

*Mactra incarnata*, Deshayes.

*Mactra incarnata* (Deshayes), Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. viii. fig. 61.

*Trigonella incarnata*, H. and A. Adams, Genera Rec. Moll., vol. ii. p. 376.

*Trigonella incarnata*, Tryon, Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iii., Appendix, p. 37.

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

This species was described from specimens said to have been obtained at Swan River. Only six small not half-grown valves were collected by the Challenger at the above locality. At this age they appear rather more trigonal than when adult, and exhibit more rosy radiation in the interior of the valves. The species is closely related to *Mactra eximia* of Deshayes, which, however, is a somewhat higher shell, having a more strongly curved basal margin and somewhat coarser sulci on the lateral areas.

There are three or four species which are characterised with similar lateral grooving, and border rather closely on the present form. Among these may be mentioned *Mactra semistriata*, Deshayes, *Mactra eximia* (already referred to), *Mactra antiquata*, Spengler, and *Mactra mera*, Deshayes, the two last being unquestionably one and the same shell. The distinction between those and other closely allied forms of *Mactra* may be very trifling, still they appear fairly constant, each locality producing its variety.

*Mactra isabelleana*, d'Orbigny.

*Mactra isabelleana*, d'Orbigny, Voy. Amérique Mérid., vol. v. p. 509; Atlas, vol. ix. pl. lxxvii. figs. 25, 26.

*Mulineia isabelliana* (d'Orbigny), Tryon, Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iii., Appendix, p. 31.

*Habitat.*—Station 321, off Monte Video, in 13 fathoms; mud.

D'Orbigny says that this species is found at all points near the mouth of the River Plate at Maldonado, at Monte Video, and on the opposite coast at Cape San Antonio.

It is a moderately solid shell, a little inequilateral, somewhat trigonal, and generally more acute posteriorly than in front. It is of a whitish-brown colour, and more or less covered with a yellowish-olive epidermis. The surface of the valves is sculptured by concentric striæ of growth, and generally exhibits, here and there, stronger grooves and elevations, which may indicate periods of arrested increase. The pallial sinus is subject to some variation, in some instances being deeper than in others, but it never apparently extends nearly half-way across the valves. The external ligament is minute, situated above the internal cartilage, and is separated from it by a narrow shelly partition.