

This species appears to be distributed in some western parts of the Mediterranean, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and at the Canary Islands, which is the most southern locality at present known.

Monterosato changed the name of this species to *Pecten commutatus*, because Michelotti had, previously to Récluz, designated a fossil form by the name *Pecten philippii*. As that species belongs to *Amussium*, a genus which is nowadays usually recognised, it seems a pity to abolish the name by which the present species is so well known.

*Pecten limatula*, Reeve, var. (Pl. XXI. figs. 5-5a).

*Pecten limatula*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. viii. pl. xxviii. fig. 124.

Testa tenuis, paulo inæquilateralis, interdum obliqua, fere æquivalvis, mediocriter convexa, pallida, radiis paucis zonisque concentricis dilutissime subroseis picta, superne utrinque umbones roseo tincta. Valvæ striis tenuissimis concentricis umbones versus præcipue conspicuis ornatae, costulisque gracilibus circa quinquagenis minute squamulatis instructæ. Auriculæ valde inæquales (posticis majoribus radiatim costulatis, anticis brevibus ad latera oblique truncatis). Postica valvæ sinistræ inferne profunde sinuata, ad extremitatem subtruncata. Umbones acuti, parvi, sublævigati, marginibus lateralibus concavis, postico in valva sinistra denticulato. Pagina interna nitens, radiatim sulcata.

This is a thin, delicate shell, rather higher than long, of a somewhat oblique growth, and consequently a little inequilateral. It is of a pale colour, but, being faintly rayed and concentrically zoned with a very light rosy tint, has a general appearance of being of that colour which is heightened into a decided rose tint on both sides of the beaks.

The valves are only moderately convex, about equally deep, ornamented with about fifty radiating riblets bearing innumerable minute erect scales. Some of the riblets do not extend as far as the umbones, and being situated close to others, impart to them the appearance of being in pairs. Between the costellæ the surface is adorned with excessively fine concentric striæ, which, however, towards the umbones, are replaced by more distinct elevated lamellæ, which do not, however, cross the ridges, which at this part are entirely destitute of scales. The beaks are rather acute, and somewhat glossy near the tip, which consists of a very minute convex vitreous boss. The converging sides, of which the posterior is armed with many minute compressed denticles, are rather concave, unequal in length, the anterior being somewhat the longer, and form in the two largest specimens an apical angle of about 100° and in some instances scarcely 90°.

The ears are very unequal. The anterior are short, obliquely truncate at the sides, and radiately ribbed, the ribs being about seven in number, slightly squamous and very slender, with the exception of the upper marginal one, which is usually much stronger