

circumscribing the lunule. However, the dentition is not absolutely identical, although after the same type.

In *Callocardia guttata*,<sup>1</sup> dredged off the island of Quelpaart, south of the Korea, in 48 fathoms, the only species as yet described, and of which but a single left valve exists, there are two cardinal teeth, of which the posterior is long, lamellar, slightly arcuate, parallel with the dorsal line, and having the edge produced into two denticles. The anterior tooth is very complicated, being thin, prominent, angularly bent in the middle, with the margin produced into four unequal cusps. The ligament is rather long, and situated in a narrow deep groove upon the margin, so that if the valves were closed but very little of it would be visible.

It will thus be seen that the present species differs somewhat from *Callocardia* in dentition, in its coarser sculpture, and its more external ligament. It might perhaps with the same propriety be considered a large form of *Kelliella*, agreeing equally well with that genus in dentition, form, and lunule.

The two following species bear a still closer resemblance to *Kelliella* both in size and sculpture, so that it becomes questionable whether there be sufficient grounds for separating that genus from *Callocardia*.

*Callocardia* (?) *pacifica*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 9–9b).

Testa parva, globosa, tenuis, fragilissima, alba, hic illic zonis angustis pellucidis, haud conspicuis ornata, concentrice regulariter tenuiterque striata, inæquilateralis, transversim ovato-rotundata. Margo dorsi posticus subhorizontalis, aliquanto arcuatus, anticus brevior, magis obliquus, subrectus. Latera rotundata, anteriori angustiori. Umbones prominentes, valde incurvati, haud contingentes, partem anticam versus conspicue versi, ad apicem opaco-album obtusi. Lunula magna, haud impressa, stria tenui circumscripta, cordata, lateribus valde convexis. Cardio ex dente unico obliquo lamellari in valva sinistra pone umbonem sito, sulcoque elongato antice irregulari profundo compositus.

The shell is longer than high, excessively thin and fragile, oblong rounded, a little narrower in front than behind, and consequently more acutely curved. It is prettily ornamented with milky white and pellucid zones, and sculptured with fine concentric striæ. It is inequilateral, the anterior side being much shorter than the posterior, considerably inflated, and glossy. The umbones are large and prominent, not contiguous, and much curved over towards the lunule. The latter is large, not at all sunken, heart-shaped, the outline, defined by a very fine stria, being much excurved. The dorsal margin is long behind, moderately arcuate and but very slightly oblique; in front it is shorter, less

<sup>1</sup> A. Adams, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1864, vol. xiii. p. 307.