera*, Adams and Reeve, is another closely allied species, but has not the posterior lamellæ of the present one, coarser crenulation on the margin, particularly at the lunule, and is radiately ridged on the dorsal area.

Venus (Chione) lionota, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 7–7b).

Testa parva, inæquilateralis, alba, vel dilute rufescens, antice in medio aliquanto acute rotundata, postice inferne subproducta, magis acute curvata, ad marginem inferiorem late arcuata, fortiter cancellata. Lunula magna, distincta, elongato-cordato, liris tenuibus radiantibus circiter sex, incrementi lineis concentricis decussatis instructa. Area insignis, subdiaphana, haud radiatim lirata, terminis obsoletis lirarum concentri-