

Cytherea (Callista) disrupta, Sowerby (Pl. I. figs. 4–4e).*Cytherea disrupta*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. ii. p. 743, pl. clxiii. figs. 208, 209.

Testa transversim elongato-ovalis, postice subacuminata, modice convexa, valde inæquilateralis, nitida, concentrice tenuissime striata, incrementique lineis sulciformibus et liriformibus ornata, sub epidermide tenui, alba roseo-fusco copiose subradiata, irregulariterque maculata, in dorsum postice maculis saturationibus magnis tres vel quatuor irregularibus picta. Margo dorsalis posticus elongatus, aliquanto convexus, oblique descendens, anticus paulo concavus, declivis, multo brevior. Ventris margo incrassatus, late curvatus, antice longe adscendens. Lunula ovato-lanceolata, concava, plerumque alba, linea incisa circumscripta. Umbones mediocres, parum elevati, circiter in $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis collocati. Pagina interna alba, umbones versus macula magna livido-purpurea tincta. Cardo dentibus approximatis. Sinus pallii profundus, latiusculus, ad apicem oblique truncatus, angulo terminali acuto.

The form of this species is transversely long oval, rather more acuminate behind than in front. The dorsal margin is elongate, somewhat arched and oblique posteriorly, the anterior portion being less than half the length of the posterior side, more sloping and concave. The lower outline is widely arcuate, and rather more ascending in front than behind. The shell is moderately convex, very inequilateral, finely concentrically striated, and exhibits rather coarse lines and grooves of growth, especially in adult shells, which do not, however, affect the dorsal area. Beneath a very thin epidermis it is whitish, copiously stained and blotched irregularly with a pinkish-brown colour, generally in a more or less subradiating manner, and upon the hinder dorsal area, and in front of the lunule, it is ornamented with a few large darker blotches. The lunule is concave, generally white, or with perhaps one or two small dark brown specks upon it, of an ovate-lanceolate form, and enclosed by a fine impressed line. The umbones are small, a little raised above the hinge-line, rosy at the apices, and situated at a little more than a quarter of the whole length from the front end. The interior is white at the sides and lower margins, which are rather thickened, but from the centre to the beaks is stained with a livid purplish tint, which in full-grown specimens is more or less concealed by callus. The hinge is rather slight and composed of fine approximated teeth. The sinus in the pallial line is wide and rather deep, but not reaching quite to the centre of the valves. It is obliquely broadly truncated at the end, the upper angle being rounded and the lower rather acute.

The dimensions of half-grown specimens are—length 26 mm., height 18, diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$. Adult examples are 41 mm. in length, 32 high, and 21 in diameter.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, New South Wales, in 2 to 10 fathoms.

There are two or three species with which this is likely to be confounded, namely,