

*Carditella capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 7-7c).

Testa parva, æquilateralis, mediocriter compressa, triangulariter ovata, albida, irregulariter rufo notata, costis radiantibus tenuibus pulcherrime nodulosis circiter 18 instructa. Margo dorsi utrinque levissime concavus, ventralis mediocriter arcuatus. Dentes cardinales duo inæquales in utraque valva, antico valvæ dextræ magno, conico, triangulari. Laterales utrinque distincti, æquidistantes. Ligamentum parvum, internum, infra umbones locatum. Cicatrices subprofundæ, magnæ. Margo ventris intus duplex, dentatus.

This is a fairly solid little species, triangularly ovate, angular above, curved below, and rather sharply rounded at the sides. It is moderately compressed, about equilateral, white, and irregularly marked upon the nodulose ribs with red. The sculpture consists of about eighteen fine radiating costæ, which are covered with closely arranged and rather compressed little nodules. The intervening grooves are rather deep, somewhat narrower than the ridges, and exhibit concentric lines of growth. The dorsal areas on both sides of the beaks are lanceolate, smooth, and a little sunken. The beaks are about central, slightly eroded at the extreme apex, and scarcely incline either towards the anterior or posterior side. The dorsal margins are very slightly concave, about equal in length, and converge at an angle of about 100 degrees. There are two unequal cardinal teeth in each valve, and a lateral on each side. The front cardinal in the right valve is stout, triangular, and conical, the hinder one being much smaller, slender, and neither joined to it, nor reaching to the dorsal edge above. The cardinals in the left valve are very divergent and more equal, the posterior one, on the contrary, being rather larger than the other. The anterior lateral in the right valve, and the posterior in the left, are separated from the outer edge by a distinct groove, which receives the marginal lateral respectively of the opposite valve. The ligament is small, entirely internal, and placed in a little pit beneath the apices. The muscular scars are rather large and deep, the anterior being longer than the posterior, which is roundish. The simple pallial line is also distinct and rather far from the margin, which is strongly dentate, and of a double contour, and the hinge-line between the umbones and the lateral teeth, under the microscope, is seen to be very peculiarly corrugated.

Length 4 mm., height  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Habitat.*—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in 15 to 20 fathoms.

This species is very like *Carditella pallida*, Smith, the type of the genus, from Port Rosario, Patagonia. It differs in being a little more solid, has a somewhat stronger hinge, more slender, more numerous, and more distinctly noduled ribs.