

umbonibus usque ad extremitatem inferiorem posticam arata, radio parum elevato umbones infra subperpendiculari interdum vix conspicuo instructa. Margo dorsi anticus obliquus, leviter arcuatus, posticus longior, horizontalis, prope umbones concavus. Ventris margo rectiusculus. Latus anticum brevis, subacute rotundatum, vix hians, posticum latum, apertissimum. Umbones parvi, acuti, ante medium siti. Cartilago interna inter callos duos minutos posita; pagina interna nitida, plus minusve prismatica, superne infra umbones porca obliqua gracili, tuberculo juncta, margine minute dentato instructa.

This shell is oblong, half as long again as high, very thin and fragile, semitransparent white, concentrically rather coarsely wrinkled and striated, exhibiting on each valve a shallow groove radiating from the umbones to the lower posterior extremity, and towards the front having (but not always) a faintly elevated ray, which falls almost perpendicularly beneath the beaks to the ventral margin. It is rather inequilateral, much gaping, broad and arcuately truncated posteriorly, narrowed and somewhat sharply curved in front, and straightish along the lower outline. The anterior dorsal slope is obliquely descending and faintly convex, the posterior being a little concave near the beaks, and then horizontal or even a trifle ascendant. The umbones are small, acute, and located rather in front of the centre. The hinge-cartilage is placed between two minute shelly processes from which diverge in an oblique direction towards the hinder extremity of each valve a slender elevated ridge, the edge of which, under the microscope, is seen to be minutely serrated or dentate. The muscular scars and mantle-impression are indistinct.

Length 12 mm., height 8, diameter 5.

*Habitat.*—Betsy Cove, Kerguelen Island, in 15 to 25 fathoms, January 9, 1874; and Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, in 28 fathoms.

A specimen of this species, more than two inches in length, was collected at Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, during Captain Ross' voyage, and is now in the British Museum. In the same collection are two or three others from New South Shetland, one presented by Captain P. P. King, R.N., being the type described by himself in conjunction with Mr. Broderip. In the adult shell, which is rather solid and beautifully pearly under the external calcareous surface, the internal septum loses its denticulate character.

The muscular scars are high up near the dorsal margin, both being of an elongate form. The sinus in the pallial line is very wide, and varies somewhat in depth in different specimens. The adult shells show considerable variation in the relative length of the two sides. Some specimens are almost equilateral, whilst others have the anterior portion longer than the posterior, the reverse being the case with the young individuals. The figure given by Reeve gives a rather unusual up-curving of the hinder dorsal margin,