

Dosinia lambata (Gould).

Arthemis lambata, Gould, Wilkes' Explor. Exped., vol. xii. p. 422, figs. 536-536a; Otia Conchol., p. 84.

Artemis lambata, Hutton, Manual N. Zeal. Moll., p. 150.

Testa subcircularis, superne producta, mediocriter tenuis, nitida, alba vel lutescens, inæquilateralis, tenuissime concentrice striata, interstitiis ad latera quam in medio magis elevatis, radiatim microscopice striata. Lunula parva, depressa, in medio paulo prominens, acute cordata. Area postica inconspicua, angusta, haud profunda, marginibus rotundatis limitata. Umbones prominentes, aliquanto incurvati, circiter in $\frac{2}{7}$ longitudinis locati. Margo dorsi anticus valde descendens, excavatus, lunula indentatus, posticus minus descendens, leviter arcuatus. Cardo mediocriter levis, dente postico valvæ dextræ elongato, gracili, ad apicem fisso. Sinus pallii elongatus, adscendens, vix ultra medium valvarum productus, ad apicem obtusus.

This species is as high as long, rather circular, produced above at the beaks, moderately convex, inequilateral, glossy, dirty white, creamy white or pale yellowish-brown, marked with excessively fine concentric striæ, near the umbones scarcely visible to the naked eye, all of which do not reach the dorsal margin, so that the interstices at the sides (especially posteriorly) are broader, more elevated, and conspicuous than those on the central portion of the valves. These are rather thin, and sculptured by numerous faintly impressed radiating lines or substriæ and also by countless other striæ which cannot be seen except with the aid of a microscope. The umbones are somewhat produced, acute, curved over a little at the apex and located far towards the anterior end. The ventral outline is semicircularly arcuate, joins the hinder dorsal slope in a very faint rounded angle, and runs into the anterior or lunular margin in a sharpish curve. The posterior dorsal margin is a little convex, somewhat oblique, and much longer than the anterior side, which descends rather abruptly and is concave, indented or irregular on account of the lunule. The hinge-plate is not very thick, having the posterior tooth in the right valve elongate, thin and grooved at the top, the central one in the left in young shells deeply cleft, and the anterior lateral tooth very small, or almost obsolete. The anterior scar is long and narrow, the posterior rather broader. The pallial sinus is deep, narrowly triangular, subacute at the apex and produced upwards a little beyond the centre of the valves. The ligament is visible externally, but a little sunken below the dorsal line. The lunule is very small, elongate heart-shaped, sunken at the sides, and elevated along the central line.

Length 37 mm., height 36, diameter 20.

Habitat.—Station 167A, Queen Charlotte Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand, in 10 fathoms, mud. "North Island only" (Hutton).

This species is remarkable for the excessive fineness of the concentric sculpture and