

This species must not be confounded with *Pectunculus laticostatus*, Quoy and Gaimard, a form common in some parts of New Zealand. That species is broader at the upper part, and has many more and finer ribs, lacks the depression down the front of the valves, has fewer hinge-teeth, more marginal denticles, and no brown mark on the hinder muscular scar, besides other minor differences.

It is possible this may be the *Pectunculus flabellatus* of Tenison-Woods (Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, 1878, vol. xiv. p. 61), but I cannot quite reconcile it with the description. I do not find the number of ribs ever amounting to thirty-five, nor do they "become very close at the sides as the shell grows." If by "alt." Mr. Tenison-Woods means the diameter of the closed valves, I should think he has given the wrong measurement (44 mm.) under this head, or else his character "*tumidiuscula*" must be incorrect. *Pectunculus beddomei* is only about half that extent in diameter, and decidedly flatter than *Pectunculus laticostatus*.

No mention is made of the peculiar dark brown muscular scars in *Pectunculus flabellatus*, which is a prominent feature in the present species, the interior being described as if entirely of an "intense fulvous brown."

Pectunculus vitreus, Lamarck.

Pectunculus vitreus, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., ed. 2, vol. vi. p. 495.

Pectunculus vitreus, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. viii. figs. 45, *a*, *b*.

Pectunculus vitreus, Hanley, Cat. Rec. Biv. Shells, p. 165, pl. xix. fig. 28.

Habitat.—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms (Challenger); Cape York (Brit. Mus.).

The ribs of this remarkably flattened species are two or three times more numerous towards the outer margin than near the umbones, which results from their being dichotomous when the shell is young, and other intervening ones being produced during growth.

When in fresh condition the radiating slender costæ are finely nodose, and the sulci between them are very distinctly concentrically striated. The interior of the valves is either entirely white or more or less stained with brown, and is also very finely radiately ridged.

The hinge is very peculiar, consisting of two all but straight series of teeth, which converge to an angle of about 105°. The teeth are about fourteen on each side, mostly grooved at the top, and placed almost parallel with the dorsal margin. The sculpture and hinge of *Pectunculus novæ-guineensis*, Angas, is precisely of the same character as in this species, and I am of opinion that when our series of specimens is sufficiently large, it will be found to be only a variety, differing from the type merely in outline.